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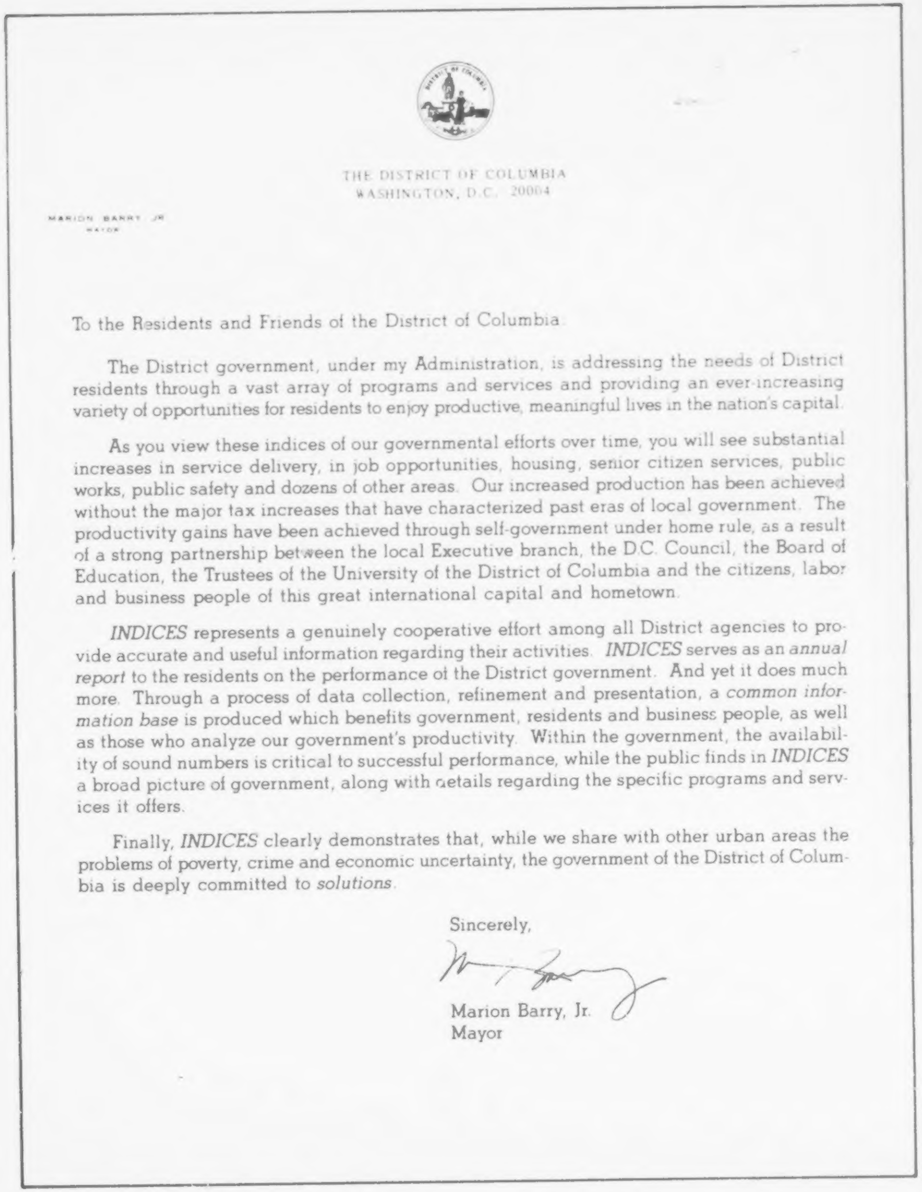
INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry Jr.
Mayor

Prepared By:
Office of Policy

July 1987



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

MARION BARRY, JR
MAYOR

To the Residents and Friends of the District of Columbia:

The District government, under my Administration, is addressing the needs of District residents through a vast array of programs and services and providing an ever-increasing variety of opportunities for residents to enjoy productive, meaningful lives in the nation's capital.

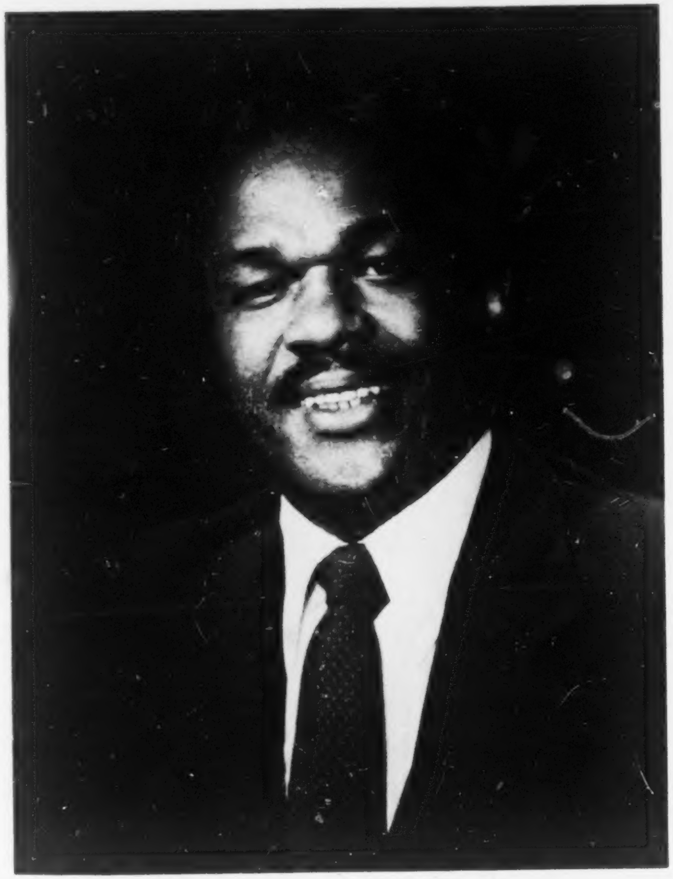
As you view these indices of our governmental efforts over time, you will see substantial increases in service delivery, in job opportunities, housing, senior citizen services, public works, public safety and dozens of other areas. Our increased production has been achieved without the major tax increases that have characterized past eras of local government. The productivity gains have been achieved through self-government under home rule, as a result of a strong partnership between the local Executive branch, the D.C. Council, the Board of Education, the Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia and the citizens, labor and business people of this great international capital and hometown.

INDICES represents a genuinely cooperative effort among all District agencies to provide accurate and useful information regarding their activities. *INDICES* serves as an *annual report* to the residents on the performance of the District government. And yet it does much more. Through a process of data collection, refinement and presentation, a *common information base* is produced which benefits government, residents and business people, as well as those who analyze our government's productivity. Within the government, the availability of sound numbers is critical to successful performance, while the public finds in *INDICES* a broad picture of government, along with details regarding the specific programs and services it offers.

Finally, *INDICES* clearly demonstrates that, while we share with other urban areas the problems of poverty, crime and economic uncertainty, the government of the District of Columbia is deeply committed to *solutions*.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor



Reader's Guide

This fourth edition of *INDICES*, a comprehensive statistical index by the government of the District of Columbia, contains current and historical data about the people, the neighborhoods, the economy and the government of the District of Columbia. Key program statistics for 1980 through 1986, with projections for 1987 are provided in this publication. The first edition of *INDICES* was published in 1984 and *INDICES* has been published each year since then. Agencies of the District government, businesses and other private and public organizations, including the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the Washington Metropolitan Area Council of Governments, and federal agencies provide information contained in *INDICES*. The Mayor's Policy Office collaborates with these organizations to identify and present information that will help residents, students, businesses and nonprofit organizations gain insight into the District of Columbia. *INDICES* also assists District government employees in doing their job. *INDICES* offers the reader a perspective on the range of services offered by the District government as well as the complexity of administering a jurisdiction that is simultaneously a state, county, and city. Several aids help readers locate information in *INDICES*:

- The Index, at the end of the book, provides a topical organization of the material, grouping the information by subject matter, for easy cross-referencing.
- Footnotes are provided at the bottom of tables as a guide to agencies which are the sources of data and publications.
- A list of Tables, located at the end of the book, provides a quick reference guide to data displayed in the tables.
- Public Information Offices and telephone numbers are listed following the Index so that source agencies can be contacted if you have additional questions.
- Some information in previous editions of *INDICES*, principally 1980 Census data, has not been republished this year. Earlier editions, which contain this information, can be purchased from the Mayor's Policy Office, and are also available at the D.C. Public Library.
- Some agencies collect and present data using fiscal year, others use calendar year, and some use tax year. *INDICES* displays whichever year is most frequently used by the agency.
- Statistical material in the narrative may not be referenced in tables. The statistics referred to in the narrative are listed in the INDEX.
- Revisions of data published in previous editions of *INDICES* are identified in the footnotes.
- The symbol "NA" means not available; the symbol "—" means not applicable. In the event that *INDICES* does not answer the questions that you are seeking to address, please let us know. We are interested in making this document as useful as possible to you, the reader.

An order form for *INDICES* is provided inside the back cover. *INDICES* is prepared by the Office of Policy, which is a part of the cluster of agencies in the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, Executive Office of the Mayor and is available from:

INDICES
The Office Of Policy
District Building, Room 208
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
202-727-4016

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INDICES, 1987 CREDITS

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Photography	**Subject**	**Photographer**
Front Cover:	Riverfest 1987	Officer Evan M. Elkins, Jr. First District Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, the Government and the People:	Recreation for the Young and Old	Gene Young, D.C. Department of Recreation
Government Finance:	Visitors to the Vietnam Memorial	Michael Bruce, Thomas Means & Associates
Economic Development:	Grand Opening of the H Street Connection Shopping Center	Michael Bruce, Thomas Means & Associates
Housing:	Housing Renovations Provide Training Opportunities	Gene Young, D.C. Department of Recreation
Human Services:	Maternal and Infant Care at the Family Place	Eduardo Lopez, Office on Latino Affairs
Education/Recreation/Library:	Sumner School — Renovation of a Historic School Property	Carol Highsmith
Public Works:	Aluminum Recycling Program	Lisa Berg
Public Safety:	D.C. Firefighters Battling a Blaze	Sheldon R. Levy, D.C. Fire Department

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Recreation for the Young and Old

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D.C. is a local community of many neighborhoods and the hometown for more than 627,400 residents. It is the nation's capital and seat of the federal government. As the so-called "capital of the free world," Washington has become a great international city. Its special national and international roles and unique form of local government set it apart from all other jurisdictions in the United States.

Geography and Layout

Sixty square miles of land area and nine square miles of water area, the District of Columbia is considered by the Bureau of the Census to be located among the states in the South Atlantic region. The original diamond-shaped area of 100 square miles was carved out of land once a part of Maryland and Virginia, but the Virginia part was returned to that state in 1846. The District of Columbia shares borders with Maryland to the northwest, northeast and southeast; the Potomac River separates the District from Virginia on the southwest.

The city was designed by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant and further refined by Major Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker. The U.S. Capitol Building is situated at the center of the plan of streets. North Capitol and South Capitol Streets serve as the dividing lines between east and west. East Capitol Street and the National Mall extend from the Capitol Building to serve as the dividing line between the north and south. These streets create four quandrants in the District of Columbia — Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest. Washington also has avenues or drives named for each state, the most famous being Pennsylvania Avenue which serves as our Presidential Inaugural Parade route, extending from the Capitol Building to the White House. Many of the principal federal buildings, the Lincoln and Washington Monuments, the National Gallery of Art and many of the Smithsonian Museums line the National Mall.

Washingtonians

The District of Columbia's resident population was estimated to be 627,400 persons as of July 1985. More than 54 percent of the population was female, 46 percent male. The age distribution showed that the District of Columbia had a smaller proportion of children in the population than the nation as a whole and relatively the same percentage of aged as in the United States. This means that there were proportionately more working age adults living in the District of Columbia as compared with the nation as a whole. According to the 1980 Census, the population was 70 percent Black, 27 percent White and 3 percent other races.

Washington, D.C. is a city of contrasts. According to the 1980 Census, more than 28 percent of the residents aged 25 years and older have attended four or more years of college, yet 16 percent have not completed elementary school. More than 12 percent of the population was living in poverty at the time of the Census, yet the District of Columbia has a per capita income that is second only to Alaska as the highest in the nation. The average earnings of workers in the District of Columbia was 36 percent above the U.S. average in 1985, yet the unemployment rate in the District of Columbia (8.4 percent) exceeded the national average rate (7.2 percent) by 16 percent.

Taxation Without Representation

Residents of the District of Columbia pay taxes and bear the responsibilities of government without sharing fully in the privileges of a democratic government. Residents pay federal taxes but cannot elect voting members of the federal legislature, the Congress. Of 115 nations with elected national legislatures, only the United States denies voting representation to the residents of its capital. Lack of voting Congressional representation means D.C. residents are denied a voice in national issues. Further, Congress maintains control over the District government, retaining the right to veto laws and to oversee the local budget passed by Council and signed by the Mayor.

Residents of the District, like their colonial ancestors, experience taxation without representation. They pay over a billion dollars annually in taxes to the federal government, more than eight states. District residents pay more taxes per capita than any other state except Alaska and Wyoming. The population of the District is larger than that of four states. Within the past twenty-five years, District residents have gained the right to vote for President of the United States and to elect a Mayor, Council, School Board and Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners. Residents have organized a major effort to achieve equality with all other citizens of the United States by petitioning the Congress for statehood for the state of New Columbia.

District Government's Unique Status in the American Political System

The executive branch of District government, headed by the Mayor, is responsible for all service delivery except education, which falls within the jurisdiction of the D.C. Board of Education; judicial responsibility is the jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia; adult criminal prosecutions are the responsibility of the U.S. Justice Department and public transportation is governed through an interstate compact of area jurisdictions and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. The District functions as a state, county, city, school district and special districts combined. Elsewhere in the country, public service responsibility is shared by a number of separate governmental entities, states, counties, cities and special districts which contribute funds for service delivery. In Washington, the District government pays for 82 percent of these costs. The federal payment to the District government pays for services rendered, for property taxes and other tax revenues foregone due to the federal presence. The federal payment amounted to 18 percent of District government's revenues in fiscal year 1986. This makes the District government unique in the American political system.

Comparisons to other jurisdictions must be approached cautiously to account for the District's combined state, county and municipal character. When compared to seven states with similar sizes of population, the District government's 1985 per capita expenditure of $6,074 ranked second to Alaska. The number two ranking is to be expected, because the District government serves a population that is 100 percent urban. The six other state governments in this comparison served a largely non-urban population. The District had a higher per capita expenditure for public welfare, police, fire and corrections functions than did the other states. Conversely, the District ranked low in the highway and higher education functions.

Another way to compare the District is to examine its relationship to the average of all other state and local government payrolls by service delivery functions. In 1985, states provided 30 percent of the payroll for government employees; school districts, 32 percent; cities, 19 percent; counties, 13 percent; special districts, 4 percent; and townships, 2 percent. The District pays for 100 percent of those service delivery costs. The District government is similar in many ways to the average employment characteristics of all local and state governments.

Some of the functions that the District government provides normally performed by a state level government are listed below:

State prisons
State courts
Probation & Parole
Vehicle inspections
Vehicle licensure & registration
Drivers' licenses
Occupational licenses
Professional licenses
Health care facilities licenses
Public Service Commission
Armory/National Guard

Workers' Compensation
Unemployment Compensation
Disability determination
Weights & measures
Food & drug inspections
Insurance regulation
Securities regulation
Liquor control
Consumer affairs
Lottery
Designation of Development Zones

The complexity of the District government can be seen in the many different roles performed by agency heads. For example, the Superintendent of Schools performs state functions such as certifying teachers and licensing private schools, and running a local school system. The director of the Department of Corrections runs a municipal detention center, a state prison and parole supervision program. Virtually all of the functions performed by the Departments of Employment Services and Consumer and Regulatory Affairs are state functions.

In 1932, the Bureau of the Census, under contract with the District government, examined the workforce size of seven cities to compare with the District government. When state and county functions were added to the municipal employment levels, the workforces of Newark, Baltimore, Atlanta and St. Louis were larger on a per capita basis than the District. Three cities, Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia, had smaller workforces on a per capita basis.

Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area

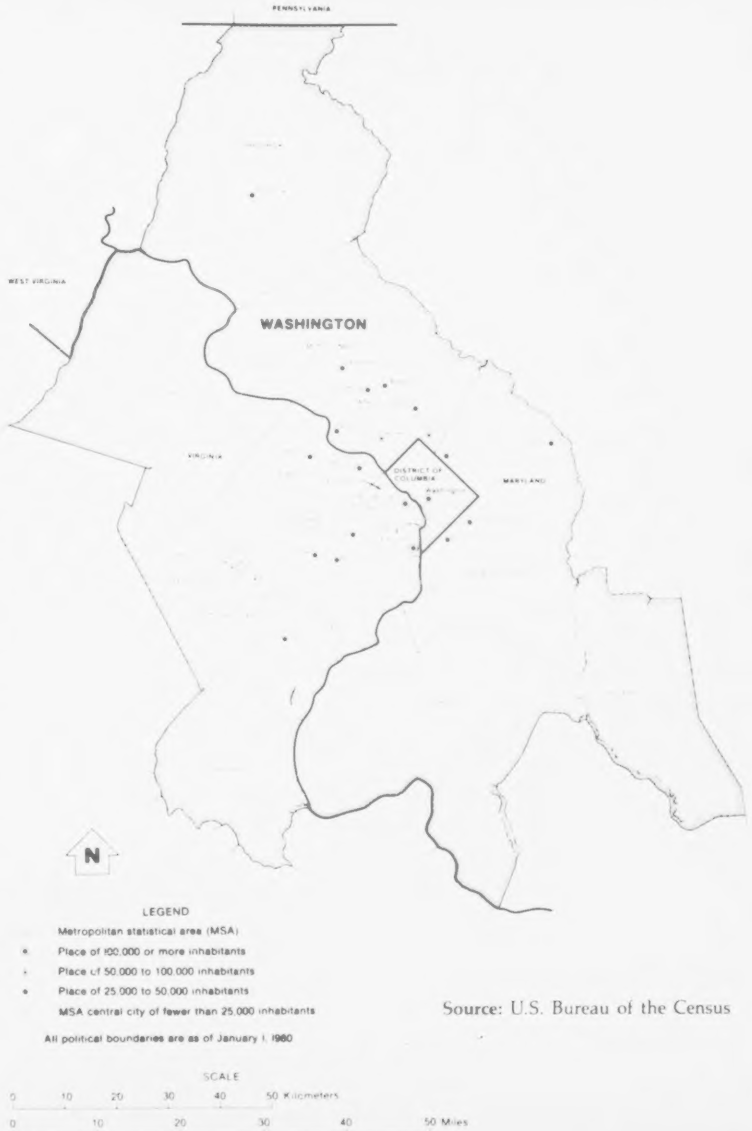
The Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is comprised of 16 jurisdictions. The District of Columbia is the hub of the metropolitan region, joined by Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland and Arlington County and the city of Alexandria in Virginia. Outlying jurisdictions included in the MSA are Calvert, Charles and Frederick Counties in Maryland and Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William and Stafford Counties in Virginia, and the cities of Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park in Virginia. Since the 1980 Census, Calvert, Frederick and Stafford counties have been included in this MSA.

The Washington region is the ninth largest metropolitan area in the country. The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated that this metropolitan region had a population in 1984 of 3.4 million people. Metropolitan areas with more population than Washington are Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Washington, D.C. is unique as a metropolitan center. As of the 1980 Census, it had a higher proportion of females participating in the labor force than any of the 38 MSAs with over 1 million population. The region is wealthy. In 1980, with a per capita income of $10,300, it ranked first. This reflects the high percentage of the population aged 25 and over who have a college degree, 27 percent, and the high percentage of the civilian labor force, 34 percent, who are working in professional/managerial jobs.

A recent study by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, "Economic Trends in Metropolitan Washington 1980-86," concludes that the region is growing more rapidly than at any time since the 1960s. The study notes the following changes in the period 1980-1986:

- The population in the metropolitan area increased by 258,700 between 1980 and 1986 to 3,509,600 residents in 1986. This was a rate of slightly more than 1.3 percent a year, almost double the annual average increase of the last decade.
- By the year 2000, the region is expected to have a population of 3,611,700 persons.


PENNSYLVANIA
WEST VIRGINIA
WASHINGTON
VIRGINIA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARYLAND
N
LEGEND
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)
Place of 100,000 or more inhabitants
Place of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
Place of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants
MSA central city of fewer than 25,000 inhabitants
All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

- Jobs increased by almost 21 percent to 1,931,740. Public sector jobs declined in the federal, state and local government sectors from 35 percent of all jobs in 1980 to 28 percent of all jobs in 1986. In the private sector, job growth has been greatest in the services sector, with an increase of 170,700 jobs. In percentage terms, construction jobs registered the greatest growth, 48 percent.
- In 1986, the District of Columbia had 33 percent of all jobs in the region; Montgomery County had the second highest share of jobs, 19 percent. During the 1980s, job growth was greatest in Fairfax County, where employment has increased 48 percent.
- The region's civilian labor force increased by 409,000 to 2,042,000, an increase of 25 percent in six years.
- Commercial nonresidential construction was started on 3,260 projects in the region, totaling 145 million square feet. The value of these construction projects was $8.5 billion. Fairfax County had 871 of these projects, accounting for nearly 30 percent of the space constructed in the region. In the District, there were 442 construction projects accounting for 22 percent of the commercial space constructed in the region.
- Retail sales increased by $10.8 billion to $27.5 billion. When retail sales are adjusted for inflation and the growth of retail sales in the region is compared with the U.S. average, the growth in the region was 22 percent over the period, as compared with 13 percent in the nation.
- Cost of living as measured by the Consumer Price Index rose by 86.4 points to 331.1, or 35.3 percent. The U.S. index over the six year period showed an increase of 81.6 points to 328.4, or 33 percent.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is responsible for building the rapid rail transit system and operating both the rail and bus systems, which serve the District and the inner suburbs. At the end of 1986, some 60 miles of track and 60 stations were in operation in the Metrorail system, serving 115 million riders during the year. The active bus system fleet numbered 1,355 vehicles and served 136.8 million riders in 1986. Construction of the rail system, with 103 planned track miles and 87 planned stations is spurring development throughout the region.

Studies by the Greater Washington Research Center have shown that the Washington metropolitan area is "big and getting bigger" and "rich and getting richer." The region gained 75 percent of its population between 1960 and 1985. The area's average household income was $42,000 in 1985, 48 percent greater than the national average of $28,400. Further, no other major American market area comes close to this region in terms of spendable income; this area's median household personal disposable income was $35,172 in 1985. Among local jurisdictions, the District of Columbia had the lowest median household disposable income, $23,800, while Fairfax County had the highest, $45,500.

These studies also found that the region has a higher percentage of young adults between 18 and 44 than any of the other ten largest metropolitan areas, except Houston. Most adult residents of the region are childless; those who have children have fewer than the national average. Nearly half (49.2 percent) of all residents of marriageable age in this area was not married at the 1980 Census; only New York and San Francisco have a greater proportion of "singles." Two-thirds of the women in the area work, the highest rate of all major metropolitan areas. While the federal government has a large presence in the area, federal employees are only 18 percent of the area workforce. The vast majority of residents, more than 80 percent work in the private sector. Another two percent of the workers are employed in local government jobs.

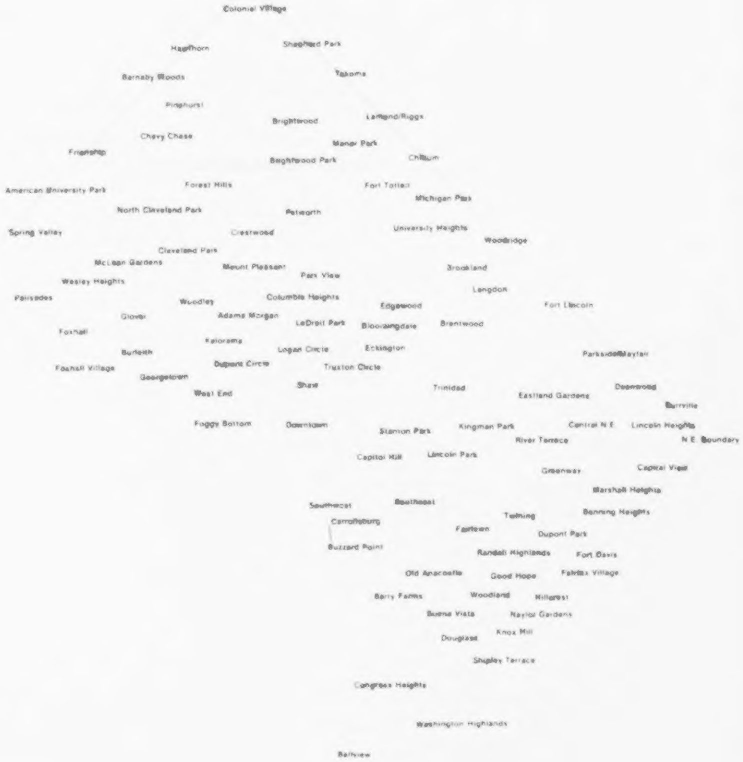
District of Columbia Economy

Thirty-three percent of all employment in the region is based in the District of Columbia. This is more jobs than any other single jurisdiction in the area. Although the federal government has decreased the number of jobs based in the District of Columbia, the loss of federal jobs has been replaced by employment in the services sector. The tourism, communications, legal and health services industries are expanding. In this city of lawyers, earnings from legal services are higher than in forty-four states. Local earnings in the communications industry are higher than that of 25 states. The educational services industry has higher earnings in the District of Columbia than in 39 states and earnings in the local hotel/lodging industry are higher than in 29 states. Workers in the District of Columbia's business service industry earn more than those in 25 states.

Much of the recent growth in the District of Columbia's economy has centered in what was once called the "old downtown." Downtown is located in the Northwest sector of the District of Columbia between the Capitol Building and the White House and is bound on the west by 15th Street, on the east by North Capitol Street, the south by Pennsylvania Avenue and the north by Massachusetts Avenue. In 1986, with 21.8 million square feet of downtown office space in place, more than 62 percent of the development goal for downtown has been achieved. During 1986, more than 1.9 million square feet of office space, 167,000 square feet of retail space and 1,756 hotel rooms were under construction. This surge in development is expected to continue in 1987, with an additional 1.5 million square feet of office space, 162,000 square feet of retail space under construction and 690 hotel rooms proposed.

Washington Neighborhoods

The District's 627,400 residents live in 95 neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are rich in historic significance. They have such names as Buena Vista, Foggy Bottom, Georgetown, Shepherd Park, Trinidad, Eastland Gardens, Kalorama and Foxhall, names which have their origins in Washington's and the nation's early history. Each area is represented by one of the District's 37 advisory neighborhood commissions (ANCs) comprised of representatives elected by registered voters in that neighborhood. Many neighborhoods have active civic associations and other community based organizations offering a range of health, recreational and social services. Churches of all faiths, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship enrich the lives and traditions of District residents and play active roles in the community. Neighborhood festivals are held throughout the city. In addition to the ethnic neighborhood festivals in Chinatown and Adams Morgan, D.C. residents sponsor local festivals including area parades along Georgia Avenue in Ward 4 and throughout the neighborhoods of Ward 8 and community street festivals such as Market Day on Capitol Hill. Many block parties are held when residents close a city street or nearby park for a gathering.


Colonial Village
Hawthorn
Shepherd Park
Barnaby Woods
Takoma
Pinehurst
Brightwood
Lamond/Riggs
Chevy Chase
Manor Park
Friendship
Brightwood Park
Chillum
American University Park
Forest Hills
Fort Totten
Michigan Park
North Cleveland Park
Petworth
Spring Valley
Crestwood
University Heights
Woodridge
Cleveland Park
McLean Gardens
Mount Pleasant
Brookland
Park View
Wesley Heights
Langdon
Palisades
Woodley
Columbia Heights
Edgewood
Fort Lincoln
Glover
Adams Morgan
LeDroit Park
Bloomingdale
Brentwood
Foxhall
Kalorama
Burleith
Logan Circle
Eckington
Parkside/Mayfair
Foxhall Village
Dupont Circle
Truxton Circle
Georgetown
Shaw
Trinidad
Eastland Gardens
Deanwood
West End
Burrville
Foggy Bottom
Downtown
Stanton Park
Kingman Park
Central N.E.
Lincoln Heights
River Terrace
N.E. Boundary
Capitol Hill
Lincoln Park
Greenway
Capital View
Marshall Heights
Southwest
Southeast
Carrollsburg
Twining
Benning Heights
Fairlawn
Dupont Park
Buzzard Point
Randall Highlands
Fort Davis
Old Anacostia
Good Hope
Fairfax Village
Barry Farms
Woodland
Hillcrest
Buena Vista
Naylor Gardens
Knox Hill
Douglass
Shipley Terrace
Congress Heights
Washington Highlands
Bellview

Major Cultural Center

Washington, D.C. is home to many cultural institutions, famous nationally and internationally. There are more than 70 museums in Washington, making this city second only to New York in the number of museums. The newest museums are the National Museum for Women in the Arts and the National Building Museum. The Smithsonian Institution is the curator of the nation's world renowned collections of natural history, technology and air and space exploration. The Smithsonian is housed in several buildings clustered on or near the Mall and recorded over 22 million visitors in 1986. The National Gallery of Art is famous for its paintings by the old masters and by impressionist artists. During 1986, the exhibits of Henri Matisse, Alexander Archipenko and "The Age of Correggio and Carracci" drew record crowds. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, with two theaters, an opera house, film theater and concert hall, is home to the National Symphony Orchestra and showcases a variety of cultural programs.

The District is the setting for a variety of small theaters, dance companies and music groups. The D.C. Public School System's Duke Ellington High School for the Performing Arts is a training center for future artists. Washington's own Arena Stage is the recipient of numerous awards for theatrical excellence. Local theatre companies include the Living Stage Theatre Company, Horizons Theatre, Pinpoints Theatre Company, Andrew Cacho African Drummers and Dancers, Contemporary Music Forum, Theatre Chamber Players, the Gala Hispanic Bilingual Theatre and many others. These companies offer exciting and innovative performances. The National Theater, Ford's Theater and Warner Theater host major national theatrical and musical productions on tour.

Local artists exhibit their work in art galleries clustered near DuPont Circle and in the downtown area along 7th Street Northwest. Washington is also the scene of a rich variety of community cultural events ranging from summer concerts at Ft. DuPont to the Chinese New Year Celebration in Chinatown and the Adams Morgan neighborhood festival. The annual New Year's Eve celebration at the Old Post Office Pavilion on Pennsylvania Avenue was inaugurated in 1983. The Potomac Riverfest, an annual celebration of the Potomac River cleanup campaign, was expanded to a month-long celebration in 1986. One of the most popular of Washington's cultural activities is the week-long series of events held throughout the city commemorating the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. King's birthday has been a District of Columbia holiday since 1978, nine years before its celebration as a national holiday.

Sports Attractions

The Robert F. Kennedy (RFK) Stadium is home to the Washington Redskins. All 55,000 seats in the stadium for Redskin games are held by season ticket holders. Since 1966, the team has had 158 soldout games. The District is also home to two college football teams and five college basketball teams, including the Georgetown University Hoyas, the 1984 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) basketball champions, and the University of the District of Columbia Firebirds, which were the 1982 division II NCAA champions. In the Washington area, the Capital Centre, a 19,123 seat sports arena in Prince George's County, Maryland, is the home of the Washington Bullets of the National Basketball Association and the Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League. A major effort has been underway in recent years, led by the D.C. Baseball Commission, to attract a major league baseball team to RFK Stadium. The advance purchase of 15,000 baseball season tickets by area residents provides strong evidence of the local support a baseball team would receive. On April 5, 1987 an exhibition baseball game at RFK between the Mets and Phillies sold out.

National and International Capital

For nearly two hundred years — since December 1, 1800 — Washington, D.C. has served as the nation's capital. Washington, D.C. is the seat of the federal government and has been home to every president since John Adams. The federal workforce in the District averaged 213,300 employees in 1986 (about 6 percent of all federal employees in the United States). Many representatives to the U.S. Congress and federal officials live in Washington, D.C. In its role as the nation's capital, the District of Columbia is host to 133 foreign embassies and six other recognized diplomatic missions with a total of more than 10,000 employees. Many international organizations have offices in Washington; the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Export-Import Bank, the Organization of American States and the World Health Organization are located here. The presence of a large diplomatic community, the world banking community and over 100 private foreign affairs institutes set the stage for Washington as an international community. Washington is also the location of the United States government's own foreign service organizations, the State Department, the U.S. Information Agency, the Commerce Department, the Agency for International Development and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

The presence of these organizations in Washington creates an information base on trade and world affairs unparalleled in the world. It, therefore, comes as no surprise that more than 12 foreign banks have opened offices in the Washington region and four District based domestic banks have international divisions. American, Georgetown and Howard Universities have schools of international affairs and business programs which have developed expertise in international law and trade.

The cultural events in Washington are international galas. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts has hosted the Chinese Acrobats, the National Ballet of Canada and other troupes from around the world. The National Gallery of Art in 1986 hosted exhibits from around the world, such as the Turkish Treasures of the Magnificent Sulleyman, the Italian Drawings from the British Royal Collection and Master Bronzes from the Kunsthisforisches from Vienna. There are soccer matches and polo matches on the Mall every weekend, with people from around the world participating. The Smithsonian Institution's Festival of Amerian Folklife features different countries each year along with different states from the United States. Virtually every cuisine in the world is available for tasting in the ethnic restaurants located in Washington. These events give Washingtonians the opportunity to experience the variety in the world without leaving their hometown. Among the international exhibits at the Smithsonian Institution in 1986 were "Russia, the Land, the People: Russian Painting 1850-1910," "The People of China: Photographic Exhibit" and "The Master Weavers, 100 Handmade Textiles from India".

The District government has entered into sister city agreements with Beijing, China; Bangkok, Thailand; and Dakar, Senegal, as well as an agreement with Brussels, Belgium. In building these international relationships, the District government hosted a trade show in 1985 in the Washington Convention Center with Beijing. In addition the two governments have undertaken a joint development project of a sister city archway in Chinatown. Dedicated in November 1986 this friendship archway gives visual presence to the linkages being forged between the two governments. The District government hosted a Beijing photography show in 1986. There have also been information exchanges between the two governments and visits between officials of the two countries.

Washington is a city of parks, vistas and commemorative sculpture. Many Americans and foreign visitors have enjoyed the breathtaking views from the top of the Washington Monument and from the Lincoln Memorial. The flowering cherry trees surrounding the tidal basin at the Jefferson Memorial are world famous. These sights attract more than 18 million visitors to Washington each year. Residents of the District also enjoy the parks, gardens and scenic views which are found throughout the District's many neighborhoods. The National Arboretum, the Aquatic Garden, the National Zoo, the National Cathedral, Glover Park, Rock Creek Park, Haines Point, Dunbarton Gardens, the C & O Canal, the Southwest Waterfront are among the many places providing enjoyment for Washingtonians and visitors alike.

Elected Officials

1987

Congressional Delegate	Mayor	Council Chairman
Walter Fauntroy, Democrat	Marion Barry Jr., Democrat	David A. Clarke, Democrat

Councilmembers Elected At-Large

Betty Ann Kane	Democrat
Hilda H.M. Mason	Statehood
John Ray	Democrat
Carol Schwartz	Republican

Councilmembers Representing Wards

Frank Smith, Jr.	Democrat	Ward 1
John A. Wilson	Democrat	Ward 2
James E. Nathanson	Democrat	Ward 3
Charlene Drew Jarvis	Democrat	Ward 4
Harry L. Thomas, Sr.	Democrat	Ward 5
Nadine P. Winter	Democrat	Ward 6
H.R. Crawford	Democrat	Ward 7
Wilhelmina J. Rolark	Democrat	Ward 8

District of Columbia Board of Education

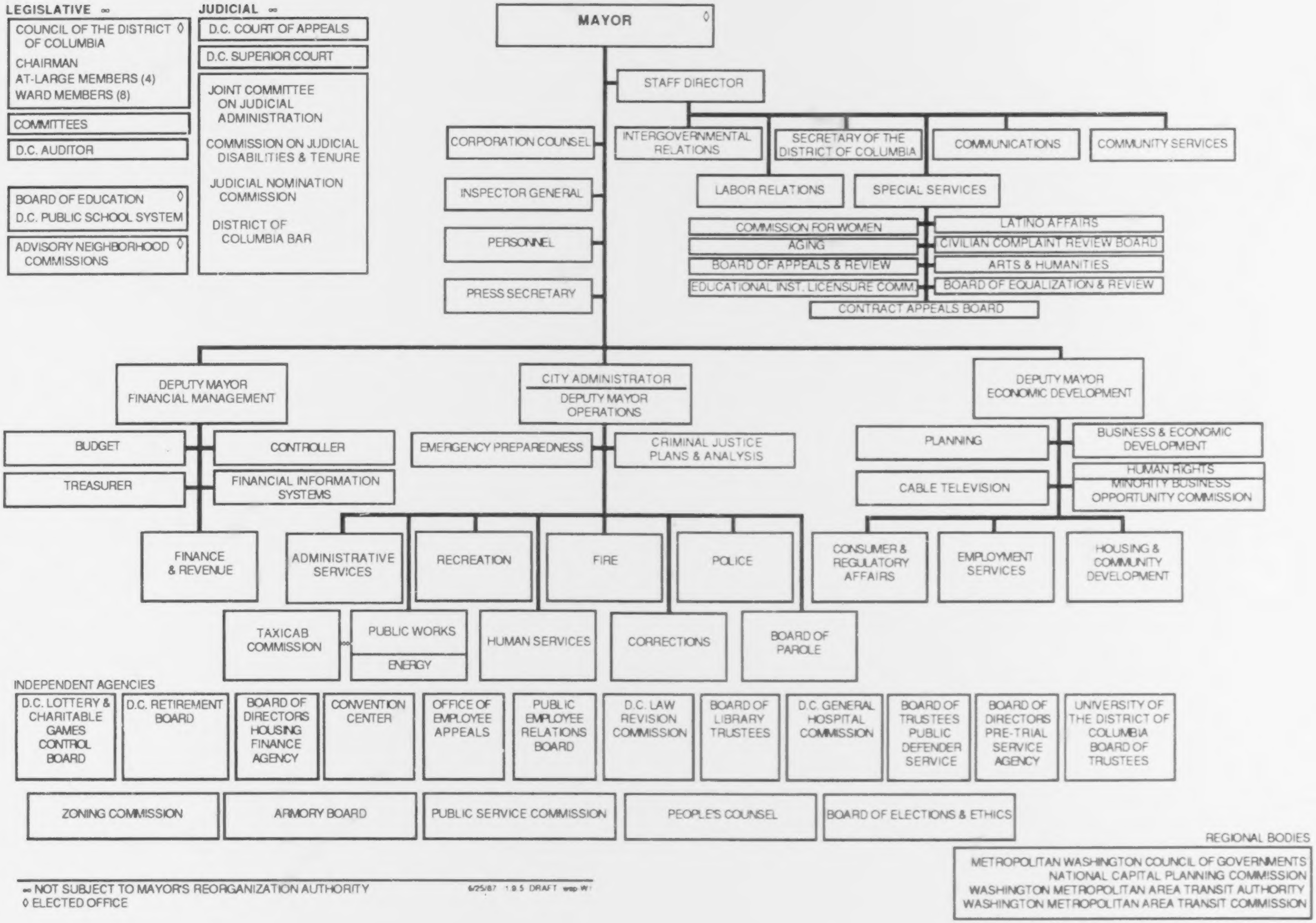
Rev. David H. Eaton	At-Large
Eugene Kinlow	At-Large
Phyllis Young	At-Large
Wilma Harvey	Ward 1
R. David Hall, President	Ward 2
Wanda Washburn	Ward 3
Linda W. Cropp, Vice President	Ward 4
Bettie G. Benjamin	Ward 5
Bob Boyd	Ward 6
Nathaniel Bush	Ward 7
R. Calvin Lockridge	Ward 8
Angela C. Hill	Student*

*Elected by city-wide student vote

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions

Advisory neighborhood commissioners are elected in single member districts within each ward. The total number of commissioners elected is 323.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT


LEGISLATIVE ∞
COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ◊
CHAIRMAN
AT-LARGE MEMBERS (4)
WARD MEMBERS (8)
COMMITTEES
D.C. AUDITOR
BOARD OF EDUCATION ◊
D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS ◊
JUDICIAL ∞
D.C. COURT OF APPEALS
D.C. SUPERIOR COURT
JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISABILITIES & TENURE
JUDICIAL NOMINATION COMMISSION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
MAYOR ◊
STAFF DIRECTOR
CORPORATION COUNSEL
INSPECTOR GENERAL
PERSONNEL
PRESS SECRETARY
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
SECRETARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMUNICATIONS
COMMUNITY SERVICES
LABOR RELATIONS
SPECIAL SERVICES
COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
AGING
BOARD OF APPEALS & REVIEW
EDUCATIONAL INST. LICENSURE COMM.
LATINO AFFAIRS
CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD
ARTS & HUMANITIES
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION & REVIEW
CONTRACT APPEALS BOARD
DEPUTY MAYOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
BUDGET
CONTROLLER
TREASURER
FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
CITY ADMINISTRATOR
DEPUTY MAYOR OPERATIONS
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS & ANALYSIS
DEPUTY MAYOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING
BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CABLE TELEVISION
HUMAN RIGHTS
MINORITY BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
FINANCE & REVENUE
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
RECREATION
FIRE
POLICE
CONSUMER & REGULATORY AFFAIRS
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
TAXICAB COMMISSION
∞
PUBLIC WORKS
ENERGY
HUMAN SERVICES
CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PAROLE
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
D.C. LOTTERY & CHARITABLE GAMES CONTROL BOARD
D.C. RETIREMENT BOARD
BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY
CONVENTION CENTER
OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE APPEALS
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RELATIONS BOARD
D.C. LAW REVISION COMMISSION
BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES
D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL COMMISSION
BOARD OF TRUSTEES PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS PRE-TRIAL SERVICE AGENCY
UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRUSTEES
ZONING COMMISSION
ARMORY BOARD
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
PEOPLE'S COUNSEL
BOARD OF ELECTIONS & ETHICS
REGIONAL BODIES
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT COMMISSION

∞ NOT SUBJECT TO MAYOR'S REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY
◊ ELECTED OFFICE

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Government in the District of Columbia — Historic Highlights

Since the signing of the Constitution in 1787, there have been several forms of appointed and elected governments in the District of Columbia: an appointed three-member commissioner system (1790-1801); an elected council and appointed mayor (1801-1820); an elected council and elected mayor (1820-1871); an appointed governor, a two house legislature, one appointed and the other elected, and an elected non-voting delegate to the Congress (1871-1874); an appointed three-member commissioner system (1874-1967); an appointed mayor-commissioner and appointed council (1967-1975); and an elected mayor, council and nonvoting delegate to the Congress, since 1975.

While residents of the District of Columbia have limited home rule today, they still do not enjoy all of the rights of other U.S. citizens. District residents do not control their government's budget, courts or prosecutor. Furthermore the laws of the District Council are reviewed by the Congress. And revenue raising authority is circumscribed by federal law. The residents of the District of Columbia do not have a vote on the floor of either the Senate or the House of Representatives. In essence, as citizens of the United States, living in the nation's capital, residents of the District are governed to a large extent without their consent and taxed without representation.

The practice of democracy is different today than it was in the period following the ratification of the Constitution. Democracy, as Americans know it today, is more inclusive. In the 1800s, U.S. Senators were elected by state legislatures and only members of the House of Representatives were elected directly by the white male voters. States determined the qualifications of voters, with many requiring people to own property, pay taxes and be of the age of majority. Today, however, senators are elected by popular vote. Blacks, other minorities and women are enfranchised. Poll taxes in national elections have been abolished and the voting age has been lowered to 18 years throughout the country.

While the present concept of democracy was evolving, District residents pressed their claim to enjoy self-determination and representation. Through the "District of Columbia Constitutional Convention Initiative of 1979" the drive to obtain statehood was set in motion. The "Constitution for the State of New Columbia" resulted from the convention and was ratified by District voters in 1981. The "Constitution for the State of New Columbia" was first submitted to the House of Representatives in 1983 and to the Senate in 1984. It is under active consideration today.

As the nation celebrates the 200th anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution, and as the Congress debates the "Constitution of the State of New Columbia," residents of the District are actively seeking to expand their political rights to be the same as those enjoyed by other citizens of the United States, it is appropriate to review a brief chronology of significant events in the government of the District of Columbia:

1788 U.S. Constitution, which was adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1787, is ratified by the states. Article I, Section 8 gives Congress authority "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress. . . ."

1790 *Residence Act of 1790* gives the President power to choose a site for the capital city on the Potomac River between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and the Conocoheague Creek (Hagerstown) nearly 70 miles upstream. President George Washington selects a site which includes the states of Maryland and Virgina. Three commissioners were appointed by the President to the plan the capital city.

1800 The federal capital is transferred from Philadelphia to the site on the Potomac River, later to be called Washington, District of Columbia.

1801 Congress creates the counties of Washington and Alexandria, as distinct from the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria.

1802 Congress grants the City of Washington its first municipal charter. Voters, defined as white males who pay taxes and lived in the city for a year, receive the right to elect a 12-member council. The Mayor is appointed by the President.

1812 Congress amends the charter of the City of Washington providing for a eight-member Board of Aldermen and a 12-member Common Council. The Aldermen and Common Council elect the Mayor.

1820 Congress amends the Charter of the City of Washington to provide for a Mayor directly elected by the voters.

1846 Alexandria and Alexandria County are returned by Congress to the state of Virginia.

1848 Congress adopts a new charter for the City of Washington expanding the elected offices to include a board of assessors, surveyor, collector and registrar.

1862 Congress abolishes slavery in the federal district — City of Washington, Washington County and Georgetown, which predates both the Emancipation Proclamation and the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.

1867 Congress grants black males the right to vote in local elections, which is followed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

1871 The elected mayor and council of Washington City and Georgetown and County Levy Court are abolished by Congress and replaced by a governor and council appointed by the President. An elected House of Delegates and a non-voting delegate to Congress are created. In this act, the jurisdiction and territorial government came to be called the District of Columbia, thus combining the governments of the City of Washington and the County of Washington. A seal and a motto "Justitia Omnibus," Justice for All, are adopted for the District of Columbia.

1874 The territorial government of the District of Columbia is abolished, including the non-voting delegate to Congress; three temporary commissioners and a subordinate military engineer are appointed by the President.

1878 *The Organic Act of 1878* establishes the District of Columbia government as a municipal corporation governed by two citizen commissioners and a military/engineer commissioner appointed by the President. This form of government lasted until 1967.

1906 The District Building on Pennsylvania Avenue at 14th Street opens as "City Hall."

1913 The 17th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, allowing direct election of U.S. Senators.

1920 Women receive the right to vote by the 19th Amendment to the Constitution.

1925 The American Beauty Rose is adopted as the official flower of the District of Columbia.

1938 Congress adopts a flag for the District of Columbia, based on the coat of arms of the family of George Washington.

1946 At the recommendation of President Truman, Congress debates home rule self-government for the District of Columbia.

1952 *The Reorganization Plan of 1952* transfers to the three commissoners the functions of over fifty boards.

1961 The 23rd Amendment to the Constitution gives District residents the right to vote for President.

1964 The poll tax is abolished for federal elections by the 24th Amendment to the Constitution.

1967 The board of three commissioners is abolished. A Commissioner and nine-member council is appointed. The Wood Thrush is adopted by the Commissioners as official bird of the District of Columbia.

1968 District residents receive the right to elect a Board of Education.

1971 District of Columbia Statehood Party receives votes in an election.
The 26th Amendment to the Constitution lowers the voting age to 18 years.

1973 Congress approves the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, establishing an elected Mayor and 13-member Council.

1974	The citizens of the District of Columbia approve by referendum the Home Rule Charter in May. General elections are held for Mayor and Council in November.
1976	The first election of advisory neighborhood commissioners is held.
1978	Congress approves the *D.C. Voting Rights Amendment,* which would have given District residents representation in the House and Senate. The proposed Constitutional amendment was not ratified by the necessary number of states in the allotted seven years.
1980	District voters approve the "District of Columbia Statehood Consitutional Convention Initiative of 1979," D.C. Law 3-171 calling for a state constitutional convention to be convened.
1982	After the constitutional convention, a "Constitution for the State of New Columbia" is ratified by District voters.
1983	The "Constitution for the State of New Columbia" is first introduced in the House of Representatives.
1984	The "Constitution for the State of New Columbia" is first introduced in the U.S. Senate.

Access to Government

In the District of Columbia, residents have various mechanisms for interacting and actively participating in the day-to-day operations and decision-making process of the District government. In addition to meetings with elected officials, the Mayor and Councilmembers, and public forums, there are governmental structures to ensure citizen participation and opportunities for public service.

Advisory neighborhood commissions

Advisory neighborhood commissions (ANCs) were established by the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973*, P.L. 93-198, to provide citizens a channel for comment on proposals affecting their neighborhoods. Elections were first held in 1976 for ANCs. ANC commissioners serve two year terms as unsalaried, nonpartisan elected officials. There are 323 ANC commissioners, each representing a single-member district of approximately 2,000 residents. ANCs advise the District government on transportation, zoning, environmental services and other public policy issues that affect their neighborhoods.

Boards and commissions

Residents of the District of Columbia can also participate in their government through membership on over 145 boards and commissions. The boards fall into 11 major categories of responsibility: institutional governance, such as the Convention Center and Armory Boards; independent regulatory boards, which govern elections and zoning; regulatory boards dealing with such matters as historic preservation, the lottery and public employee relations; program management boards covering economic development and criminal justice programs; equity boards dealing with minority contracting, human rights, police-community relations and consumer claims; appeals board which provide final administrative remedies to residents and businesses; advocacy boards for special constituencies; institutional and business licensure; occupational and professional licensure; and planning boards required by federal or District legislation and advisory boards.

The number of boards to which the Mayor appoints members changes each year, as the Council or the Mayor creates new ones or the mandates of other boards are fulfilled. Members are appointed by the Mayor and other officials to serve staggered terms. Some of the Mayor's appointments must be confirmed by the Council. Appointments are made to almost every board annually. The rotation of members results in continuity of membership and the opportunity for new ideas. In some cases, members receive fees or reimbursement; most members volunteer their time in the service of the government.

The Mayor's policy is to make appointments reflective of the demographic diversity of the District of Columbia. Membership on most boards is restricted to residents of the District of Columbia. At the beginning of 1987, the discretionary appointments to the boards over which the Mayor had control numbered 1,395. Of these, 60 percent was Black, 32 percent was White, 5 percent was Latinos and 3 percent was other races. Women comprised 48 percent of the membership.

In 1986, several new boards and commissions were established. An Airports Authority was created by federal legislation. A Taxicab Commission was established by the Council to oversee the taxi industry. The Mayor created a new Commission on Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs to advocate for the interests of these ethnic groups. The licensure of all health professionals was reorganized and in the process new categories of licensure were created, including social workers, dieticians and nutritionists.

8-DC-HELP

In December 1985, the Office of Emergency Preparedness initiated the D.C. HELP system. The system provides residents of the District of Columbia with a 24-hour, seven days a week linkage to the government. The 8-DC-HELP also relieves the 911 emergency system of calls not of an emergency nature. By telephoning 8-DC-HELP, residents can request government services for assistance with a problem after most government offices have closed. Thirty-nine agencies are linked through a computer network to ensure that a request for service will reach the appropriate agency. All requests for services are monitored for timely response.

Sources: Office of the Mayor for Boards and Commissions
Office of Emergency Preparedness

Council of the District of Columbia

The Council of the District of Columbia is the legislative branch of the District of Columbia government. Because of the special legal status of the District, the responsibilities of the Council encompass those functions of the legislative branches of city, county and state governments. The Council consists of a Chairman and 12 members, who are elected for four-year terms. One Councilmember is elected from each of the eight wards. Of the four Councilmembers and the Chairman who are elected at-large, only three may be of the same political party. The Council structure was established in the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act,* P.L. 93-198.

The Council exercises its legislative responsibilities through nine standing committees. Proposed legislation is referred by subject matter to an appropriate committee. The committee collects data, reviews and analyzes the bill, secures public comment and then reports to the Committee of the Whole. Council rules require public notice of all matters under consideration with most bills being considered after a public hearing. If cleared by a final vote of the Committee of the Whole, the bill is scheduled for a Council legislative meeting. All legislation approved by the Council goes to the Mayor for 10 working days. During this time the Mayor may sign the bill, making it an act; may take no action, thus allowing the act to be approved automatically; or may veto the bill. To override a Mayoral veto requires a two-thirds vote of the Council. All non-emergency acts must then go to Congress for review. The mandated review period is 60 days for changes to the Criminal Code and 30 days for other legislation. Congress may disapprove a District act by adopting a joint resolution of disapproval which is signed by the President of the United States.

Council periods are two years. During Council Period VI, 1985-1986, the Council considered more than 1,695 legislative items, which included 569 bills, 68 emergency resolutions, 588 ceremonial resolutions and 470 other resolutions. Other resolutions include reorganization plans, appointments to boards and commissions, compensation agreements, designations of residential parking permit areas, budget reprogrammings, procedural rules and economic development projects.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

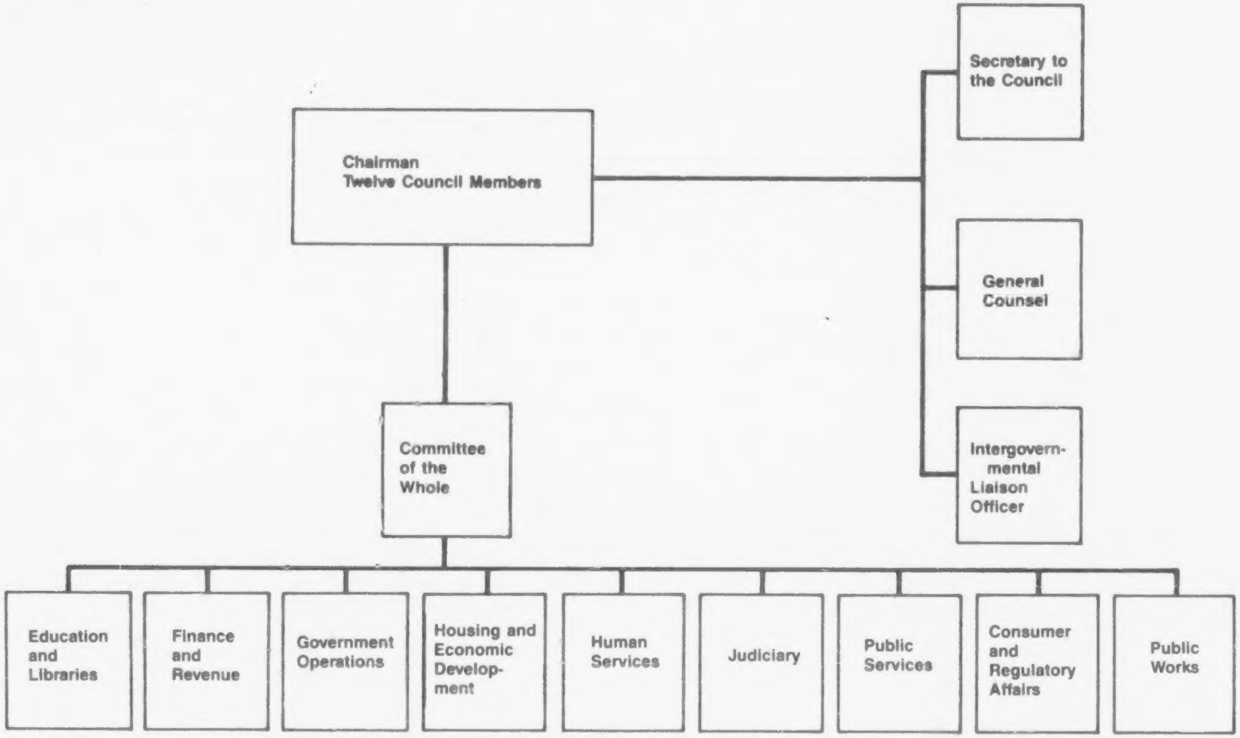
Council Period	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*
Calendar Years	1979-80	1981-82	1983-84	1985-86
Bills Introduced	415	534	485	569
New D.C. Laws Enacted	172	210	196	220
Temporary Laws Enacted	*	1	18	19
Emergency Bills Introduced	232	102	68	68
Emergency Acts Enacted	163	85	56	52
Ceremonial Resolutions Introduced	239	427	614	588
Ceremonial Resolutions Passed	238	426	610	585
Other Resolutions Introduced	276	257	372	470
Other Resolutions Passed	217	174	305	304

*Per a Council rule change in 1980, temporary laws were established; these laws remain in effect for 225 days.

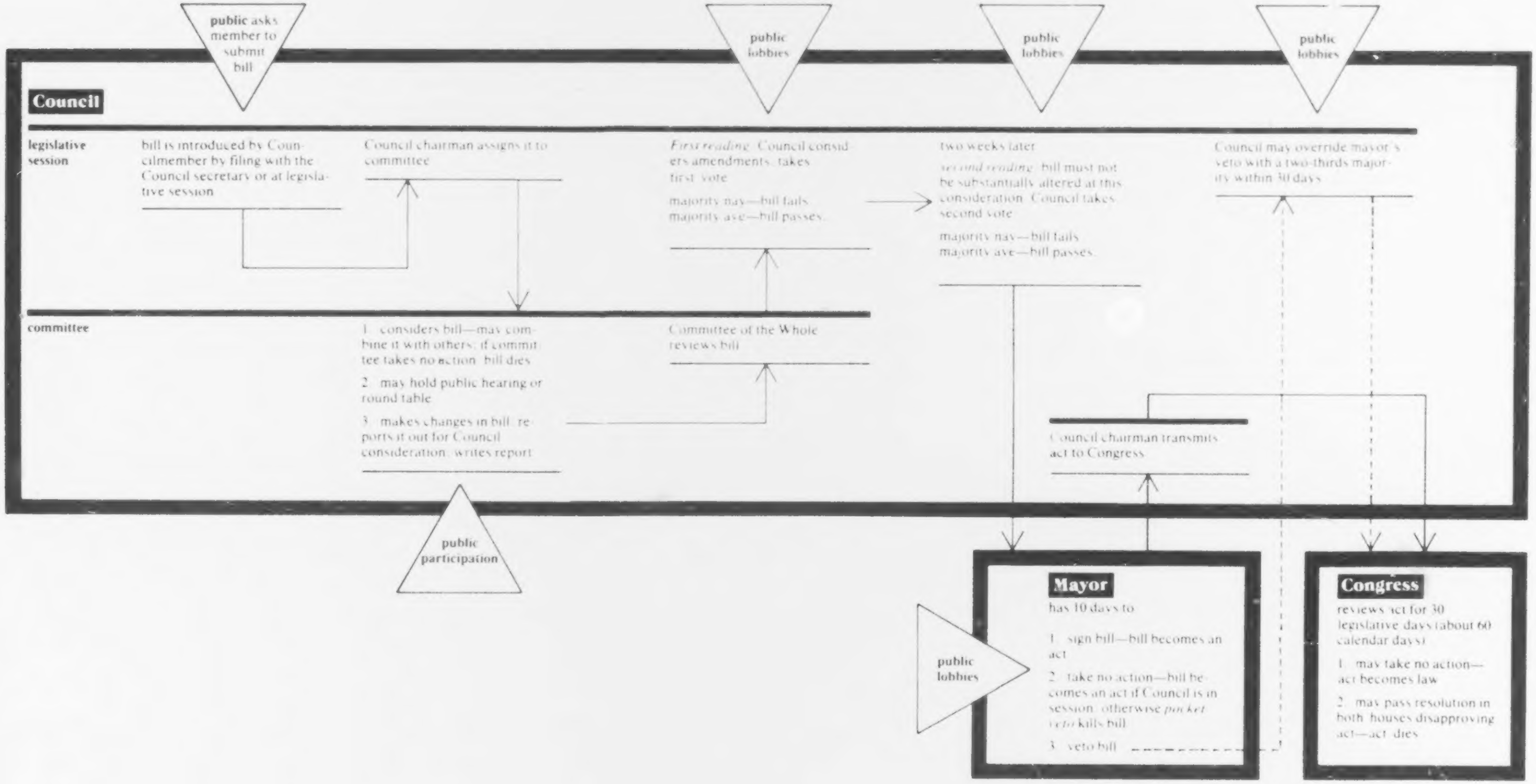
Source: Council of the District of Columbia

Council Organization

Council Period VII
1987


Chairman
Twelve Council Members
Secretary to the Council
General Counsel
Intergovernmental Liaison Officer
Committee of the Whole
Education and Libraries
Finance and Revenue
Government Operations
Housing and Economic Development
Human Services
Judiciary
Public Services
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Public Works

How a Bill Becomes Law


public asks member to submit bill
public lobbies
public lobbies
public lobbies
Council
legislative session
bill is introduced by Councilmember by filing with the Council secretary or at legislative session
Council chairman assigns it to committee
First reading Council considers amendments; takes first vote
majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes.
two weeks later
second reading bill must not be substantially altered at this consideration. Council takes second vote
majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes.
Council may override mayor's veto with a two-thirds majority within 30 days
committee
1. considers bill—may combine it with others; if committee takes no action, bill dies
2. may hold public hearing or round table
3. makes changes in bill; reports it out for Council consideration; writes report
Committee of the Whole reviews bill
Council chairman transmits act to Congress
public participation
public lobbies
Mayor
has 10 days to
1. sign bill—bill becomes an act
2. take no action—bill becomes an act if Council is in session; otherwise *pocket veto* kills bill
3. veto bill
Congress
reviews act for 30 legislative days (about 60 calendar days)
1. may take no action—act becomes law
2. may pass resolution in both houses disapproving act—act dies

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity

The Office of Human Rights (OHR) seeks to eliminate discrimination and increase equal opportunity for District residents in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and education. The Commission on Human Rights is an independent body comprised of 15 volunteer members appointed by the Mayor. It acts as a tribunal to hear private sector discrimination cases referred to it by OHR where probable cause has been found that discrimination has occurred and the parties have been unable to conciliate. Together the Office and the Commission enforce the *D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977,* one of the most comprehensive civil rights statutes in the nation. This law prohibits discrimination on 15 bases: race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, physical handicap, source of income and place of residence or business.

Anyone may file a discrimination complaint with OHR within one year of the occurrence or discovery of the alleged unlawful discrimination. The individual does not have to be a resident of the District of Columbia, but the alleged discrimination must have taken place in the District of Columbia. In fiscal year 1986, 475 discrimination complaints were filed with OHR. Race alone, or in combination with other bases, was cited in 47 percent of the complaints. In fiscal year 1986, the Office of Human Rights closed 410 cases — this number included complaints filed in previous years. Of the closed cases, 56.6 percent had findings of no probable cause to substantiate the complaint; 20.7 percent was administrative closures because of late filings or lack of agency jurisdiction; and 22.7 percent was satisfactory adjustments resulting in direct dollar benefits of $375,966 to the complainants. The majority of closed cases, 93 percent, alleged employment discrimination. A case is considered closed when all administrative remedies are exhausted by either party or when the complainant drops the charge.

In January 1987, OHR was merged with the Minority Business Opportunity Commission to centralize the monitoring and coordination of affirmative action responsibilities of the District government.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLAINT ACTIVITY

	Fiscal Year			
	1985		*1986*	
Complaints Received				
Employment	351		413	
Private Sector		296		340
Public Sector		55		73
Housing	12		37	
Education	9		3	
Public Accommodations	11		22	
Total	**383**		**475**	
Case Closures				
Satisfactory Adjustments	109		93	
No Probable Cause	332		232	
Administrative	91		85	
Total	532		410	

Source: D.C. Office of Human Rights

District of Columbia Wards

Wards are political subdivisions of the District of Columbia, created for the purpose of voting. Ward boundaries were first established in 1801 and were reconfigured on several occasions as the cities of Washington and Georgetown grew and the rural area of Washington County became populated. Wards existed until 1874, at which time Congress established an appointed Board of Commissioners and self-government ended. Ward boundaries of that time bear no resemblance to today's boundaries. Wards, as constituted today, were first created in the District of Columbia in 1968 in order to implement the legislation authorizing election of the District of Columbia Board of Education members.

Today, there are eight wards, with populations ranging from 74,100 to 82,300 residents. Registered voters in each ward elect one Councilmember to serve on the Council of the District of Columbia and one School Board member. In addition, residents elect a Chairman of the Council and four at-large representatives to the Council and three-at-large School Board members. The Board of Elections and Ethics subdivides the wards into precincts for the purpose of conducting elections. There are 137 such precincts.

The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973,* P.L. 93-198, divided each ward into advisory neighborhood commissions (ANCs). Each of the 37 ANCs is further subdivided into single member districts (SMDs) of which there are 323. The ANC and SMD boundaries are established through Council legislation. The Office of Community Services coordinates communication between the advisory neighborhood commissions and District agencies. As part of the comprehensive planning process, the Office of Planning has developed ward plans with the assistance of advisory planning committees appointed by the Mayor and Councilmembers. These plans establish short-range development and land-use objectives, as well as set priorities for governmental services at a neighborhood level.

In accordance with a Supreme Court ruling that requires equal representation, the District government reconfigures the ward boundaries after each decennial Census. When boundary changes are necessary, the District's Office of Planning prepares the preliminary ward boundaries, as closely as possible to natural neighborhood boundaries, to equalize the population among the wards. The Mayor proposes the ward boundary plan to the Council of the District of Columbia as legislation and the Council after review enacts the ward boundaries into law. The boundaries of the wards have been redrawn twice, after the final counts from the 1970 and 1980 Censuses. This was last done in 1982 on the basis of the 1980 Census.

POPULATION DENSITY OF THE WARDS

	Land Area		Population		Population Density		Population Density	
	1986 Total Acreage*	Rank	1985 Residents**	Rank	Residents per Total Acreage	Rank	Residents per Residential Acreage****	Rank
Ward 1	1,217	8	78,300	5	64***	1	131	2
Ward 2	3,959	3	82,300	1	21	5	155	1
Ward 3	6,554	1	76,300	6	12	8	28	8
Ward 4	3,717	5	80,400	3	22	4	49	7
Ward 5	4,469	2	81,400	2	18	7	63	5
Ward 6	2,335	7	74,100	8	32	2	95	4
Ward 7	3,512	6	79,800	4	23	3	60	6
Ward 8	3,957	4	75,000	7	19	6	98	3
Total	**29,720**		**627,400**		**21**		**65**	

* Excludes public rights-of-way; includes parkland. The large acreage in Ward 3 reflects the presence of most of Rock Creek Park.

** 1985 population estimate. Totals may not add, due to rounding.

*** The high population density in Ward 1 results from relatively high density housing and comparatively less residential acreage than in the other wards.

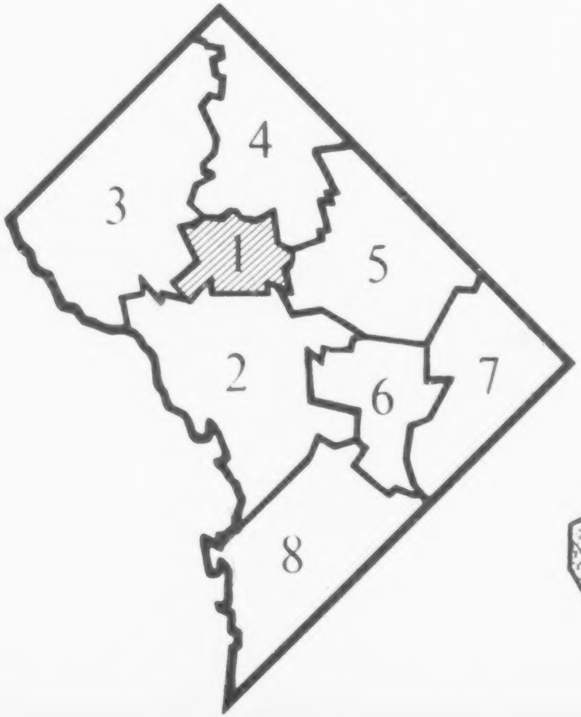
**** Residential acreage totals 9,581. Institutions such as Saint Elizabeths Hospital and major installations such as Bolling Air Force Base are excluded from both the acreage and the population figures in this column.

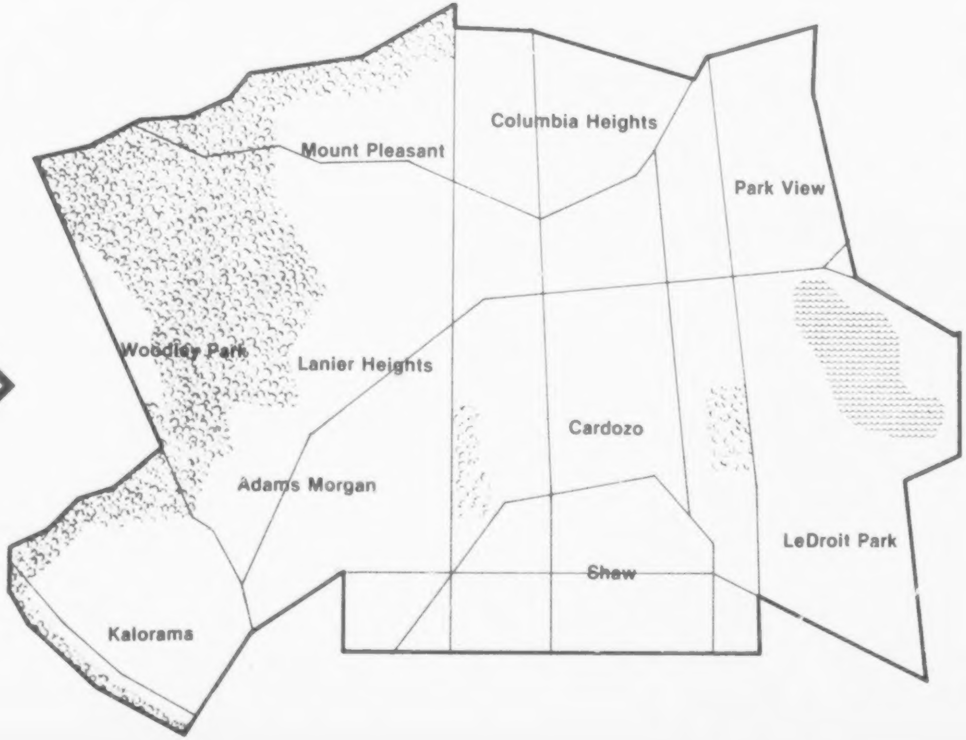
Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Ward One

Ward 1 is located near the center of the District of Columbia. It is in the Northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia and has the smallest land area of any ward in the city. Ward 1 is bound by Piney Branch Parkway and Spring Road on the north; S Street on the south; Park Place and First, Bryant and Second Streets on the east; and Rock Creek Park on the west.

Many of the oldest neighborhoods in the District of Columbia are in Ward 1. The expansion in the early 1900s of street car lines along major streets and avenues spurred development in Adams Morgan, Columbia Heights, Kalorama, LeDroit Park, Meridian Hill and Mount Pleasant. Today numerous structures in these neighborhoods are designated as historic landmarks. During 1986, Kalorama Triangle and Mount Pleasant were added to the list of historic districts in the ward. LeDroit Park, Massachusetts Avenue and 16th Street were registered as historic districts in previous years. Other neighborhoods in Ward 1 include Cardozo, Park View and Shaw. There are also several embassies, ambassadors' residences and international organizations based in the ward. At the time of the 1980 Census, six percent of this ward's population was comprised of races other than Black or White, with persons of Spanish origin being the largest group in the other race category.





The major commercial corridors in the ward are along portions of Georgia Avenue, U Street, Connecticut Avenue, 14th Street, 18th Street and Columbia Road. Currently there is access to one Metrorail station in the ward at Woodley Park. Two stations are planned in the ward with the development of the Green Line: the 13th and U Streets and 14th Street and Park Road stations. Howard University and Hospital with 7,712 employees is a major employer in the ward. The National Zoo, with its Chinese pandas, is a major tourist attraction, as well as a favorite outing for local residents.

Significant capital improvements are underway under the sponsorship of the District government. The opening of the Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs at 14th and U Streets is spurring substantial economic development. The first phase of the Samuel Jackson Plaza is underway at the Shaw/Manhattan Laundry. The Howard University Gateway project is about to begin. An Industrial Revenue Bond of $67 million was closed in May 1987 to finance new offices, new dormitory and a new stadium for Howard University. Both the Samuel Jackson Plaza and Howard University Gateway projects will stimulate further economic development in the Shaw area.

Ward 1 is represented on the District of Columbia Council by Frank Smith, Jr. and is also the home of Chairman of the Council, David A. Clarke. The Board of Education representative for the ward is Wilma Harvey and the Reverend David Eaton, an at-large member of the Board of Education, live in the ward. There are five advisory neighborhood commissions in Ward 1, with 40 single member districts. In addition to elected officials, Ward 1 has a number of active civic and citizens associations.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

LeDroit Park Historic District
Kalorama Triangle Historic District
Massachusetts Avenue Historic District
Mount Pleasant Historic District

Anthony Bowen Landmark Building
Anthony Holmead site
Bannecker Recreation Center
Howard Theater
Ingleside (Stoddard Baptist Home)
Meridian Hill Park
Meridian House
National Zoological Park
Northumberland Apartment Building
Pink Palace
Tivoli Theater
Textile Museum
Woodrow Wilson House

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Connecticut Avenue at Calvert Street
Columbia Road and 18th Street
Florida Avenue & U Streets
Georgia Avenue
14th Street

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Howard University
Howard University Hospital

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Anthony Bowen Landmark Building
Bennett Building
Campbell Heights Senior Citizen Apartments
Columbia Heights Mall
Dunbar Theater
Howard University Gateway
Howard University Plaza
Metrorail Stations at:
  13th & U Streets
  14th Streets & Park Road
Samuel Jackson Plaza
Shaw Manhattan Laundry

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government
Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs
Grimke School converted to District government offices for the Department of Corrections and the Fire Department headquarters.

Department Human Services Clinics:
- Adams Morgan Health Center
- Garfield Terrace Clinic

Senior Citizen Centers:
- Barney Senior Center
- Garfield Terrace
- Harvard Towers
- LeDroit
- Spanish Senior Center

Mount Pleasant Library

Employment Services Center
Latino Employment Services Center

D.C. Fire Department
- Engine Companies No. 4, 9, 11 and 21
- Fire Department Communications Center
- Ambulance No. 2 and 19

Third District Police Headquarters

Pumping Station at Bryant Street

UDC Georgia Avenue/Harvard Street, N.W. Campus

Federal Government
Meridian Hill Park
McMillan Reservoir
National Zoological Park

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1986-7
Adams	369
Bancroft	753
Bruce Monroe	445
Cleveland	236
Cooke	649
Gage-Eckington	374
Harrison	226
Lewis	353
Meyer	680
Park View	506
Reed	346
Tubman	528
Junior High:	
Garnet-Patterson	339
Lincoln	768
Senior High:	
Banneker	423
Cardozo	1,089
Career Development Center:	
Bell	133
Special Education	
Grimke	74

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Banneker Clubhouse Renovations & Tennis Courts
Community Park West Construction
Fire Company No. 4 & 9
Reconstruction of the 16th Street Bridge over Piney Branch Parkway
Reconstruction of the Duke Ellington Bridge over Rock Creek Park

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
1475 Columbia Road	23	—
Garfield	51	228
Harvard Towers	—	193
Kelly Miller	169	—
LeDroit	18	106
2422 Ontario Road	13	—
Park Morton	174	—
Scattered Sites	150	—
2905 11th St. N.W.	14	—
Total	**612**	**527**

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	9
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	10

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1987)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	55	536
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	15	142
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	0	0
Emergency Shelters	6	265
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	7	66
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	6	167
Substance Abuse Facilities	1	64
Total	90	1,240

*Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD ONE

Population Characteristics

	Ward 1	*Total District*
Residents, *1985 est.*	78,300	627,400
Age Distribution, *1985 est.*		
Under 15 years	14%	17%
15 through 44 years	56	51
45 through 64 years	17	20
65 years & older	13	12
Total	100%	100%
Race Distribution, *1980*		
Black	70%	70%
White	24	27
Other	6	3
Total	100%	100%
Educational Attainment, *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	50,604	398,653
Elementary Only	20%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	16	17
High School Graduate Only	22	25
College 1-3 Years	13	14
College 4 or More Years	29	28
Total	100%	100%
Population, *1980*	78,763	638,333
Households, *1980*	33,675	254,032
Families, *1980*	14,614	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	44%	47%
Median Family Income	$15,472	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	17%	16%

Land Use Characteristics

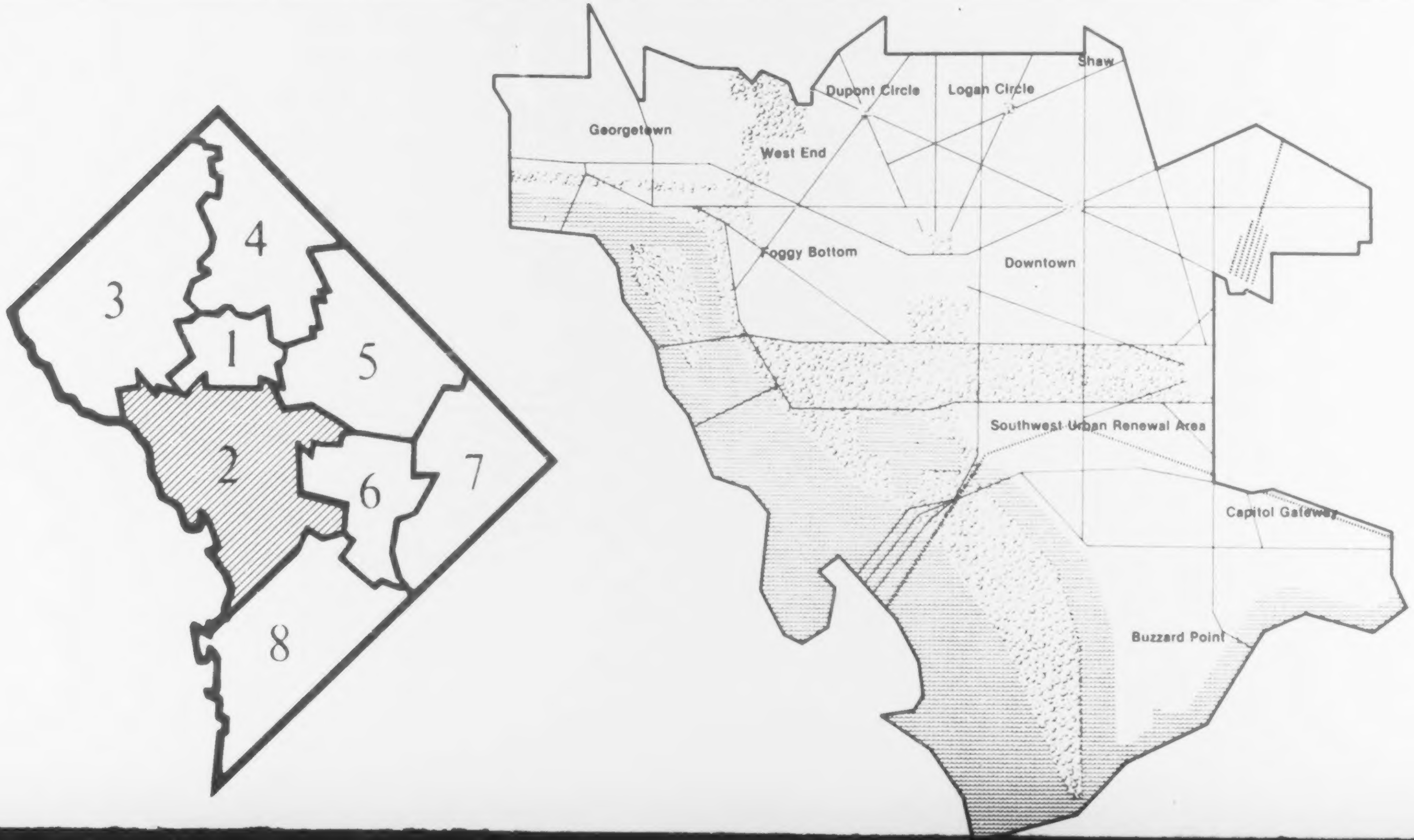
	Ward 1	*Total District*
Acres of Land, *1986**	1,217	29,720
Taxable Acreage	739	12,948
Residential	81%	74%
Commercial	12	10
Industrial	2	3
Vacant	3	9
Other	2	4
Total	100%	100%
Taxable-Exempt Acreage	478	16,772
Federal	39%	74%
District	20	10
Private Nonprofit	41	16
Total	100%	100%
Housing Units, *1985***	39,300	282,300
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	25%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant***	75	65
Total	100%	100%
Percent Subsidized	9%	10%
Condominium Units	3,900	22,300
1986 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing****		
Under $50,000	17%	15%
$50,000 - $99,999	54	52
$100,000 - $149,999	15	13
$150,000 - $199,999	6	10
Over $200,000	8	10
Total	100%	100%

* Excludes public rights-of-way.
** 1985 housing estimates previously published in *INDICES* have been revised.
*** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
**** Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Ward Two

Ward 2 is bound by S Street and Florida Avenue to the north; the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers to the south; North and South Capitol Streets, the Southeast Freeway and 11th Street Southeast to the east; and Glover Park to the west. The ward is in all four quadrants of the District and occupies almost all of the western section of the original city of Washington, as it was planned by Pierre L'Enfant.

Some of the more familiar neighborhood names in Ward 2 are Chinatown, Dupont Circle, Foggy Bottom, Georgetown, Logan Circle, Shaw and Southwest. The Southwest section of the ward is an urban renewal area that has been revitalized over the course of three decades with offices, hotels, housing, restaurants and shops between the Washington Channel of the Potomac River and the Capitol Building. The housing stock varies widely in the ward depending on the neighborhood. High-rise multifamily buildings are located in Dupont Circle and Southwest, while row houses predominate in Georgetown and Shaw. Many apartment buildings have been converted to condominiums. Ward 2 has the largest number of condominiums in the District of Columbia; in 1985 there were 8,400 condominium units in Ward 2, or 37 percent of all condominiums in the District of Columbia. Ward 2 also has a substantial number of public housing units for both families and elderly persons.



Ward 2 includes the central business district of Washington, D.C. It encompasses the boutiques of Georgetown; the department stores in the central retail core along F and G Streets; and the commercial office corridor along K Street and Connecticut Avenue Northwest. During the 1940s, large numbers of Chinese people settled around the intersection of Seventh and H Streets, Northwest in what is now called Chinatown. The Washington Convention Center, also located in Ward 2, has proven to be a magnet for national conventions, tourists and hotel development.

The United States Capitol Building, the White House, the Supreme Court and many federal monuments are located along or adjacent to the Mall as are many museums and galleries of the Smithsonian Institution. Most federal agencies are headquartered in Ward 2, as are many embassies and international agencies, such as the Organization of American States, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The economic development of Ward 2 is continuing with many new hotel, office and retail complexes located downtown. Examples of this development include Techworld, a one million square foot trade mart space with a 900 room hotel and 52,000 square feet of retail space, which is under construction adjacent to the Washington Convention Center. A 956-room Grand Hyatt Hotel opened on H Street in June 1987. Among the development projects sponsored by the District government are the Chinatown Archway which was constructed as a joint project under a sister city program with the municipality of Beijing, China. Three private universities are also located in Ward 2: Georgetown, George Washington and Southeastern Universities.

Ward 2 is represented by John A. Wilson on the District Council and R. David Hall on the Board of Education. There are five advisory neighborhood commissions in the ward, with 43 single member districts. In addition to these elected officials, the ward has a number of very active citizen and civic associations.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

C. & O. Canal
Downtown
Dupont Circle
East & West Potomac Parks
Federal Triangle
Fifteenth Street
Foggy Bottom
Fort McNair
Georgetown
LaFayette Square
Logan Circle
Massachusetts Avenue
Pennsylvania Avenue
Rawlins Park
Sixteenth Street (Scott Circle to Florida Ave.)
Strivers Section
Washington Monument and Grounds
Washington Navy Yard

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Chinatown
Connecticut Avenue (800 - 1700 Block)
Downtown
Dupont Circle
Georgetown
H Street N.E.
L'Enfant Plaza
Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Southwest Waterfront

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

American Red Cross
Capital Children's Museum
Columbia Hospital
Daughters of the American Revolution
  Constitution Hall
George Washington University
  and Hospital
Georgetown University and Hospital
National Science Foundation
Southeastern University

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Convention Center Area
8th & H Streets, N.E. Corridor
F & G Streets Urban Renewal
Georgetown Waterfront
Metrorail Stations:
  Navy Yard
  Mount Vernon Square
  Shaw
  Waterfront
Mount Vernon Square/UDC
Southwest Urban Renewal
Techworld
Union Station Renovation

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government
Martin Luther King Memorial Library
Branch Libraries:
  Watha T. Daniel, Southwest, Georgetown and West End
Sursum Corda Community Library
UDC — Mount Vernon Campus, Carnegie Library

Metropolitan Police Department:
  Headquarters
  First District

D.C. Fire Department:
  Engine Companies No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13, 16, 23
  Fire Boats No. 1 & 2
  Ambulances No. 5, 6, 7, 14, 15

Department of Human Services Clinics:
  Arthur Capper Neighborhood Health Center
  Claridge Towers Geriatric Clinic
  Health Center #17 for Women & Children
  P Street Community Mental Health
  R Street Health
  Southwest Health
  Walker Jones

Department of Human Services Center

Employment Services Center

J.B.J. Nursing Home

Vocational Rehabilitation Center

Washington Convention Center

Federal Government
Capitol Building
Federal Offices, Monuments and Parks
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
National Gallery of Art
Smithsonian Institution
White House

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Monetary Fund
Inter-American Development Bank
Organization of American States
World Bank
World Health Organization

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Metropolitan Washington Council Of Governments
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1986-7
Amidon	483
Bowen	341
Garrison	381
Hyde	163
Montgomery	509
Ross	203
Seaton	404
Stevens	352
Syphax	254
Thomson	328
Van Ness	277
Walker-Jones	572
Wilson	475
Junior High:	
Francis	782
Jefferson	713
Shaw	1,225
Terrell	284
Senior High:	
School Without Walls	273
Special Education:	
Bundy	84
Prospect	67

METRORAIL STATIONS

Archives
Dupont Circle
Farragut North
Farragut West
Federal Center S.W.
Federal Triangle
Foggy Bottom
Gallery Place
Judiciary Square
L'Enfant Plaza
McPherson Square
Metro Center
Smithsonian
Union Station

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Arthur Capper	376	297
Carroll	—	60
Carrollsburg	314	—
Claridge	—	343
D.C. Frontier	54	—
Greenleaf	492	—
Horizon	—	105
James	—	151
James Creek	239	—
Judiciary	—	271
Scattered Sites	33	—
Sibley	102	144
Sursum Corda	28	—
Syphax	174	—
Total	**1,812**	**1,371**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Engine Company No. 1, 2, 13 & 16 Permanent Improvements
Petworth Recreation Center Improvements
Southwest Inspection Station Permanent Improvements
Reconstruction of K Street from 16th Street to Washington Circle
Reconstruction of New York Avenue from 9th Street to 13th Street

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	18
Swimming Pools	9
Tennis Courts	25

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1987)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	13	182
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	0	0
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	3	499
Emergency Shelters	15	1,499
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	2	20
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	3	212
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	**36**	**2,412**

***Excludes family foster homes.**

OVERVIEW OF WARD TWO

Population Characteristics

	Ward 2	Total District
Residents, *1985 est.*	82,300	627,400
Age Distribution, *1985 est.*		
Under 15 years	12%	17%
15 through 44 years	57	51
45 through 64 years	19	20
65 years & older	12	12
Total	100%	100%
Race Distribution, *1980*		
Black	47%	70%
White	48	27
Other	5	3
Total	100%	100%
Educational Attainment, *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	53,968	398,653
Elementary Only	15%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	11	17
High School Graduate Only	18	25
College 1-3 Years	13	14
College 4 or More Years	43	28
Total	100%	100%
Population, *1980*	81,727	638,333
Households, *1980*	40,456	254,032
Families, *1980*	13,024	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	42%	47%
Median Family Income	$17,527	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	20%	16%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 2	Total District
Acres of Land, *1986**	3,959	29,720
Taxable Acreage	1,336	12,948
Residential	40%	74%
Commercial	38	10
Industrial	6	3
Vacant	10	9
Other	6	4
Total	100%	100%
Taxable-Exempt Acreage	2,623	16,772
Federal	76%	74%
District	8	10
Private Nonprofit	16	16
Total	100%	100%
Housing Units, *1985***	47,800	282,300
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	24%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant***	76	65
Total	100%	100%
Percent Subsidized	14%	10%
Condominium Units	8,400	22,300
1986 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing****		
Under $50,000	25%	15%
$50,000 - $99,999	19	52
$100,000 - $149,999	9	13
$150,000 - $199,999	16	10
Over $200,000	31	10
Total	100%	100%

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* Excludes public rights-of-way.

** 1985 housing estimates previously published in *INDICES* have been revised.

*** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.

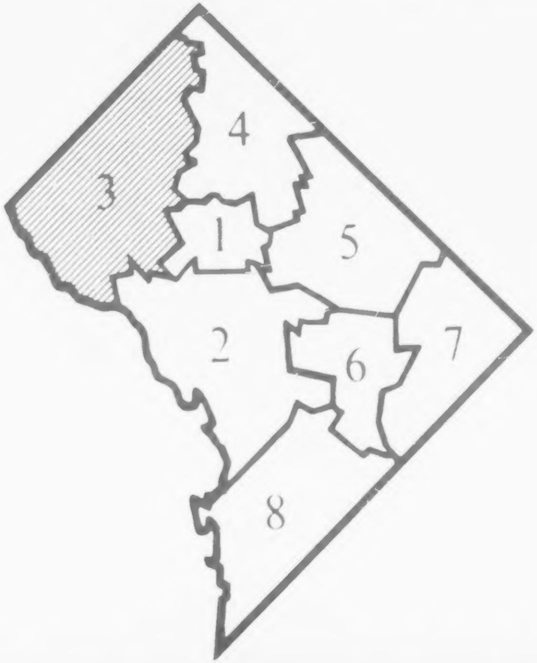
****Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.

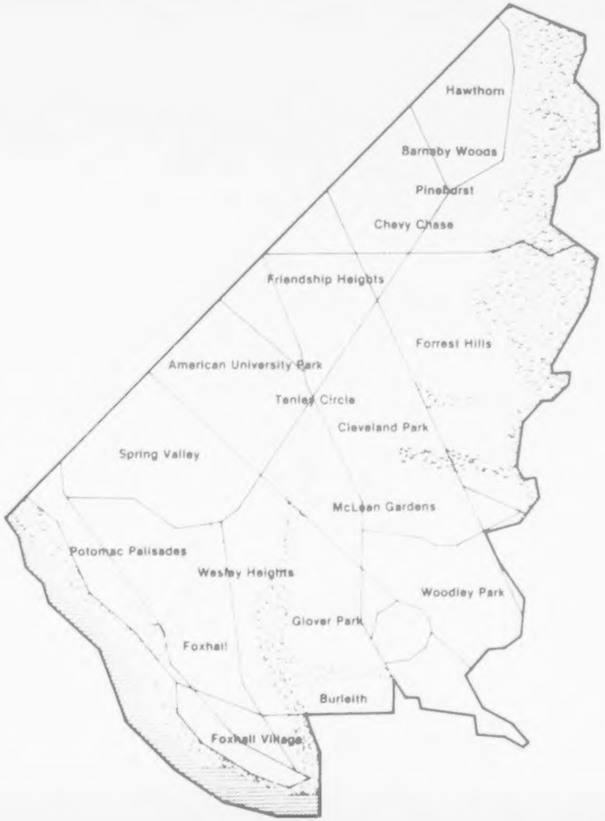
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Ward Three

Ward 3 is located in the Northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia and is bound by the Maryland line to the northwest; Rock Creek Park, Connecticut Avenue, and 27th Street to the east; and Oak Hill Cemetery, Reservoir Road and the Potomac River to the southwest. Ward 3 has the largest land area of any ward in the District, with 6,554 acres. Most of Rock Creek Park is included within the boundaries of Ward 3.

Early in the 19th century, development in the ward was an outgrowth of shipping along the Potomac River at the Georgetown waterfront. Founded in 1751, Georgetown was a separate city, until 1871 when it became a part of the District of Columbia. Farms developed around the Georgetown port, with agricultural trade centers on major roads. By 1896, residential neighborhoods had been established in Washington County at Burleith, Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Palisades, Tenleytown, Wesley Heights and Woodley Park. These neighborhoods exist today, along with others, such as Foxhall, McLean Gardens and Spring Valley. In the redistricting of the wards following the 1980 Census, most of Georgetown became part of Ward 2. About 40 percent of the ward's housing was comprised in 1980 of one-unit structures, predominantly single family detached dwellings. Many high-rise apartment buildings in Ward 3 have been converted to condominiums along the corridors of Connecticut, Wisconsin and Massachusetts Avenues. In 1986, Cleveland Park was added to the register of historic districts.




Hawthorn
Barnaby Woods
Pinehurst
Chevy Chase
Friendship Heights
Forrest Hills
American University Park
Tenley Circle
Cleveland Park
Spring Valley
McLean Gardens
Potomac Palisades
Wesley Heights
Woodley Park
Glover Park
Foxhall
Burleith
Foxhall Village

The primary commercial corridors in Ward 3, Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenues, are served by the Metrorail Red Line. Major institutions such as American University, the University of the District of Columbia, the Howard University Law School, Mount Vernon College and Sibley Hospital are in Ward 3. The U.S. Naval Observatory, which serves as the residence of the Vice President of the United States, and the National Cathedral are two of the national landmarks located in the ward. Many embassies and chanceries of foreign governments are located along Massachusetts Avenue and in other scattered locations.

Ward 3 is represented on the District Council by James E. Nathanson. Carol Schwartz, an at-large member of the Council, lives in the ward. Ward 3 is represented by Wanda Washburn on the Board of Education. There are six advisory neighborhood commissions in the ward, with 39 single member districts. In addition to elected officials, there are citizen and civic associations representing every neighborhood in the ward. This ward has the highest concentration of senior citizens in the District of Columbia.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal District
Cleveland Park District
Fort Circle Drive District
Glover-Archbold Park District
Massachusetts Avenue District
Rock Creek Park District

British Embassy
Brazilian Embassy
Cathedral of Saint Peter & Saint Paul
Maret School
Mount Zion United Methodist Church
Rosedale Estate
Twin Oaks Estate
Tregaron Estate
Wardman Towers

COMMERCIAL AREAS

- Connecticut Avenue &
  - Calvert Street
  - McKinley Street
  - Nebraska Avenue
  - Porter Street
  - Van Ness Street
- Massachusetts Avenue & 49th Street
- New Mexico Avenue & Lowell Street
- Wisconsin Avenue &
  - Fessenden Street
  - Tenley Circle
  - Upper Georgetown
  - Van Ness Street
  - Western Avenue
- MacArthur Boulevard &
  - Arizonia Avenue
  - Cathedral Avenue
  - Eliot Place
  - U & V Streets

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

McLean Gardens
23 Chancery Sites at the International Center

PRIVATE INSTITUTTIONS

American University
Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University
Howard University Law School
Mount Vernon College
Sibley Hospital
Wesley Theological Seminary

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Branch Libraries:
- Chevy Chase
- Cleveland Park
- Palisades
- Tenley-Friendship

Chevy Chase Community Center

Department of Human Services Health Clinic:
- Regency House

D.C. Fire Depatment:
- Engine Companies No. 20, 28, 29, 31
- Ambulance Company No. 8 and Rescue Squad No. 4

Second District Police Headquarters

Senior Center:
- Regency House

University of the District of Columbia, Van Ness Campus

Federal Government
- C. & O. Canal
- Battery Kimble Park
- Fort Reno Park and Reservoir
- Georgetown and Dalecarlia Reservoirs
- Glover-Archbold Park
- Rock Creek Park
- U.S. Naval Observatory

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1986-7
Eaton	402
Hearst	184
Janney	264
Key	163
Lafayette	487
Mann	202
Murch	358
Oyster	303
Stoddert	183
Middle School:	
Hardy	239
Junior High:	
Deal	927
Senior High:	
Wilson	1,704
Ellington	407
Mental Health Station:	
Rose	39

METRORAIL STATIONS

- Woodley Park/Zoo
- Cleveland Park
- Van Ness/UDC
- Friendship Heights
- Tenleytown

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Elderly Units
Regency House	160

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

- Clean Line Watermain Construction
- Deal Junior High School Roof Repairs
- Ellington School for the Arts
- Engine Company No. 29 & 31, Permanent Improvements
- Rehabilitation of Klingle Road from Woodley to Porter Street
- Rehabilitation of Cleveland Avenue from Calvert to 34th Street
- Trash Collection Vehicle Headquarters, Construction
- UDC Van Ness Campus, Phase III Construction
- Wilson High School Roof Repairs

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	11
Swimming Pools	1
Tennis Courts	25

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1987)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	17	311
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	0	0
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	6	747
Emergency Shelters	0	0
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	23	1,058

*Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD THREE

Population Characteristics

	Ward 3	*Total District*
Residents, *1985 est.*	76,300	627,400
Age Distribution, *1985 est.*		
Under 15 years	10%	17%
15 through 44 years	50	51
45 through 64 years	20	20
65 years & older	20	12
Total	100%	100%
Race Distribution, *1980*		
Black	5%	70%
White	91	27
Other	4	3
Total	100%	100%
Educational Attainment, *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	57,570	398,653
Elementary Only	5%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	5	17
High School Graduate Only	16	25
College 1-3 Years	15	14
College 4 or More Years	59	28
Total	100%	100%
Population, *1980*	77,445	638,333
Households, *1980*	37,938	254,032
Families, *1980*	16,017	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	34%	47%
Median Family Income	$41,870	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	2%	16%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 3	*Total District*
Acres of Land, *1986**	6,554	29,720
Taxable Acreage	3,249	12,948
Residential	84%	74%
Commercial	5	10
Industrial	0	3
Vacant	8	9
Other	3	4
Total	100%	100%
Taxable-Exempt Acreage	3,305	16,772
Federal	77%	74%
District	4	10
Private Nonprofit	19	16
Total	100%	100%
Housing Units, *1985***	41,900	282,300
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	48%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant***	52	65
Total	100%	100%
Percent Subsidized	1%	10%
Condominium Units	6,800	22,300
1986 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing****		
Under $50,000	0%	15%
$50,000 - $99,999	1	52
$100,000 - $149,999	29	13
$150,000 - $199,999	34	10
Over $200,000	36	10
Total	100%	100%

* Excludes public rights-of-way.

** 1985 housing estimates previously published in *INDICES* have been revised.

*** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.

****Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.

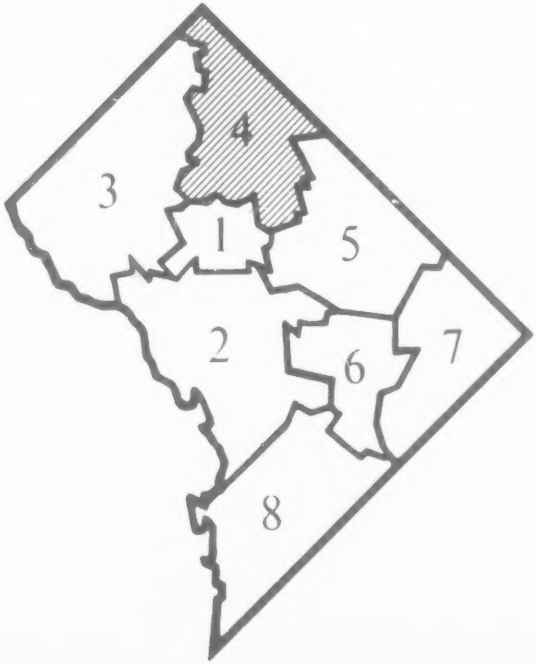
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

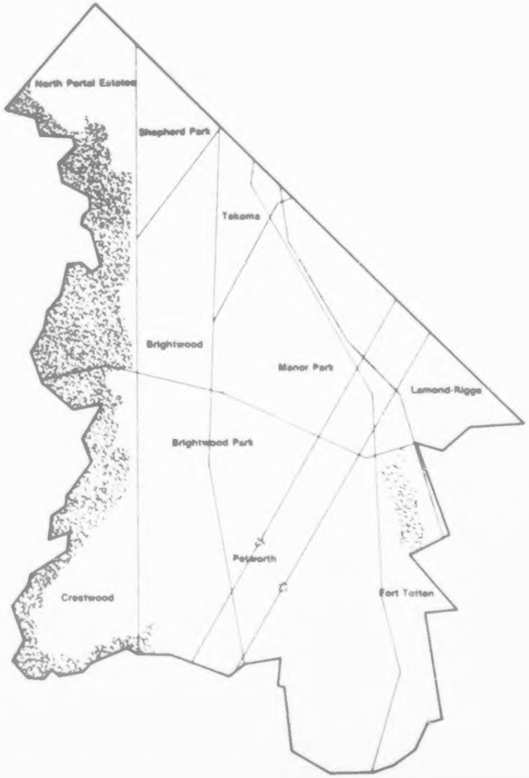
Ward Four

Ward 4 is bound by Eastern Avenue (the District/Maryland state line) on the north; Kennedy Street, Harewood Road and the Metrorail right-of-way on the east; Michigan Avenue and Spring Road on the south; and Rock Creek Park on the west. The ward boundaries extend into both the Northeast and Northwest quadrants of the District of Columbia.

Primarily residential, Ward 4 has some of the District's oldest neighborhoods. Crystal Springs, known today as Brightwood, was founded in 1730. Military forts, such as Fort Totten, were constructed during the Civil War in what is now Ward 4, and today the fort area is a park. Generations ago, patrons of the local horse racing tracks used a turnpike built in 1819 which ran between the old city boundary and the District line. Later this turnpike, which spurred much of the economic and residential development in the area, became known as Georgia Avenue.

Among the many neighborhoods of Ward 4 today are Brightwood, Crestwood, Lamond-Riggs, Petworth, North Portal Estates and Shepherd Park. The housing stock in these neighborhoods consists primarily of single family detached dwellings. Ward 4 has the highest percentage of homeownership of any ward in the District of Columbia, with 53 percent of the housing units being owner occupied.





Ward 4's major commercial corridor is Georgia Avenue. In addition, Kennedy Street and several streets in Takoma provide neighborhood retail services. Major institutions located in the ward include Children's Hospital, the National Rehabilitation Hospital, U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington Hospital Center and the Veterans Administration Hospital.

Ward 4 is represented on the District Council by Councilmember Charlene Drew Jarvis, and is the home of U.S. Congressional Delegate Walter Fauntroy and at-large Councilmember Hilda H.M. Mason. Linda W. Cropp is the Ward 4 Board of Education member. Phyllis Young, an at-large-member of the Board of Education, lives in this ward as well. There are four advisory neighborhood commissions in the ward with 41 single member districts. In addition to these elected officials there are a number of active community organizations that meet regularly to discuss community matters.

HISTORIC DISTRICT AND LANDMARKS

Takoma Historic District

Adams Memorial Statute at Rock Creek Cemetery
Army Medical Museum
Battle Ground National Cemetery
Fort Slocum
Fort Totten
Lucinda Cady House
Pierce Mill
Rock Creek Park
Saint Paul's Episcopal Church
U.S. Soldiers' & Airmen's Home, Main Building

COMMERCIAL AREAS

14th Street (Buchanan to Decatur Streets)
Georgia Avenue
Kennedy Street
Takoma
  4th & Butternut Streets
Blair Road

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Children's Hospital
National Rehabilitation Hospital
Washington Hospital Center

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Brummel Manor New Town House Construction
Georgia Avenue Corridor Revitalization
Green Line Metrorail Construction at Georgia and New Hampshire Avenues
Mini Park at 4th Street and Blair Road
Safeway Expansion on Georgia Avenue & Piney Branch Road
Washington Hospital Center Modernization

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government
Branch Libraries:
  Petworth
  Takoma Park

Department of Human Services Facilities:
  Kennedy Street Services Center
  North Community Mental Health Center
  Taylor Street Services Center
  Upshur Street Dental Clinic

Employment Services Center:
  Unemployment Compensation
  Job Training Intake

D.C. Fire Department:
  Engine Companies No. 14, 22, & 24
  Ambulance Unit No. 4 and Medic Unit No. 18

Fourth District Police Station

Fort Totten Refuse Center

Federal Government
U.S. Soldiers' & Airmen's Home
Veterans Administration Hospital
Walter Reed Army Hospital

METRORAIL STATIONS

Fort Totten
Takoma Park

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	13
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	14

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	Enrollment 1986-7
Elementary:	
Barnard	358
Brightwood	500
Clark	305
Keene	350
LaSalle	401
Petworth	198
Powell	245
Raymond	571
Rudolph	471
Shepherd	397
Takoma	561
Truesdell	404
West	498
Whittier	423
Junior High:	
MacFarland	423
Paul	553
Rabaut	674
Senior High:	
Coolidge	1,258
Roosevelt	1,337
Special Education:	
Mamie D. Lee	224
Sharpe Health	293
Career Development Center	
Burdick	132
Mental Health Station:	
Paul Robeson	24

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Colorado	—	21
Scattered Sites	18	—
Total	18	21

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Clean Line Watermain
Construction of a New Senior Citizens Center
Engine Company No. 22 & 24, Permanent Improvements
North Community Mental Health Center, Facility Improvements
Outdoor Lighting at Keene Playground & Fort Stevens Recreation Center
Rehabilitation of Carroll Street, Eastern Avenue to Cedar Street
Rehabilitation of Piney Branch Road, Fort Steven to Georgia Avenue
Shepherd Park Library
Takoma Recreation Center, General Site Improvements

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1987)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	130	647
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	22	118
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	2	182
Emergency Shelters	2	10
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	1	10
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	157	967

*Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD FOUR

Population Characteristics

	Ward 4	*Total District*
Residents, *1985 est.*	80,400	627,400
Age Distribution, *1985 est.*		
Under 15 years	14%	17%
15 through 44 years	45	51
45 through 64 years	27	20
65 years & older	14	12
Total	100%	100%
Race Distribution, *1980*		
Black	87%	70%
White	12	27
Other	1	3
Total	100%	100%
Educational Attainment, *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	54,914	398,653
Elementary Only	16%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	17	17
High School Graduate Only	30	25
College 1-3 Years	17	14
College 4 or More Years	20	28
Total	100%	100%
Population, *1980*	81,540	638,333
Households, *1980*	29,017	254,032
Families, *1980*	18,916	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	39%	47%
Median Family Income	$23,750	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	7%	16%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 4	*Total District*
Acres of Land, *1986**	3,717	29,720
Taxable Acreage	1,890	12,948
Residential	86%	74%
Commercial	5	10
Industrial	3	3
Vacant	4	9
Other	2	4
Total	100%	100%
Taxable-Exempt Acreage	1,827	16,772
Federal	73%	74%
District	10	10
Private Nonprofit	17	16
Total	100%	100%
Housing Units, *1985***	30,600	282,300
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	53%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant***	47	65
Total	100%	100%
Percent Subsidized	0%	10%
Condominium Units	300	22,300
1986 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing****		
Under $50,000	2%	15%
$50,000 - $99,999	77	52
$100,000 - $149,999	13	13
$150,000 - $199,999	6	10
Over $200,000	2	10
Total	100%	100%

* Excludes public rights-of-way.

** 1985 housing estimates previously published in *INDICES* have been revised.

*** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.

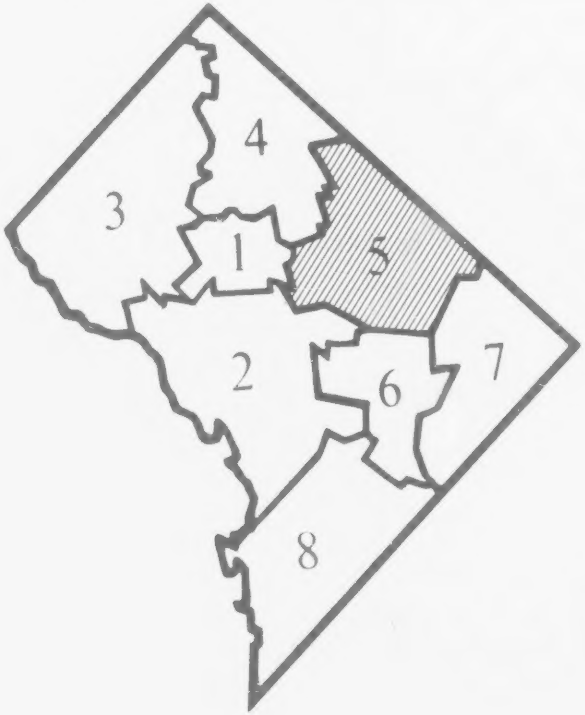
****Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.

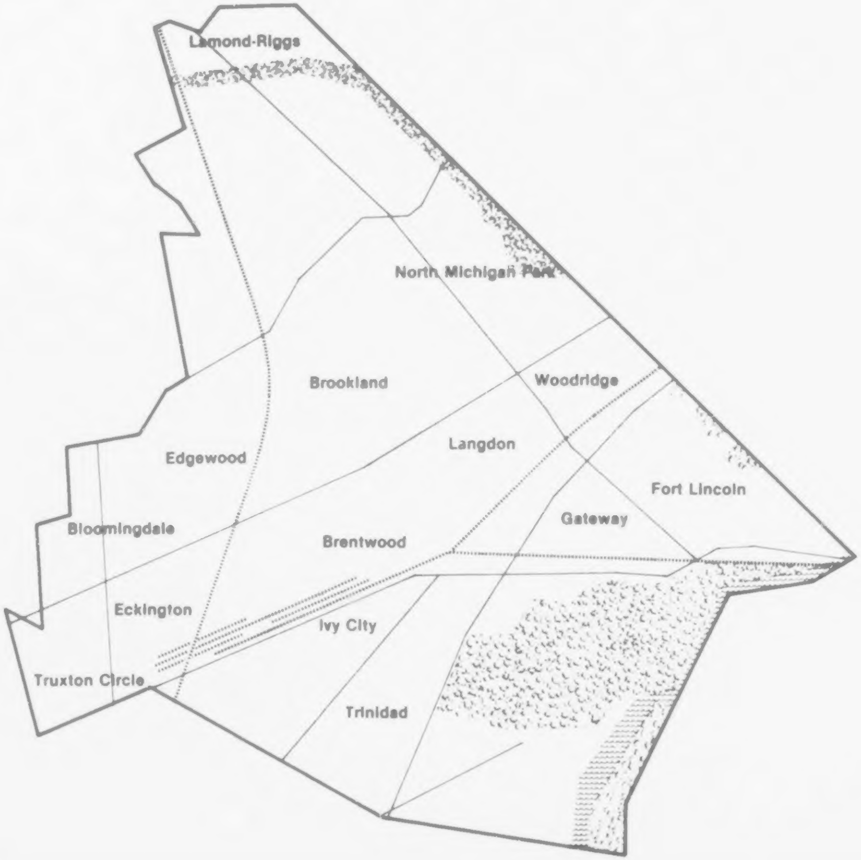
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Ward Five

Located in the upper Northeast section of the District of Columbia, Ward 5 is bound by Kennedy Street and Fort Totten Park to the north; Eastern Avenue (the District line with the state of Maryland), to the east; the Anacostia River, Benning Road, Florida Avenue and New York Avenue to the south; New Jersey Avenue, Second Street, Michigan Avenue and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the west.

The first people settled in 1688 here in what is now known as Brookland. Today, there are more than 15 neighborhoods in Ward 5 including Bloomingdale, Brentwood, Eckington, Ivy City, Trinidad and Woodridge. Fort Lincoln, a new-town in-town community, was developed on land formerly owned by the federal government and transferred to the Redevelopment Land Agency. Fort Lincoln offers a range of housing opportunities for the elderly, families and single individuals.




Lamond-Riggs
North Michigan Park
Brookland
Woodridge
Langdon
Edgewood
Fort Lincoln
Gateway
Bloomingdale
Brentwood
Eckington
Ivy City
Truxton Circle
Trinidad

Ward 5 is unique because it has more industrial acreage than any other ward in the District of Columbia. To improve employment opportunities in the New York Avenue and Florida Avenue industrial corridors, the District purchased two land parcels. One parcel in the Capital City Market, formerly the Florida Avenue Market, is being developed into a multi-tenant food wholesale distribution center. The second parcel, the Capital City Business and Industrial Park, contains 26 acres of land and is being developed into the District's first light industry park. Another significant achievement in the ward is the opening of the Rhode Island Avenue Shopping Center. The U.S. Postal Service relocated the Main Post Office for Washington, D.C. to Ward 5 in 1986.

The ward is home to several academic institutions including the Catholic University of America, Gallaudet University and Trinity College. Of national interest in the ward are the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception and the National Arboretum which contains a world-renowned collection of bonsai trees and plants.

Ward 5 is represented on the District Council by Harry L. Thomas, Sr. and on the Board of Education by Bettie G. Benjamin. Ward 5 is also the home of at-large District Councilmember John Ray. There are three advisory neighborhood commissions with 42 single member districts in Ward 5. In addition to the elected officials, there are a number of active civic and citizens associations in the ward that work to improve the neighborhoods.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

Gallaudet University District
Fort Circle Park Districts: Fort Totten, Fort Bunker Hill & Fort Lincoln

Brooks Mansion
Dunbar High School (old building)
Franciscan Monastery
National Arboretum
Ralph Bunche House
Samuel Gompers House

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Benning Road at Bladensburg Road
New York Avenue
12th Street, Michigan Avenue to Newton Street
Rhode Island Avenue

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Catholic Sisters College
Catholic University of America
Gallaudet University
Holy Name College
Hospital for Sick Children
Howard University School of Divinity
Kennedy Institute
Trinity College
Providence Hospital

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Brentwood Shopping Center
Capital City Business & Industrial Park
Capital City Market
Catholic University Stadium
Hechinger Mall II
Rhode Island Avenue Shopping Center

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Department of Human Services Facilities:
- Eckington Services Center & Child Health Clinic
- Edgewood Terrace Services Center
- Mary Herring Home for Alcoholics
- Receiving Home for Youth
- Woodridge Health Clinic

Fifth District Police Headquarters

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Company No. 10, 12, 17 & 26
- Ambulance No. 17

Lamont Riggs Library
Langston Community Library
Woodridge Branch Library

UDC Cooperative Extension Service

Washington Center for Aging Services

Federal Government

Baltimore-Washington Parkway
National Arboretum
U.S. Post Office Main Facility

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Capital City Market, Permanent Improvements
Engine Company No. 12 Replacement Facility
Fort Lincoln New Town Development
Langley Recreation Center Renovations
McKinley High School Modernization
New York Avenue Reconstruction
Northeast Inspection Station
Trinidad Recreation Center Renovations
Washington Center for Aging Services Modernization
Woodridge Library Modernization

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1986-87
Brookland	484
Bunker Hill	445
Burroughs	436
Cook	247
Emery	457
Fort Lincoln	409
Langdon	406
Noyes	398
Shaed	495
Slater-Langston	101
Slowe	335
Webb	644
Wheatley	581
Woodridge	173
Young	476
Junior High:	
Backus	344
Browne	631
Hamilton	312
Langley	433
Taft	427
Senior High:	
Dunbar	1,637
McKinley	1,249
Spingarn	1,044
Career Development Center:	
Washington	195

METRORAIL STATIONS

Brookland
Rhode Island Avenue

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Edgewood	42	292
Fort Lincoln	—	120
Langston Terrace	274	—
Langston Addition	34	—
Lincoln	20	—
Montana	155	—
Scattered Sites	29	—
Western Mews	25	—
Total	579	412

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	15
Swimming Pools	6
Tennis Courts	40

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1987)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	86	469
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	8	87
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	1	263
Emergency Shelters	3	45
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	1	30
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	2	94
Total	101	988

*Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD FIVE

Population Characteristics

	Ward 5	*Total District*
Residents, *1985 est.*	81,400	627,400
Age Distribution, *1985 est.*		
Under 15 years	16%	17%
15 through 44 years	47	51
45 through 64 years	24	20
65 years & older	13	12
Total	100%	100%
Race Distribution, *1980*		
Black	89%	70%
White	9	27
Other	2	3
Total	100%	100%
Educational Attainment, *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	50,483	398,653
Elementary Only	21%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	22	17
High School Graduate Only	28	25
College 1-3 Years	14	14
College 4 or More Years	15	28
Total	100%	100%
Population, *1980*	83,008	638,333
Households, *1980*	28,898	254,032
Families, *1980*	18,725	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	43%	47%
Median Family Income	$18,837	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	14%	16%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 5	*Total District*
Acres of Land, *1986**	4,469	29,720
Taxable Acreage	1,958	12,948
Residential	65%	74%
Commercial	10	10
Industrial	13	3
Vacant	9	9
Other	3	4
Total	100%	100%
Taxable-Exempt Acreage	2,511	16,772
Federal	58%	74%
District	10	10
Private Nonprofit	32	16
Total	100%	100%
Housing Units, *1985***	30,900	282,300
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	45%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant***	55	65
Total	100%	100%
Percent Subsidized	11%	10%
Condominium Units	700	22,300
1986 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing****		
Under $50,000	13%	15%
$50,000 - $99,999	84	52
$100,000 - $149,999	3	13
$150,000 - $199,999	0	10
Over $200,000	0	10
Total	100%	100%

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* Excludes public rights-of-way.

** 1985 housing estimates previously published in *INDICES* have been revised.

*** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.

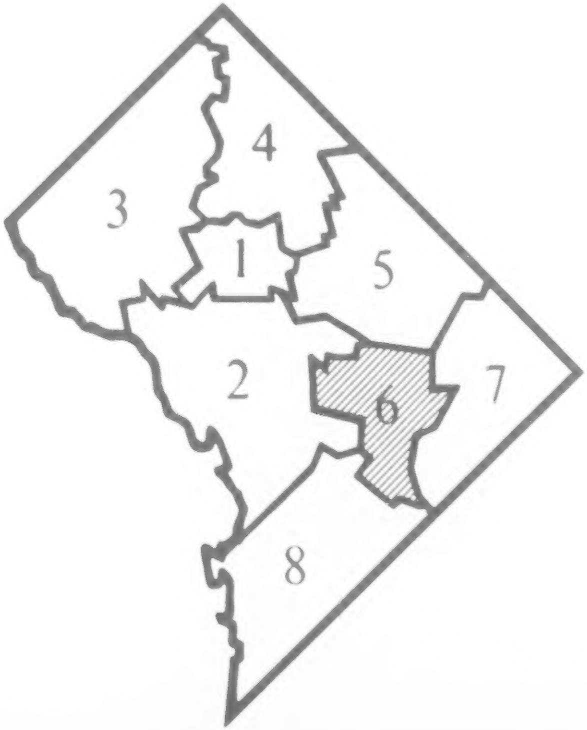
****Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.

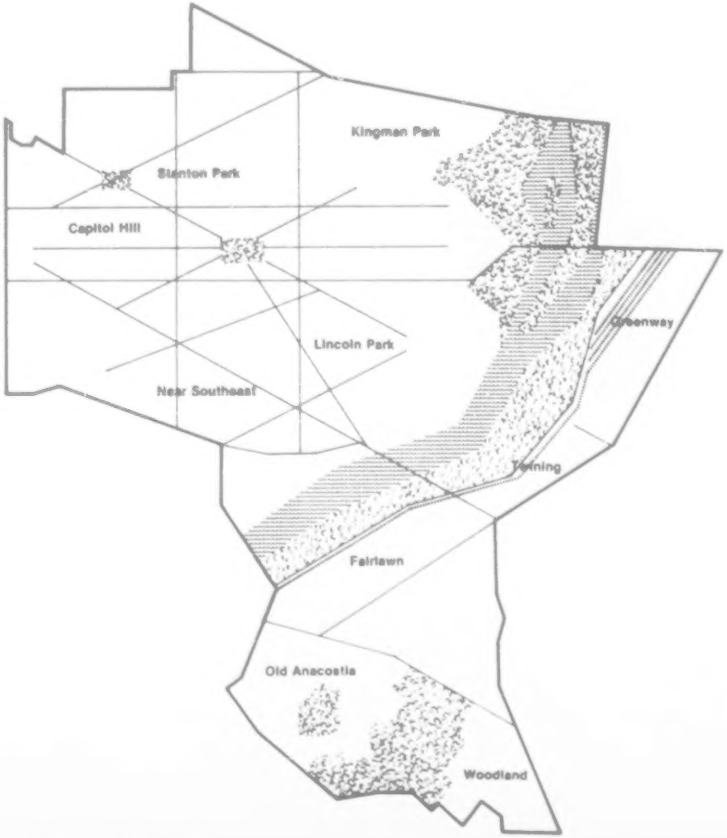
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Ward Six

Ward 6 is in the near Northeast and Southeast quadrants of the District of Columbia. Its boundaries begin at the U.S. Capitol and stretch eastward across the Anacostia River. Ward 6 is bound on the north by Florida Avenue and Benning Road; and on the south by the Southwest Freeway and Virginia Avenue Southeast. East of the River, the ward is bound by East Capitol Street to the north; Morris Road, Southeast to the south; Minnesota Avenue, Naylor Road and 25th Street Southeast to the east. Three bridges span the Anacostia River connecting the eastern and western sections of the ward.

Two neighborhoods in the ward have been in existence since the 1800s, Capitol Hill and Old Anacostia. Both are nationally designated historic districts and as such, contribute to the cultural heritage, visual beauty and historic interest of the city. Residential restoration in the area has helped to preserve the historical structures and has contributed to revitalizing these neighborhoods. Other neighborhoods in Ward 6 are Fairlawn, Kingman Park, Stanton Park and Woodland. Row houses are prevalent throughout the ward, with some multifamily, garden and mid-rise housing.




Kingman Park
Stanton Park
Capitol Hill
Lincoln Park
Greenway
Near Southeast
Twining
Fairlawn
Old Anacostia
Woodland

The three main commercial corridors in Ward 6 stretch along H Street Northeast, Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road Southeast and Pennsylvania Avenue Southeast. Metrorail serves the ward with four stations on the Blue/Orange Lines. D.C. General Hospital, the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, home of the Washington Redskins, the National Guard Armory and the D.C. Detention Center are the major government facilities located in Ward 6. Of national significance in the ward are the Supreme Court, Library of Congress, U.S. Marine Barracks and the Frederick Douglass Home. The U.S. Capitol Building and grounds are located in both Wards 2 and 6.

Eastern Market is the oldest farmers' market in the District, dating back to 1873. It is still an active commercial center today. H Street Northeast is under redevelopment with office buildings and stores under construction. The groundbreaking for the Metrorail Green Line station in Anacostia means that the subway is on its way to the area. The Anacostia Metrorail station will be a catalyst for residential and commercial development.

Ward 6 is represented on the District Council by Nadine Winter and is home to at-large Councilmember Betty Ann Kane. Robert Boyd is the Ward 6 member of the Board of Education. Ward 6 is divided into three advisory neighborhood commissions with 38 single member districts. There are many active neighborhood organizations in Ward 6 including numerous block clubs, civic associations and planning councils.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

Anacostia Historic District
Capitol Hill Historic District

Car Barn
Cedar Hill, home of Frederick Douglass
Congressional Cemetery
East Capitol Street
Eastern Market
Folger Library
Friendship House (The Maples)
Library of Congress
Marine Barracks and Marine Commandant's House
Old Naval Hospital
Sewall-Belmont House

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Barracks Row, 8th Street, S.E.
Benning Road, N.E.
Eastern Market at 7th Street, S.E.
H Street, N.E.
Good Hope Road, S.E.
Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, S.E.
Minnesota Avenue, S.E.
Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Capitol Hill Hospital
Capitol Hill Club
Florida House
Heritage Foundation
National Democratic Club
National Republican Congressional Committee
TransAfrica

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Eastern Market Modernization
H Street N.E. Corridor Revitalization
Housing Units at 22nd & T Place, S.E.
Housing Units Proposed for Alabama Avenue & Naylor Road, S.E.
Housing Units Proposed for 24th & Skyland Place, S.E.
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue & Good Hope Road Corridor Revitalization

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Branch Libraries
- Anacostia
- Northeast
- Southeast

Community Library:
- R.L. Christian

D.C. General Hospital

Department of Human Services Facilities on the grounds of D.C. General Hospital:
- Karrick Hall — residential alcohol treatment
- South Community Mental Health Center
- PCRC Complex — alcohol and drug outpatient

Other Department of Human Services Facilities:
- Anacostia Neighborhood Health Center
- Anacostia Services Center
- Capitol East Services Center
- Crippled Childrens' Center
- Youth Services Center

Detention Facility

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies No. 8, 15 and 18
- Ambulance No. 12 and 16 and Medic Unit No. 9

Employment Services Center:
- Unemployment Compensation
- Job Training Intake

First District Police Substation

Senior Centers:
- Potomac Gardens
- Kentucky Courts

Federal Government

Anacostia Park
Capitol Building
Library of Congress
National Guard Armory
Robert F. Kennedy Stadium
Supreme Court

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1986-7
Blow-Pierce	458
Brent	299
Bryan	222
Gibbs	321
Giddings	214
Goding	287
Ketcham	682
Kingsman	337
Ludlow-Taylor	388
Maury	168
Miner	306
Orr	617
Payne	240
Peabody	238
Stanton	539
Tyler	373
Watkins	404
Middle School:	
Stuart-Hobson	404
Junior High:	
Eliot	543
Hine	704
Kramer	431
Senior High:	
Anacostia	1,368
Eastern	1,978
Career Development Center:	
Chamberlain	58
Special Education Center:	
Buchanan	101
Mental Health Station:	
Area C	19

METRORAIL STATIONS

Capitol South
Eastern Market
Potomac Avenue
Stadium/Armory

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Kentucky Courts	45	118
Potomac Gardens	208	144
Hopkins Apartments	158	—
Woodland Terrace	234	—
Ellen Wilson Dwellings	134	—
Wylie Courts	28	—
Scattered Sites	47	—
Total	854	262

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	12
Swimming Pools	6
Tennis Courts	16

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(March 1987)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	54	563
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	8	88
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	1	300
Emergency Shelters	7	326
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	2	23
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	1	82
Substance Abuse Facilities	3	92
Total	76	1,474

*Excludes family foster homes.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Barney Circle Freeway Construction
Construction of a Corrections Treatment Facility
D.C. Armory Roof Repairs
D.C. General Hospital Ambulatory & Critical Care Center Construction
Engine Company No. 8 & 15, Permanent Improvements
Fort Stanton Recreation Center General Improvements

OVERVIEW OF WARD SIX

Population Characteristics

	Ward 6	Total District
Residents, *1985 est.*	74,100	627,400
Age Distribution, *1985 est.*		
Under 15 years	17%	17%
15 through 44 years	54	51
45 through 64 years	19	20
65 years & older	10	12
Total	100%	100%
Race Distribution, *1980*		
Black	77%	70%
White	22	27
Other	1	3
Total	100%	100%
Educational Attainment, *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	47,848	398,653
Elementary Only	20%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	19	17
High School Graduate Only	24	25
College 1-3 Years	12	14
College 4 or More Years	25	28
Total	100%	100%
Population, *1980*	75,725	638,333
Households, *1980*	29,183	254,032
Families, *1980*	15,920	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	46%	47%
Median Family Income	$17,642	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	18%	16%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 6	Total District
Acres of Land, *1986**	2,335	29,720
Taxable Acreage	1,023	12,948
Residential	76%	74%
Commercial	9	10
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	10	9
Other	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Taxable-Exempt Acreage	1,312	16,772
Federal	84%	74%
District	9	10
Private Nonprofit	7	16
Total	100%	100%
Housing Units, *1985***	32,500	282,300
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	35%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant***	65	65
Total	100%	100%
Percent Subsidized	7%	10%
Condominium Units	1,200	22,300
1986 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing****		
Under $50,000	18%	15%
$50,000 - $99,999	53	52
$100,000 - $149,999	18	13
$150,000 - $199,999	8	10
Over $200,000	3	10
Total	100%	100%

* Excludes public rights-of-way.

** 1985 housing estimates previously published in *INDICES* have been revised.

*** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.

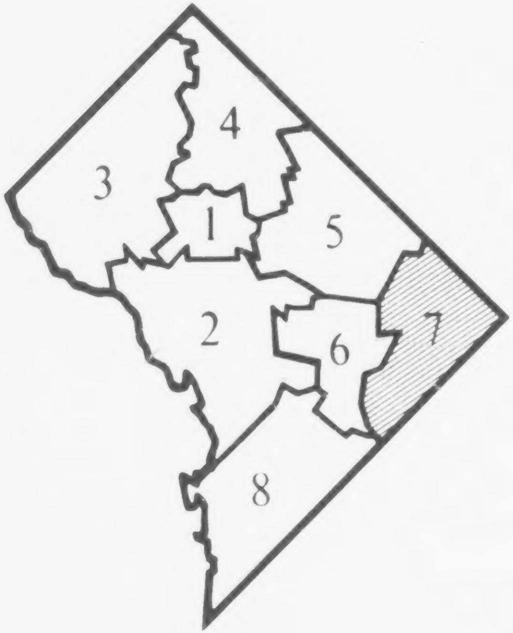
****Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.

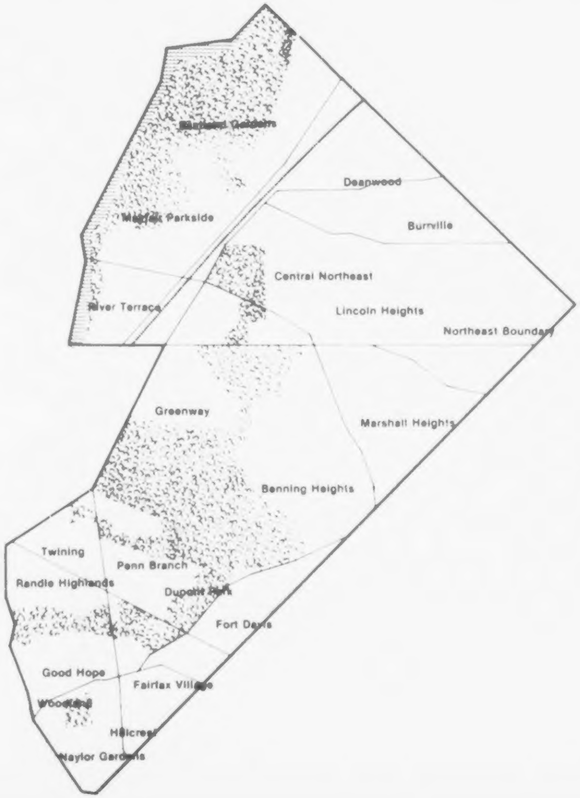
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Ward Seven

Ward 7 is in the Northeast and Southeast quadrants of Washington, D.C. Ward 7's boundaries are Eastern Avenue to the north, Southern Avenue to the east, 25th Street and Naylor Road to the south and portions of East Capitol Street, Minnesota Avenue and the Anacostia River to the west. Three bridges, the John Phillip Sousa, the Benning and the Whitney M. Young, link the ward to the downtown area. Residents have access to four Metrorail stations, three of which are located in the ward.

Development in the ward began in the early 1800s. After the Civil War, the still largely unsettled areas of the ward became home to many freed Blacks. These settlements included Burrville, DePriest Village, now Capitol View, and Lincolnville. Many of today's neighborhood names reflect the settlements that occurred early in the area's history. Currently 21 distinct neighborhoods are located throughout the 3,512 acres that comprise the ward. These include DuPont Park, Eastland Gardens, Fort Davis, Mayfair/Parkside and River Terrace. Several historic preservation sites, Fort Chaplin, Fort Davis, Fort Dupont and Fort Mahan, which were Civil War forts, are now community parkland.




Eastland Gardens
Deanwood
Mayfair Parkside
Burrville
Central Northeast
River Terrace
Lincoln Heights
Northeast Boundary
Greenway
Marshall Heights
Benning Heights
Twining
Penn Branch
Randle Highlands
Dupont Park
Fort Davis
Good Hope
Fairfax Village
Woodland
Hillcrest
Naylor Gardens

Ward 7 is predominantly residential with 72 percent of its 1,820 taxable acres classified as residential. However, only 38 percent of the 30,200 housing units in the ward is owner occupied. District government home purchase assistance programs are providing opportunitites for residents who rent housing to become homeowners. Between 1979 and 1986, 326 interest-free loans were made for the purchase of single family homes, cooperatives or condominium units in the ward. According to the 1980 Census, 52 percent of the 20,552 families in the ward had children of their own, under 18 years of age. In 1979, the median family income was $16,400.

Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry, Jr. live in the ward. Ward 7 is represented on the District of Columbia Council by H.R. Crawford and on the Board of Education by Nathaniel Bush. There are six advisory neighborhood commissions in the Ward with 42 single member districts.

Commercial and economic development activites are continuing in several of the ward's moderate sized shopping areas. Projects such as East River Park Shopping Center have attracted a new Safeway grocery store to the area. Two other shopping centers along the Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road corridors, BENCO and Greenway, have benefitted from sidewalk and streetscape improvements done by the District government. TCI, a minority developer, received in 1986 a $700,000 industrial revenue bond to acquire and renovate a 12,000 square foot shopping center. The neighborhood revitalization of commercial areas will help to keep District residents' dollars in the District of Columbia.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Fort Chaplin, Fort Davis, Fort Dupont and Fort Mahan Parks
Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Minnesota Avenue & Benning Road, N.E.
Alabama Avenue & Naylor Road, S.E.
Division Avenue, N.E.
Pennsylvania Avenue & Minnesota Avenue, S.E.

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

BENCO Shopping Center
Commercial Development of the Minnesota Avenue Metrorail Station
East River Park Shopping Center
Greenway Shopping Center
Parkside Tract

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Branch Libraries
- Benning
- Capitol View
- Francis Anderson Gregory
- Deanwood Kiosk

Department of Human Services Clinics:
- Benning Heights Neighborhood Health Center
- Health Center for Mothers & Children
- Dental No. 18 & Benning Heights Dental Clinic

Department of Human Services Centers:
- Capitol View
- Hillcrest
- Northeast

Department of Human Services Community Care Center

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies No. 19, 27 and 30
- Ambulance No. 10

Sixth District Police Headquarters

Federal Government

Anacostia River Park

Fort Chaplin, Fort Davis, Fort Dupont and Fort Mahan Parks

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Deanwood Recreation Center Renovations
Deanwood Swimming Pool Renovations
Engine Company No. 30, Permanent Improvements
Fort Davis Community Center Addition
Fort Dupont Dwellings Modernization
Kelly Miller Recreation Center & Swimming Pool
Southern Avenue Construction
Stoddert Terrace Renovation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1986-7
Aiton	511
Beers	548
Benning	335
Burrville	322
Carver	160
Davis	476
Drew	386
Fletcher-Johnson*	1,324
Harris	458
Houston	342
Kenilworth	236
Kimball	600
Merritt	289
Nalle	453
Plummer	332
Randle Highlands	485
Richardson	297
River Terrace	293
Shadd	550
Smothers	291
Thomas	495
Weatherless	499
Winston	626
Junior High:	
Evans	422
Kelly Miller	603
Roper	396
Sousa	516
C.G. Woodson	602
Senior High:	
H. D. Woodson	1,546

*Elementary/junior high school

METRORAIL STATIONS

Benning Road
Capitol Heights*
Deanwood
Minnesota Avenue

*On Maryland side of Southern Avenue

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Benning Terrace	274	—
Capitol View	92	228
East Capitol	577	—
Eastgate	230	—
Fort Dupont	286	—
Fort Dupont Ext.	87	—
Kenliworth Courts	422	—
Lincoln Heights	440	—
Parkside Addition	42	—
Richardson	190	—
Stoddert Terrace	200	—
Scattered Sites	17	—
Villager	20	—
Total	2,877	228

RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	16
Swimming Pools	8
Tennis Courts	24

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1987)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	46	253
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	2	11
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	1	296
Emergency Shelters	0	0
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	2	18
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	51	578

*Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD SEVEN

Population Characteristics

	Ward 7	*Total District*
Residents, *1985 est.*	79,800	627,400
Age Distribution, *1985 est.*		
Under 15 years	23%	17%
15 through 44 years	48	51
45 through 64 years	20	20
65 years & older	9	12
Total	100%	100%
Race Distribution, *1980*		
Black	95%	70%
White	4	27
Other	1	3
Total	100%	100%
Educational Attainment, *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	46,129	398,653
Elementary Only	18%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	25	17
High School Graduate Only	34	25
College 1-3 Years	13	14
College 4 or More Years	10	28
Total	100%	100%
Population, *1980*	82,281	638,333
Households, *1980*	30,111	254,032
Families, *1980*	20,552	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	53%	47%
Median Family Income	$16,400	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	19%	16%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 7	*Total District*
Acres of Land, *1986***	3,512	29,720
Taxable Acreage	1,820	12,948
Residential	72%	74%
Commercial	5	10
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	14	9
Other	8	4
Total	100%	100%
Taxable-Exempt Acreage	1,692	16,772
Federal	80%	74%
District	11	10
Private Nonprofit	9	16
Total	100%	100%
Housing Units, *1985***	31,200	282,300
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	38%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant***	62	65
Total	100%	100%
Percent Subsidized	19%	10%
Condominium Units	1,000	22,300
1986 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing****		
Under $50,000	35%	15%
$50,000 - $99,999	57	52
$100,000 - $149,999	7	13
$150,000 - $199,999	0	10
Over $200,000	0	10
Total	100%	100%

* Excludes public rights-of-way.

** 1985 housing estimates previously published in *INDICES* have been revised.

*** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.

****Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.

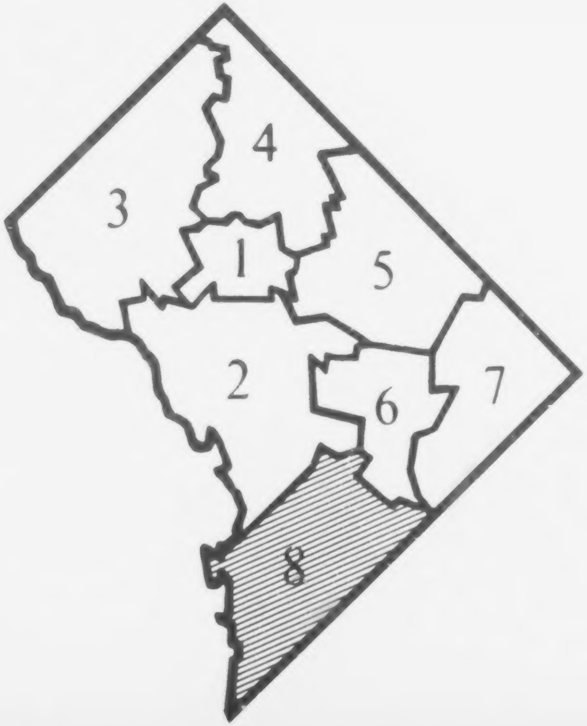
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

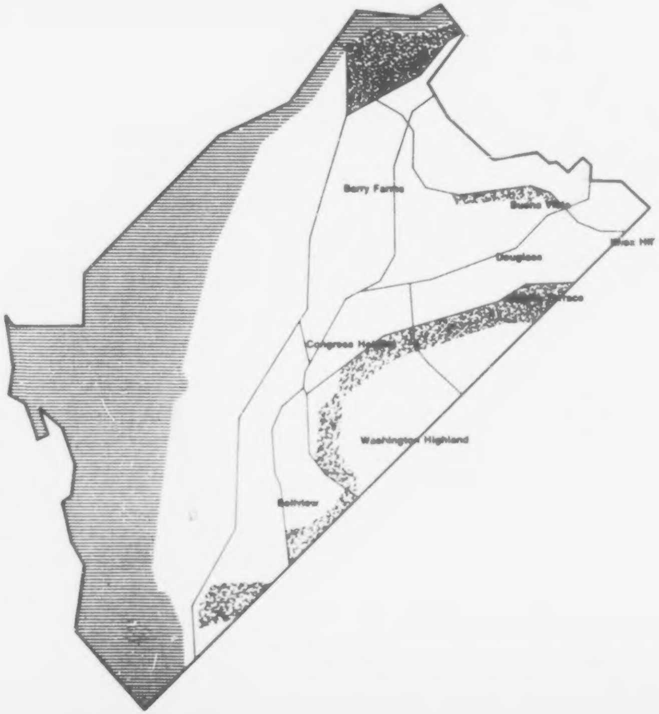
Ward Eight

Ward 8 is located in the Southeast quadrant of the District of Columbia. Its boundaries are the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers on the west; Prince George's County, Maryland on the south and east; and Morris Road to the north. More than 60 percent of the land in Ward 8 is federal property, including Saint Elizabeths Hospital and Bolling Air Force Base. In addition, the District government owns significant tracts of land for public purposes. D.C. Village, Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Metropolitan Police and Fire Academies are in Ward 8.

Large tracts of land, in what is now Ward 8, went unsettled until the Civil War years. For example, Barry Farms was established in 1867 in order that land could be sold to freed slaves and Civil War refugees. Saint Elizabeths Hospital, formerly the U.S. Government Hospital for the Insane, was established in 1852, opened in 1855 and became a major employment center during the Civil War. Today, Saint Elizabeths Hospital occupies 336 acres of federal land.

Ward 8's neighborhoods include Bellview, Buena Vista, Congress Heights, Douglass, Knox Hill, Shipley Terrace and Washington Highland. Each neighborhood contains a number of different housing types: multifamily garden apartments, single-family detached and row dwellings. Twenty percent of the housing units in the ward are subsidized by government (both federal and District) funds. Ward 8 has the largest concentration of persons aged 15 years and under of any ward. Over 29 percent of the population is under 15 years of age and only 5 percent of Ward 8's population is aged 65 and over.





Commercial corridors in the ward include Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, South Capitol Street, Wheeler Road, Stanton Road and Alabama Avenue, Southeast. Hadley and Greater Southeast Hospitals are located in Ward 8. There are a number of economic development projects underway in the ward to increase housing opportunities and commercial activity. At Camp Simms, a former federal tract recently purchased by the District government, and at Knox Hill, housing and other commercial developments are planned. In October 1986, the Mayor declared large segments of Ward 8 as a Development Zone. This designation, when coupled with tax incentives and a Metrorail station, will further the economic development of the ward.

Ward 8 is represented on the District Council by Wilhelmina Rolark. R. Calvin Lockridge represents Ward 8 on the Board of Education and at-large Board member, Eugene Kinlow lives in Ward 8. There are five advisory neighborhood commissions, with 38 single member districts. In addition to these elected officials, there are a number of active civic associations and community organizations in Ward 8. Many neighborhood tenant and housing organizations work to improve the community east of the Anacostia River.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, S.E.
South Capitol Street at Alabama Avenue

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Greater Southeast Community Hospital
Hadley Memorial Hospital

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Camp Simms
Congress Park
Knox Hill
Metrorail Station in Anacostia
South Capitol/Southern Avenue Retail Development

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant

Branch Libraries
  Parklands-Turner
  Washington Highlands

Department of Human Services Facilities:
  Congress Heights Services Center
  Congress Heights Health Clinic
  D.C. Village

Employment Services Center
  Unemployment Compensation
  Job Training Intake

D.C. Fire Department:
  Engine Company No. 25 & 32
  Ambulance Company No. 13 and Medic Unit No. 3
  Fire Training Academy

Seventh District Police Headquarters
Police Training Academy

Federal Government

Bolling Air Force Base
Naval Research Lab
Oxon Run Park & Recreation Center
Saint Elizabeths Hospital
Smithsonian Anacostia Museum
Suitland Park & Parkway

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Anacostia Freeway
Anacostia Metrorail Station
Congress Heights/Oxon Run Senior Center
D.C. Village Modernization
I-295 S.E. (Chicago Ave. to 11th St. Bridge)
New Fire Engine Company at First & Atlantic St.
New Seventh District Police Station
Saint Elizabeths Hospital, General Improvements
South Capitol Street Reconstruction (Danbury to 1st Street)
Suitland Parkway

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1986-7
Birney	378
Draper	587
Friendship*	1,293
Garfield	476
Green	747
Hendley	613
King, M. L.	509
Leckie	554
Malcolm X	633
McGogney	606
Moten	366
Nichols Ave.	140
Old Congress Heights	54
Patterson	485
Savoy	407
Simon	529
Terrell, M. C.	592
Turner	599
Washington Highlands	655
Wilkinson	635
Junior High:	
Douglass	454
Hart	964
Johnson	722
Frienship	700
Senior High:	
Ballou	2,027
Career Development Center:	
Far Southeast	275

*Elementary/junior high school

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Family Units
Barry Farms	432
Highland Addition	246
Highland	204
Frederick Douglass	303
Scattered Sites	8
Sheridan Terrace	183
Stanton	348
2432-50 Elvans	20
Valley Green	312
Wade Apt.	12
Total	2,068

RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	13
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	11

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1987)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	37	242
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	2	11
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	1	180
Emergency Shelters	0	0
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	1	5
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	4	154
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	45	592

*Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD EIGHT

Population Characteristics

	Ward 8	*Total District*
Residents, *1985 est.*	75,000	627,400
Age Distribution, *1985 est.*		
Under 15 years	29%	17%
15 through 44 years	54	51
45 through 64 years	12	20
65 years & older	5	12
Total	100%	100%
Race Distribution, *1980*		
Black	90%	70%
White	9	27
Other	1	3
Total	100%	100%
Educational Attainment, *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	37,134	398,653
Elementary Only	17%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	24	17
High School Graduate Only	39	25
College 1-3 Years	14	14
College 4 or More Years	6	28
Total	100%	100%
Population, *1980*	77,844	638,333
Households, *1980*	24,754	254,032
Families, *1980*	17,800	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	72%	47%
Median Family Income	$13,617	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	25%	16%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 8	*Total District*
Acres of Land, *1986**	3,957	29,720
Taxable Acreage	934	12,948
Residential	81%	74%
Commercial	4	10
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	13	9
Other	1	4
Total	100%	100%
Taxable-Exempt Acreage	3,025	16,772
Federal	78%	74%
District	16	10
Private Nonprofit	6	16
Total	100%	100%
Housing Units, *1985***	28,000	282,300
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	14%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant***	86	65
Total	100%	100%
Percent Subsidized	21%	10%
Condominium Units	200	22,300
1986 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing****		
Under $50,000	38%	15%
$50,000 - $99,999	61	52
$100,000 - $149,999	1	13
$150,000 - $199,999	0	10
Over $200,000	0	10
Total	100%	100%

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* Excludes public rights-of-way.

** 1985 housing estimates previously published in *INDICES* have been revised.

*** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.

****Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Voting in the District of Columbia

To register to vote in Washington, D.C., a person must be a U.S. citizen, a District resident and at least 18 years old on the day of an election. Mail registration applications are available at all public libraries, fire houses and police stations in the District of Columbia.

The Board of Elections and Ethics, an independent agency of the District government, maintains the voter registration files and conducts elections in the District of Columbia. According to the Board's data, 280,169 District residents, or 60 percent of the voting-age, eligible citizens, were registered for the November 1986 election. Of these, some 80 percent was registered as Democrats, 8 percent as Republicans, 11 percent with no party affiliation and 1 percent as members of the D.C. Statehood Party and various other parties.

District residents were granted the right to vote in Presidential elections in 1961 by the 23rd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. They first exercised that right in the 1964 Presidential election. In 1968, when the first local elections were held for seats on the Board of Education, the District's eight wards were created, and a permanent process of voter registration was initiated. In 1971, the first election was held for the District's non-voting Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. The Congressional Delegate is elected every two years during the scheduled elections for the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1974, the first home rule election took place for Mayor and a 13-member Council. The Mayor and the Council Chairman are elected every four years. The terms of the Councilmembers and the members of the Board of Education are for four years, with half of the Council seats and half of the Board of Education seats being up for election every two years. Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners are elected every two years.

As a result of the *District of Columbia Election Year Consolidation Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-116, the 1987 Board of Education general election will be the last scheduled election in an odd-numbered year. Beginning in 1988, all elections, other than special elections, will occur during even-numbered years. Special elections are called either by referendum petitions or to fill vacancies in certain elected offices. The anticipated outcomes of election consolidation are reduction in the total costs of elections and increased voter turnout.

VOTER REGISTRATION BY WARD
For the November 4, 1986 General Election

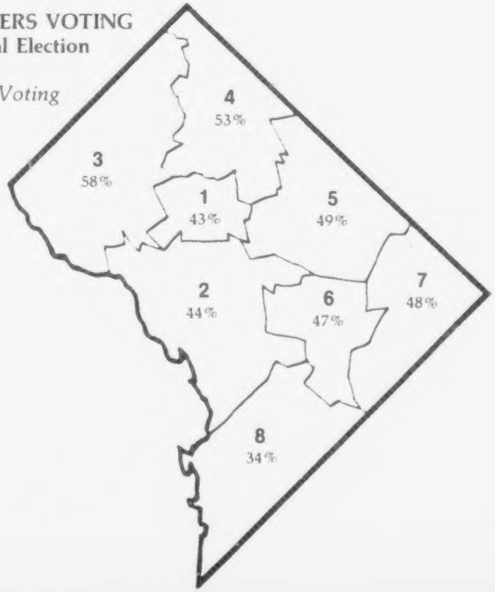
Ward	*Voting Age Population**	*Registration October 6, 1986*	*% Eligible Registered*
1	57,600	33,017	57.0%
2	64,400	32,925	51.0
3	61,400	41,102	67.0
4	62,400	41,260	66.0
5	62,200	38,898	63.0
6	55,400	34,239	62.0
7	56,800	34,082	60.0
8	45,000	24,646	55.0
Total	465,200	280,169	60.0%

*1985 provisional population estimates from D.C. Office of Planning are adjusted for citizenship according to the 1980 Census.

Source: D. C. Board of Elections and Ethics

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS VOTING
November 4, 1986 General Election

Total Eligible Persons Voting
134,158



1985 Population Estimate by Ward, Race and Sex

In 1980, the federal Census reported the population of the District of Columbia as 638,333. The detailed characteristics of the population are available every ten years. In the interim period, the D.C. Office of Planning estimates the District of Columbia's population. According to the Office of Planning, the population in the District of Columbia as of July 1985 was estimated to be 627,400. Of the total population, 54 percent was female and 46 percent was male. The racial composition estimated by the Office of Planning for 1985 showed 458,100 persons who were Black or other non-white races and 169,300 who were White. The sex and race distribution estimated for 1985 was essentially the same as 1980.

The District's population appears to be stabilizing in the 1980s. The 1985 population estimates indicate that the average annual decline during the early 1980s was about 3,600 persons compared with a decline of 11,800 persons a year in the 1970s. For the first time in five years, the Office of Planning has estimated that the population of the District of Columbia experienced a one-year increase, albeit by only 500 persons.

POPULATION BY WARD*

	April 1980 Census	*July 1985* Estimates	*Estimated Change Between April 1980 and July 1985*	
			Number	*Percent*
Ward 1	78,763	78,300	-463	-.6%
Ward 2	81,727	82,300	-427	-.7
Ward 3	77,445	76,300	-1,145	-1.5
Ward 4	81,540	80,400	-1,140	-1.4
Ward 5	83,008	81,400	-1,608	-1.9
Ward 6	75,725	74,100	-1,625	-2.1
Ward 7	82,281	79,800	-2,181	-3.0
Ward 8	77,844	75,000	-2,844	-3.7
Total	**638,333**	**627,400**	**-10,933**	-1.7%

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY SEX AND RACE*

July 1985

	Male		*Female*		*Total*	
Black & Other Non-White Races	212,500	34%	245,600	39%	458,100	73%
White	78,400	12	90,900	14	169,300	27
Total	290,900	46%	336,500	54%	627,400	100%

*Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau

Population by Age and Sex — 1985

The 1985 population estimates for the District of Columbia, prepared by the D.C. Office of Planning, show that there were more females than males in every age group over 19 years of age; under 19 years, the distribution of males and females was about even. Overall, females constitute 53.7 percent of the total population. In the older age group, 65 years and over, the proportion of women rose to 63 percent.

In 1985, persons 65 years and older made up 12 percent of the population. The school age population, 5-19 years of age, decreased from 21.3 percent of the population in 1980 to 18.2 percent in 1985.

1985 POPULATION
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX
AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS

Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 5 yrs	5.3%	6.3%	5.8%
5 — 19	16.7	19.8	18.1
20 — 64	63.8	64.4	64.1
65 and over	14.2	9.5	12.0

1985 POPULATION
SEX DISTRIBUTION WITHIN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
TOTAL POPULATION	53.7%	46.3%	100.0%
Under 5 yrs	49.6%	50.4%	100.0
5 — 19	49.4	50.6	100.0
20 — 64	53.3	46.7	100.0
65 and over	63.3	36.7	100.0

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

1985 POPULATION ESTIMATES

Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
TOTAL POPULATION	336,500	290,900	627,400
Under 5	17,900	18,200	36,100
5 — 9	16,100	16,400	32,500
10 — 14	18,100	18,800	36,900
15 — 19	22,000	22,300	44,300
Subtotal	74,100	75,700	149,800
20 — 24	33,900	28,000	61,900
25 — 34	68,500	60,400	128,900
35 — 44	45,400	41,800	87,200
45 — 54	31,600	28,300	59,900
55 — 64	35,200	29,000	64,200
Subtotal	214,600	187,500	402,100
65 and over	47,800	27,700	75,500

Total and Per Capita Personal Income

The District of Columbia per capita personal income was higher in 1986 than that of every state in the nation, except Connecticut. The per capita personal income of District residents in 1986 was estimated to be $18,980, which is 31 percent higher than the national average. Personal income is not equivalent to money income reported by the Census Bureau. In addition to traditional sources of money income, wages, salaries, pensions, interest, dividends and transfer payments, personal income includes income of private health and welfare funds, foundations and the imputed value of non-money receipts such as food and shelter.

In 1986, wage and salary income accounted for 65 percent of all personal income in the District of Columbia. Interest, dividend and rental income accounted for 13.8 percent. In the United States, wage and salary income accounted for 68.8 percent of total personal income; property income, 16.4 percent. Because transfer payments, include not only public assistance, unemployment compensation, social security and government retirement benefits, but payments to private health and welfare funds and foundation grants given to nonprofit and membership organizations based in the District of Columbia, the share of personal income derived from transfer payments constitutes a higher percent of personal income in the District of Columbia (21 percent) than in the nation as a whole (14.8 percent). This is due to the high number of nonprofit organizations located in the nation's capital.

When the increase in total personal income of District residents is measured, one finds that there has been continuous growth since 1980. The rate of increase of total personal income in the District of Columbia has been parallel to but slightly lower than the national rate in five of the last six years. In 1985, however, the District of Columbia's rate of increase exceeded the national rate. The growth in personal income is occurring at a time when the District's population has been declining. Contributing to the growth in the District's total personal income are the increasing number of persons in professional, and administrative jobs, and the high labor force participation rate of women.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
(In Current Dollars)

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
District of Columbia	$12,750	$14,104	$14,995	$15,721	$16,955	$18,168	$18,980
United States	9,910	10,940	11,470	12,093	13,114	13,867	14,461
Ratio of D.C. to U.S.	128.6%	128.9%	131.0%	131.9%	132.1%	131.0%	131.2%
Growth Over Previous Year							
D.C.	—	10.6%	6.3%	4.8%	7.8%	7.2%	4.5%
U.S.	—	10.4	4.8	5.4	8.4	5.7	4.3

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
($ In Billions)

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
District of Columbia	$8.1	$8.9	$9.4	$9.8	$10.6	$11.4	$11.9
United States	$2,252.0	$2,512.3	$2,660.9	$2,833.2	$3,101.4	$3,310.5	$3,486.2
Growth Over Previous Year							
D.C.	—	9.8%	5.2%	4.5%	7.9%	7.3%	4.4%
U.S.	—	11.6	5.9	6.5	9.5	6.7	5.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Release April 1987.

Cost of Living in the Metropolitan Area

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of consumer goods and services. In 1971, the federal Labor Department established 1967 as the base year for the CPI equalling 100. Thus goods and services that cost $100 in 1967 cost $328.40 in the United States in 1986 and $331.10 in the Washington metropolitan area. The cost of living in the United States is measured on such items as food, clothing, shelter, transportation, medical costs and other goods and services. Prices are collected every month from 91 areas in the country and from over 60,000 housing units. In calculating the index, each item is weighted to account for its relative importance in the consumer's budget. Price changes for the various items are averaged and combined with other local data to obtain city averages throughout the United States. CPI data are also kept on selected metropolitan areas.

The CPI for the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) reflects cost changes in the Washington, D.C. area. When examined over the past seven years, the metropolitan area's changes in costs have paralleled the percentage change in costs in United States cities. Cost increases in this area over the seven-year period have been 35.3 percent for all items, which is slightly higher than the 33.1 percent increase in the United States city average. The Washington area increase was higher for food, housing, apparel, medical care and entertainment; the United States city average increase was higher for transportation and other goods and services.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CPI-U
(1967 = 100)

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Percent Change 1980 — 1986*
On all items	244.7	267.3	281.9	294.7	308.9	321.9	331.1	35.3%
Food	264.1	277.7	291.4	289.0	305.0	317.9	329.4	24.7
Housing	249.3	277.3	293.5	306.9	322.7	338.8	353.3	41.7
Apparel	185.4	186.0	194.5	206.7	215.2	225.9	223.4	20.5
Transportation	248.4	276.5	284.1	291.0	303.8	309.5	304.1	22.4
Medical Care	274.8	296.6	335.4	375.8	399.3	424.5	454.0	65.2
Entertainment	193.7	203.2	215.2	226.6	244.0	259.8	266.4	37.5
Other Goods & Services	214.4	235.8	258.2	285.6	304.7	323.9	344.8	60.8

U.S. CITY ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CPI-U
(1967 = 100)

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Percent Change 1980 — 1986*
On all items	246.8	272.4	289.1	298.4	311.1	322.2	328.4	33.1%
Food	254.6	274.6	285.7	291.7	295.1	309.8	311.8	22.5
Housing	263.3	293.5	314.7	323.1	336.7	349.9	360.2	36.8
Apparel	178.4	186.9	191.8	196.5	200.2	206.0	207.8	16.5
Transportation	249.7	280.0	291.5	298.5	311.7	319.9	307.5	23.2
Medical Care	265.9	294.5	328.7	357.3	379.5	403.1	433.5	63.0
Entertainment	205.3	221.4	235.8	246.0	255.1	265.0	274.1	33.5
Other Goods & Services	214.5	235.7	259.9	288.3	307.7	326.6	346.4	61.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Consumer Price Index*.

Government Finance

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Visitors to the Vietnam Memorial

Individual Income Taxes

The adjusted gross income of District of Columbia residents reported on individual 1985 District income tax returns was $6.7 billion. The net taxable income reported was $5.1 billion. Both adjusted gross income and net taxable income have grown over the period 1981-1985. An increase in the number of tax returns filed has also occurred. Of the 333,347 tax returns filed in the District of Columbia in 1985, 50 percent of the returns were individuals, filing as single. Married filing separate but combined constituted 19 percent of the returns. The percentage distribution by filing status has not changed to any significant degree over the last five years.

The District of Columbia is a federal tax conformity jurisdiction; the definition of income and the personal deductions allowed on the District and federal tax returns are substantially the same. This enables the District government to utilize federal audit mechanisms and to ensure greater taxpayer compliance. Noted exceptions to conforming with the federal tax system are the exclusion from local income taxation of winnings from the District lottery and Social Security income.

Average adjusted gross income filed on federal 1040 forms by District taxpayers in 1985 was $21,630. In 1985, District residents paid $380 million in District income taxes and $1.2 billion in federal income taxes. This total represents more federal taxes than was paid by residents of eight states. Looked at in another way, District residents paid on the average $3,829 per tax return, compared to a national average of $3,299 or 16 percent more.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX DATA
($ In Millions)

Calendar Year	*Reported Adjusted Gross Income*	*Percent Increase*	*Net Taxable Income*	*Percent Increase*	*Income Tax Paid to D.C.**	*Percent Increase*
1981	$5,136	8.0%	$3,908	6.9%	$278	11.2%
1982	5,503	7.1	4,144	6.0	298	7.2
1983	5,894	7.1	4,461	7.6	327	9.7
1984	6,226	5.6	4,720	5.8	351	7.3
1985	6,695	7.5	5,056	7.1	380	8.3

* Net tax liability after credits.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICT INCOME TAX RETURNS BY FILING STATUS

	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Total Returns	310,041	311,711	319,079	320,321	333,347
Single	51.9%	50.1%	49.6%	50.1%	50.4%
Head of Household	16.5	17.8	18.3	18.6	19.3
Married — Joint	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.2	8.8
Married — Separate	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Married — Separate/Combined	18.4	19.1	19.4	19.5	18.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sources: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
U.S. Internal Revenue Service

Individual Income Taxpayers

In 1985, 306,410 District residents paid income taxes. The total number of tax returns filed with the District government increased from 309,705 in 1980 to 333,347 in 1985. After taking the appropriate deductions, exemptions and credits, 26,937 filers did not owe any District income tax in 1985. Since 1981, the proportion of taxpayers with incomes exceeding $15,000 has increased and there has been a decline in the number of taxpayers in each income category less than $15,000.

The District's income tax rate structure is progressive. The rates range from 2 percent of the first $1,000 of taxable income to 11 percent of taxable income over $25,000. The result of this tax rate structure is reflected by the percentage of total income taxes paid. In 1985, over 26 percent of the individual taxpayers reported incomes of $25,000 or more; they paid 68.8 percent of the income taxes collected. Taxpayers with income levels over $100,000 were less than 1.2 percent of the total filers; they paid more than 14.6 percent of the income taxes in 1985.

All persons who reside in the District of Columbia or who maintain a residence in the District for 183 or more days and who earn more than $1,750 as individuals or $2,500 as married persons filing jointly or $1,250 if married filing separately are required to file an individual income tax return with the D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue. Exceptions to this residency rule include justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and Congressional staff persons who are on their members' payroll, provided that both the taxpayer and the employee are residents of the same state, and Senate confirmed Presidential appointees, provided that they are not actually domiciled in the District of Columbia. The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973*, P.L. 93-198, precludes the taxation of the earned income of nonresidents who work in the District of Columbia.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXPAYERS

	Number of Individual Taxpayers					*Percent of Total Income Taxes Paid*				
Adjusted Gross Income Levels	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Under $5,000	45,737	34,466	33,953	32,872	33,067	.8%	.5%	.5%	.7%	.4%
$5,000 — 9,999	61,498	57,956	56,451	54,381	53,675	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.9
$10,000 — 14,999	60,287	59,332	58,165	55,308	54,945	10.6	9.7	8.6	7.6	6.9
$15,000 — 24,999	71,292	75,193	78,384	79,079	82,957	25.2	24.6	23.4	21.9	21.0
$25,000 — 49,999	42,259	47,491	53,523	57,171	62,619	32.3	33.5	34.7	34.6	35.1
$50,000 — 99,999	8,229	9,619	11,423	13,213	15,310	14.1	14.9	16.5	17.8	19.1
Over $100,000	2,213	2,428	2,793	3,142	3,637	12.3	12.8	12.8	14.2	14.6
Total	291,515	286,485	294,692	295,166	306,410	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total District Taxes Paid (in millions)						$280	$299	$327	$351	$380

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAXPAYERS BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME LEVELS

	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Less than $15,000	57.5%	52.9%	50.4%	48.2%	46.2%
$15,000 to $50,000	38.9	42.8	44.8	46.0	47.6
$50,000 and Over	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.8	6.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

Lottery and Charitable Games

In fiscal year 1986, the games and prizes offered by the D.C. Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board produced sales of $119 million, a six percent increase over the previous year. The $40 million General Fund transfer in fiscal year 1986 represents more than an 11 percent increase over the previous year and is equivalent to a 34 percent profit of sales from five games. As required by the *D.C. Budget Request Act for 1983*, P.L. 4-162, all revenue generated by activities of the Board in excess of administrative costs and prizes must be transferred to the General Fund.

The daily 3-digit Lucky Numbers game, which generated 69 percent of all lottery sales, paid $40.5 million in prize money. During fiscal year 1986, four major payments were recorded for triple-numbers in the 3-digit game totaling over $3 million: the number 666 paid $810,900 in November 1986; 777 in April and September 1986 paid $1.2 million, and 444 paid $1,048,550 in August 1986. A 2-number Daily Double game that was instituted in the spring of 1986 produced $1.7 million in sales in a six-month period. The Lucky Lotto game, which is the biggest single jackpot game, was changed in 1986 to allow for a minimum prize of $250,000. Ticket sales in 1986 for this game increased by 16 percent over the previous fiscal year to $8.5 million. The largest single jackpot won in fiscal year 1986 for the Lucky Lotto was $3.18 million.

In addition to the more than $117 million in District government revenue generated since 1982, lottery operations have helped small businesses. Most lottery sale outlets are located in neighborhood grocery and liquor stores and variety shops. During fiscal year 1986, 700 licensed lottery agents received over $6.3 million in commissions. The total commissions earned since August 1982 is $21 million. In August 1986, the District government signed a 20-year lease for new headquarters for the agency in Anacostia on Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, in Southeast. The building is currently being renovated at a cost of $3 million and is considered by planners as important to the revitalization of that commercial corridor.

LOTTERY REVENUES AND EXPENSES
(In Thousands)

Revenues (FY)	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Sales	$15,811	$54,071	$85,593	$111,987	$118,654	$129,900
Investments & Fees	29	285	721	805	1,248	722
Total	**$15,840**	**$54,356**	**$86,314**	**$112,792**	**$119,902**	**$130,622**
Operating Expenses						
Administration	$ 628	$ 2,185	$ 2,772	$ 3,528	$ 4,151	$ 5,304
Prizes	7,262	26,858	44,839	57,913	59,096	67,079
Contract Fees	2,348	6,317	2,809	3,484	3,765	4,039
Commissions	949	3,387	4,875	6,123	6,340	7,190
Advertising	0*	381	3,774	4,446	4,938	3,600
Other Costs	413	3,224	1,967	1,829	1,612	1,022
Total	**$11,600**	**$42,352**	**$61,036**	**$77,323**	**$79,902**	**$88,234**
General Fund Transfer	$ 4,240	$12,004	$25,278	$35,469	$40,000	$42,388

* Advertising expenses were included in the Instant Lottery game contract.
Source: D.C. Lottery & Charitable Games Control Board

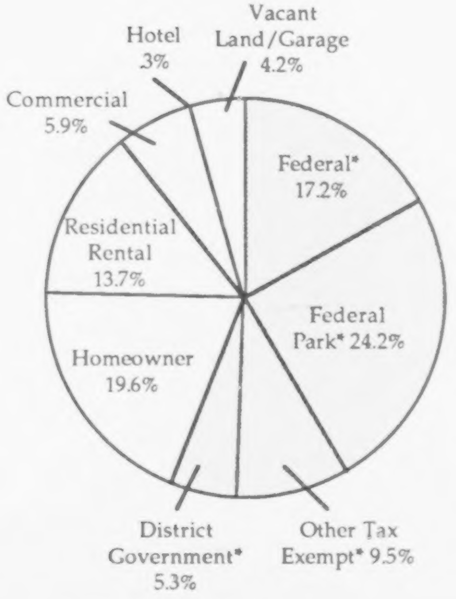
Taxable and Tax Exempt Property

Tax Year 1987

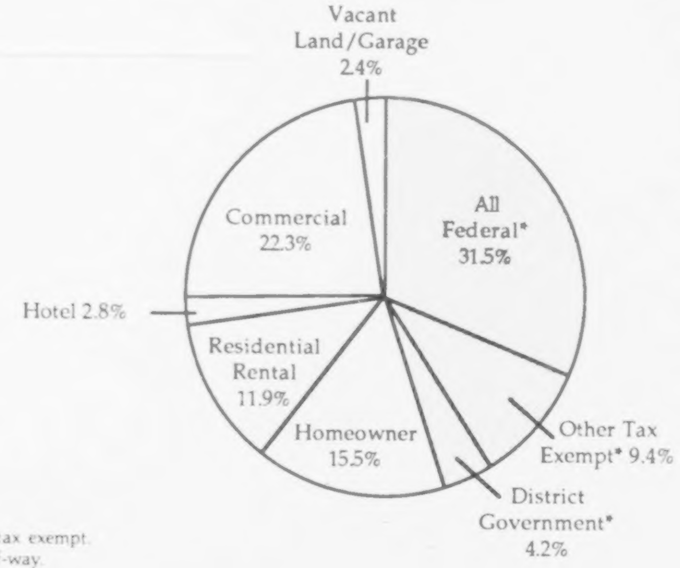
The District of Columbia has a land area of 60 square miles and a water area of 9 square miles. Public rights of way account for 13.4 square miles of the District of Columbia's acreage, or over 22 percent of the land area. When public rights of ways are excluded, the land area is 46.6 square miles, or 29,794 acres. More than 56 percent of this land area is classified as tax exempt, including 41.4 percent owned by the federal government. More than 7,200 of the federal government's acres, or 24.2 percent of the District of Columbia's land is park area. Much of the remaining 17.2 percent of federal land is used for office buildings and museums. The other tax exempt categories include religious, educational and charitable organizations, cemeteries, hospitals, libraries and foreign government property. Five percent of the tax exempt property belongs to the District government.

A comparison of the land use distribution with the assessed value distribution for each of these land use categories highlights the economic value attached to commercial property. Although commercial land accounts for only 5.9 percent of the acreage, it is over 22 percent of total assessed value in tax year 1987, which reflects the relative value of all building improvements. Commercial buildings are proportionately more valuable than residential improvements.

LAND USES BY TAX CLASSIFICATION
Percentage Distribution
29,794 Acres**



ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS
by Tax Classification
Percentage Distribution
$51.3 Billion



* Shading indicates tax exempt.
** Excluding rights-of-way.
*** Commercial only

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Real Estate in the District of Columbia

Real estate in the District of Columbia is assessed annually at 100 percent of estimated market value. The current tax law provides for four classifications of real property. Class I is owner occupied residential property. Class II is residential property that is not owner occupied, meaning rental occupied property and vacant residential property. Class III was established in Tax Year 1986, creating a new tax classification category for hotels. Class IV is commercial real estate. Vacant land is classified in the same category of use as adjacent parcels. For the last six years, property tax rates have been stable for residential property, both owner and renter occupied. Commercial rates were reduced in 1985 as a means of offsetting the effect of rising assessments. Hotels were given a separate tax rate in 1986.

The assessed value of all real estate has risen over the last six years (1982-1987). However, different classes of property assessments have increased at different rates. Commercial assessments have risen by 127.4 percent, reflecting the rapid appreciation of commercial property in the District of Columbia. Spurred by the development of the Washington Convention Center, federal tax incentives and the economic recovery, commercial construction has occurred throughout the District and resulted in increases in the total commercial property assessments. The sale of 376 major commercial buildings (excludes multifamily housing) in 1986 with a total transaction value of $712.5 million has also increased commercial property values. Since property assessments are based on market sales, the commercial property assessments were increased. Residential property on the other hand, has been relatively constant in assessed value, increasing 27 percent over the six-year period. The effect of the increased assessments can be seen in the amount of property tax collected, which rose by 47 percent.

TAX RATES
(per $100 of Assessed Value)

	Tax Year	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Class I	Owner Occupied	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22
Class II	Renter Occupied/Vacant	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Class III	Hotels	—	—	—	—	1.82	1.82
Class IV	Commercial	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.03	2.03	2.03

TRENDS IN ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUES
(In Billions)

Tax Year	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986**	*1987*
Commercial**	$ 6.2	$ 8.1	$ 8.9	$11.3	$12.0	$14.1
Residential***	11.0	11.9	11.8	12.1	13.0	14.0
Total Taxable	$17.2	$20.0	$20.7	$23.4	$25.0	$28.1

REAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS
(In Millions)

Tax Year	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Total	$296.8	$332.8	$359.4	$407.3	$437.3	$480.1

[*] Note revision in previously published figures to reflect adjustments through property tax appeals.

[**] Includes vacant land and garages.

[***] After homestead exemptions

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Property Tax Credits and Exemptions

To reduce the cost of housing for low and moderate income residents, the District government has established three tax reduction programs. The "Circuit Breaker" is a tax credit that can be claimed from income tax liability for renters and homeowners in the District of Columbia, whose household income is less than $20,000. The "Circuit Breaker" is based on a sliding scale with the credit being equal to from one to 2.5 percent of property taxes paid or rent equivalent to property taxes, depending upon the household's gross income level. As shown below, the number of non-elderly households who claimed the property tax credit on their income tax return in 1985 totaled 20,880. The number of elderly, blind or disabled households claiming the "Circuit Breaker" credit has been rather constant at approximately 16,311 tax returns.

For all owner-occupied dwellings, regardless of household income, there is an exemption from property tax assessments, known as the Homestead Exemption. Introduced in 1978, the Homestead Exemption Program initially provided a $6,000 exemption from the assessed value for single family houses, condominiums and cooperatives. In 1979, the program was changed to cover only owner-occupied properties and the $6,000 exemption was increased to $9,000. Beginning with the March 1987 property tax payment, owners who occupy their own residential property are entitled to a $15,000 homestead exemption. Some 85,000 homeowners claimed homestead exemptions in tax year 1986, reducing property taxes by approximately $10 million.

As of March 1987 a new property tax relief program went into effect. Known as the Senior Citizen Real Property Tax Relief Program, this program provides all homeowners, aged 65 years and older (on December 31, 1986), who derived more than 50 percent of their income from pensions, annuities or Social Security, with a reduction in their property tax payments. Half of their property tax liability will be eliminated as of the March 1987 property tax payment. It is estimated that approximately 15,000 senior citizens will be eligible for this property tax relief and that this program will result in $6.4 million of tax relief for these homeowners on an annual basis.

PROPERTY TAX CREDIT — "CIRCUIT BREAKER"

	Tax Year					
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Number of Tax Returns*						
Non-elderly	19,860	19,277	19,861	21,592	22,178	20,880
Elderly, blind, disabled	16,378	15,504	15,435	16,293	16,843	16,311
Percent of Tax Returns Claiming Circuit Breaker	11.7%	11.2%	11.3%	11.9%	12.2%	11.2%
Average Credit	$223	$246	$266	$275	$279	$295

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PROGRAM

	Tax Year						
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Number of Exemptions	67,460	66,173	70,000	80,697	81,078	80,850	85,061

*Note that in *INDICES* 1986 the labels for these lines were reversed.
Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Assessed Value of Single Family Houses and Condominiums

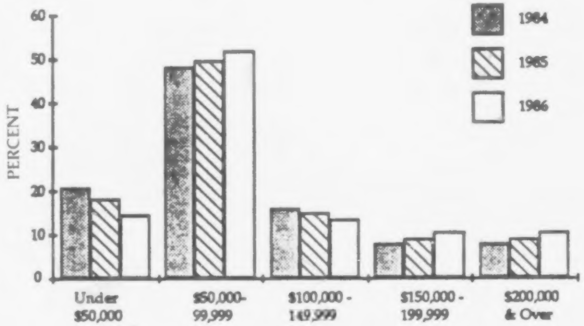
As of July 1986, there were 97,097 single family homes and 23,067 condominium units on the real property tax rolls of the District of Columbia. More than 10,000 single family dwellings were assessed at $200,000 or more. This is a dramatic increase in the number of high-priced homes over the last three years. Similarly condominiums assessed in the upper brackets have increased. These increases reflect market trends as the average sales prices of both single family homes and condominiums have risen.

Single family houses and condominium units have similar median values. This similarity may be explained, in part, by the following. The 97,097 single family houses are spread throughout the District from the lowest to the highest income areas. On the other hand, the 23,067 condominium units are concentrated in higher income areas where both the value of the land and the quality of the improvement tend to be considerably higher than in the more moderate income areas. Therefore, while condominium units are generally much smaller than single family houses, their location in the higher income areas has placed slightly more than 50 percent of them in the $50,000 to $100,000 value range. An equivalent percentage of single family homes are also in that value range, resulting in the medians being very close.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
July 1986

	*Single Family**		*Condominium Units*		*Total*	
Assessed Value	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under $25,000	870	.9%	856	3.7%	1,726	1.4%
$25,000 - 49,999	13,224	13.6	4,786	20.7	18,010	15.0
$50,000 - 74,999	37,847	39.0	6,861	29.8	44,708	37.2
$75,000 - 99,999	12,398	12.8	5,333	23.1	17,731	14.8
$100,000 - 124,999	6,214	6.4	2,306	10.0	8,520	7.1
$125,000 - 149,999	6,749	7.0	1,313	5.7	8,062	6.7
$150,000 - 174,999	5,945	6.1	551	2.4	6,496	5.4
$175,000 - 199,999	3,833	3.9	416	1.8	4,249	3.5
$200,000 & Over	10,017	10.3	645	2.8	10,662	8.9
Total	97,097	100.0%	23,067	100.0%	120,164	100.0%
Average Assessed Value	$109,035		$ 81,849		$103,816	
Median Assessed Value	$ 71,407		$ 70,700		$ 71,342	

ASSESSMENT TRENDS — SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES*



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*Row, detached and semi-detached structures, excluding condominiums.
Source: D.C. Office of the Planning, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System, MAGIS.

Land Owned By the District Government

The District government owns land throughout the District of Columbia. When public rights-of-way and most public housing projects are excluded, there were 1,998 lots owned by the District government as of July 1986. Public housing is excluded because these lots are deeded in the name of the federal government. The lots owned by the District government total 1,655 acres, six percent of the District of Columbia's total land acreage, excluding public rights-of-way. The combined assessment of District owned land and improvements in tax year 1987 is $1.7 billion, 4 percent of total assessments. Nearly one-third of the land area of District government owned property is for education purposes, 3.5 percent for public recreation uses and 25 percent for special purposes. The large number of vacant lots reflects the fact that the District government owns property for storage of equipment and vehicles. Furthermore, many of the vacant lots are adjacent to properties where there are structures, such as the property surrounding D.C. Village and the Fire Training Academy.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
July 1986

Land Usage by Type of Improvement	*Number of Lots*	*Acres*	*Total Assessed Value (In Millions)*
Residential**			
Single family	287	13.0	$18.6
Multifamily	34	5.7	8.9
Transient	1	10.0	3.6
Commercial			
Retail	43	5.6	24.9
Office	20	10.8	69.5
Special Purpose	197	68.6	131.4
Industrial	14	13.8	10.7
Medical	5	18.6	19.4
Educational	144	536.6	553.2
Public Service	48	25.3	58.8
Libraries	18	8.6	35.6
Recreational	21	56.9	37.9
Special Purpose	115	414.6	437.2
Vacant	1,010	452.2	290.9
Other Vacant Lots***	41	15.3	12.9
Total	1,998	1,655.5	$1,713.5

* Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Most public housing buildings are deeded in the name of the federal government.

***If an improvement is split by a lot boundary, the assessor assigns the improvement to one lot and designates the remaining lot as vacant.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Geographic Information System, MAGIS.

Public Buildings

In fiscal year 1986, the District government operated programs from 2,407 District-owned buildings. More than half of these structures are public housing buildings. The total capacity of these buildings was 43 million square feet. Some public buildings are located in the central business district; others are in neighborhoods. The District government operates programs in each of the eight wards. Other government operations are located outside the District of Columbia on federal properties. Forest Haven, the District government's facility for mentally retarded persons is in Laurel, Maryland; Lorton Reformatory, the District government's state prison complex, is in Lorton, Virginia. A recreation camp is in Scotland, Maryland. As of July 1986, the total value of the District-owned land and improvements was $1.7 billion.

The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) is the real estate agent for District government and is responsible for maintaining many of the District-government owned buildings, leasing space and paying the utility expenses of agencies under the executive branch. The District government has undertaken many energy conservation projects to reduce future energy costs. Examples of the cost avoidance measures implemented already are installation of power management devices to measure utility consumption, retrofitting buildings with windows and other weatherstripping that make the buildings more energy efficient and at the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant, operating and maintenance procedures have been changed to conserve energy.

DISTRICT OWNED STRUCTURES
Fiscal Year 1986

Agency	*Number of Structures**
Housing & Community Development	1,294
Corrections	282
Public Works	203
Public Schools	192
Human Services	151
Recreation	86
Fire Department	45
Public Libraries	25
General Hospital	21
Administrative Services	54
University of the District of Columbia	22
Convention Center	1
Office on Aging	4
Employment Services	1
Metropolitan Police Department	26
Total	2,407

*Includes properties deeded in the name of the federal government, but managed and maintained by the District government.

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

District Government Utility Expenses

The District government is a major purchaser of utilities. The D.C. Energy Office estimates that the District government consumes more than 12 percent of all energy in the District of Columbia. In fact the Water and Sewer Utility Services Administration is the second largest buyer of electricity in the District of Columbia. The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is the largest consumer of electricity. The major components of the District government's utility bills are electricity expenditures for street lights, traffic signals, public housing and wastewater treatment. In fiscal year 1986, the District government's energy expenditures paid by the Department of Administrative Services totaled nearly $74 million. The Department of Administrative Services pays the utility bills for virtually all executive branch agencies of the District government. The exceptions are the electric bills for street lighting and traffic signals, which are paid by the Department of Public Works and in fiscal year 1986, totaled $4 million. Three independent agencies of the District government, D.C. General Hospital, the Universtity of the District of Columbia and the Washington Convention Center, pay their own electric and gas bills. With falling oil prices and through the conservation efforts, the District government has been able to control energy cost increases.

DISTRICT UTILITY COSTS
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Telephones*	$7.6	$8.4	$10.7	$13.5	$14.2	$13.5
Electric**	32.7	33.5	34.6	38.3	37.3	37.3
Gas**	7.5	9.1	12.5	11.3	12.3	12.9
Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants***	33.2	16.5	15.5	12.3	10.1	8.7
Total	**$81.0**	**$67.5**	**$73.3**	**$75.4**	**$73.9**	**$72.4**

* Excludes Armory Complex, D.C. General Hospital, Superior Court, Court of Appeals, D.C. Council and Convention Center.

** Excludes D.C. General Hospital, University of the District of Columbia, Convention Center, street lighting and traffic signals.

***Excludes D.C. General Hospital, University of the District of Columbia, Convention Center, Public Schools and Armory Board. In addition, DAS does not make steam payments for the Public Library and the Department of Employment Services.

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

Leased Property of the District Government

The District government leases more than 2.4 million square feet of space in 116 sites. Office space accounts for 63 percent of this space, over 1.5 million square feet. In addition, there are leases for clinics, halfway houses, classrooms and warehouses. The Department of Administrative Services is the real estate agent and manager of District government leases for the executive branch. In fiscal year 1987, the cost of leasing space is expected to total $24.8 million. In fiscal year 1986, the District government paid an average of $12.77 a square foot for office space. This "low" cost reflects long-term leases negotiated several years ago. With the expiration of certain leases in fiscal year 1987, the cost of leasing office space is expected to rise by approximately 13 percent.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LEASED REAL PROPERTY*
(As of February 1987)

Use	*Sites*	*Square Feet*	*Annual Cost*	*Average Cost per Square Foot*
Office	41	1,513,717	$19,336,141	$12.77
Clinic	16	102,789	1,045,262	10.17
Halfway House	12	69,450	465,982	6.71
Storage	1	6,700	31,507	4.70
Vehicle & Equipment Storage	1	13,058	8,488	.65
Classroom Space	2	52,050	314,442	6.04
Warehouse	11	456,009	2,051,057	4.50
Social Service Center	7	91,414	867,440	9.49
Miscellaneous*	10	95,758	482,705	5.04
Parking	15	269 Spaces	149,632	$556 per Space
Total	116	2,400,945	$24,752,636	$10.25

*Excludes property leased by the University of the District of Columbia and D.C. General Hospital.

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

Capital Improvements

The District government's capital improvements program has three objectives. The physical assets of the government are improved through repairs and renovations. Government services are enhanced through the construction of new facilities. Private economic development is encouraged through infrastructure improvements. The capital improvements program consists of current projects authorized in fiscal year 1987 and prior years' projects that are still in progress. The six-year capital improvement plan (CIP) sets forth the capital projects that the government is requesting in the annual budget and recommendations for five future years. Projects are reviewed annually as a part of the District's budget cycle. New capital authority approved for fiscal year 1987 totals $417 million. Capital projects include renovations of schools and fire stations, a new jail, Metrorail and improvements in roads, bridges and the water and sewer system.

About two-thirds of all capital improvement work is funded with long-term borrowings. In fiscal year 1986, the District government capital project spending was financed by $143 million of general obligation bonds, $86 million from federal grants and $4 million from General Fund operating revenue. Prior to fiscal year 1985, the District government borrowed its capital improvement funds from the U.S. Treasury. In fiscal year 1985, the District began issuing debt for its capital improvement program in the municipal bond market. As of September 30, 1986, the District government had issued $1.2 billion in bonds for the capital improvement program including $400 million to finance new capital expenditures and $800 million to refinance U.S. Treasury loans. Replacing high-interest Treasury loans with lower interest bond financing will save the District government $30 million in debt service in fiscal year 1988 alone.

CURRENTLY ACTIVE CAPITAL PROJECTS BY TYPE
Approved Fiscal Year 1987* and Prior Years
($ In Thousands)

Type of Project	*Number of Projects*	*Total Cost Gross Project Authority***	*Gross Expenditures Through FY 1986*	*Cost to Complete Fiscal Years 1987-1992*
Infrastructure	168	$2,345,906	$1,592,886	$753,020
Public Facilities	211	891,435	514,729	376,706
Institutions	91	295,700	107,660	188,040
Public Housing & Economic Development	82	421,506	177,621	243,885
Total	552	$3,954,547	$2,392,896	$1,561,651

DISTRICT CAPITAL BUDGET AUTHORITY
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987**
Appropriated Capital Budget Authority Approved	$221	$223	$88	$137	$136	$376	$417
Actual Appropriated Capital Expenditures	113	138	158	134	143	147	202

Capital loans principal outstanding from U.S. Treasury as of September 30, 1986*** .... $1.0 billion
Capital funds from general obligation bonds as of September 30, 1986*** .... 1.2 billion

* Does not include FY 1987 supplemental budget request.
** Includes appropriated capital budget authority, grants, user fees and special federal appropriations.
***Includes loans for active projects and those that are completed but have an outstanding loan balance.
Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

Financing Through the Bond Market

The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, authorizes the District government to issue general obligation bonds, notes and other obligations. While this authority has existed since the inception of home rule in 1975, the District's entry into the private bond market was delayed by a number of events outside of its control. Before home rule, the District government balanced its budget on a cash basis. The Temporary Commission on Financial Oversight was established by Congress in 1976 to create a District financial management system, which would enable the finances to be audited. That goal was accomplished when the first audit was released on the fiscal year 1979 finances. The District government received an unqualified opinion on the first audit and for each year thereafter. The last six years' audits have shown an excess of revenues over expenditures in the General Fund.

In 1983, the District was ready to issue its first tax revenue anticipation notes. However, the validity of the P.L. 93-198 came into question as a result of the Supreme Court decision that year in *Immigration and Naturalization Service vs. Chadha*. In that case, the Court questioned the constitutionality of acts of Congress which contained a one house legislative veto provision. Because P.L. 93-198 contained such a provision, it was not clear that the District government was authorized to issue bonds. It took nearly a year to negotiate a Congressional resolution of the matter and the enactment of amendments to P.L. 93-198.

The District government's first public sale of securities consisted of $150 million in tax revenue anticipation notes sold in October 1984. The District government received the highest ratings given to a short term debt issuance. In December 1984, the first general obligation bonds were issued in the amount of $80 million. That sale was followed by six others. Five of the general obligation bonds have been issued to refinance U.S. Treasury loans. Two of the issuances have funded capital improvement projects. When compared to the cost of the refinanced Treasury loans, it is estimated that the District government will realize savings of more than $816 million in debt service over the life of the five refunding bond issues.

PRIVATE FINANCING

	Date of Issuance	*Amount (In Millions)*	*Ratings*		*Interest Rate*
			Moody's	*Standard and Poor's*	
Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes	10/84	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	6.74%
	10/85	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	5.75%
	10/86	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	4.25%
General Obligation Bonds	12/84	$80	Baa	A	10.14%*
	5/85	$173	Baa	A	9.70%*
	6/85	$210	Baa	A	9.44%*
	3/86	$339	Baa	A	7.99%*
	4/86	$212	Baa	A	7.87%*
	6/86	$213	Baa	A	8.06%*
	12/86	$265	Baa	A	7.24%*

*Represents the true interest cost of all coupons over time.

Source: D.C. Office of the Controller

District Government Financial Summary

As a result of home rule authority, the District government has revised its financial management procedures and has installed automated financial management systems to account for its revenues and expenditures. The government has adopted generally accepted accounting principles of municipal governments. The District government maintains four types of funds:

- The General Fund includes all the funds used to operate the government, except those assigned to another fund.
- The Capital Projects Fund is used for the resources allocated to construction, alteration and repair of public facilities and to purchase real property and major capital equipment.
- Enterprise Funds are used for the funds of those units of the District government engaged primarily or solely in selling goods or services to others. There are six enterprise funds: Water and Sewer, General Hospital, Starplex, Convention Center, Lottery and University.
- Trust Funds are used for property to which the District has legal title in order to administer it for the benefit of others. The three trust funds are Unemployment Compensation, Housing Finance and Pensions.

In 1986, the revenues recognized in these funds totaled $2.288 billion. These revenues came from taxes, user fees and other charges collected by the government. In addition, these revenues include the federal payment, federal grants and other federal funds. Expenditures in 1986 totalled $2.211 billion. After accounting for transfers between the General Fund and other funds in the District government and after applying certain generally accepted accounting adjustments, the District government ended fiscal year 1986 with a $20 million excess of revenues over expenditures. These revenues reduced a portion of the accumulated deficit of the District government.

During the second audit of the District's books in 1978, an accumulated deficit of $284 million was discovered in the General Fund. Much of this deficit originated prior to home rule. Through stringent financial management, the District government began to balance the budget in 1981 and to reduce the deficit, which peaked at $377.8 million in 1980. In 1981, the first reduction of the deficit was made, leaving a balance at the end of the year of $309.5 million. By the end of 1986, the accumulated General Fund deficit had been reduced by some $161 million.

GENERAL FUND — BUDGET BASIS
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Revenues	$1,626,825	$1,777,821	$1,932,751	$2,141,933	$2,287,541
Expenditures	1,500,557	1,621,749	1,818,059	2,026,567	2,211,027
Net	**$126,268**	**$156,072**	**$114,692**	**$115,366**	**$76,514**
Net Transfers	−110,183	−113,680	−85,291	−96,467	−102,005
Reconciliation GAAP Basis	−3,024	−25,354	−11,941	6,027	45,544
Revenues in Excess of Expenditures	**$13,061**	**$17,038**	**$17,460**	**$24,926**	**$20,053**
Accumulated Deficit (in millions)	$296.4	$279.3	$261.8	$244.9*	$224.9

*Long term deficit amount restated in 1984.

Source: D.C. Office of the Controller

District Government Expenditures

The District government's Financial Management System records spending under eleven expenditure types, called "object classes." The four object classes that make up the personal services category of spending are direct labor costs. These are regular pay, continuing full time; regular pay, other; overtime and other pay; and fringe benefits. The fringe benefits class does not include transfer payments to the pension funds of police, firefighters, teachers and judges. There are seven other object classes which account for the non-personal services spending. In 1986, object class 30 was divided to account separately for energy, rent and communications expenditures.

The District's two largest object class expenditures, Continuing Full-Time Pay, Object Class 11, and Subsidies and Transfers, Object Class 50, reflect the combined state and local character of the District's responsibilities. Most municipalities are highly labor intensive, with salaries and benefits representing their largest expenditures. Most state governments spend heavily on subsidy and transfer payments to individuals such as Medicaid, and payments to independent authorities for transit, health care and other services. The District's spending patterns reflect both major responsibilities. In 1986, personal services accounted, including fringe benefits, for 43 percent of all spending, while subsidies and transfers amounted to 34 percent of the expenditures.

District spending is also classified by functional program area. Because this is the way the District's appropriated budget is prepared, these areas are called appropriation titles. More than 70 percent of appropriated District spending is directed toward human support services, public education and public safety and justice. The economic development area represents the fastest growing appropriation title, reflecting the increased emphasis by District policy-makers on the District's economic future.

EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR 1985-1987
(In Thousands)

Object Class	*1985 Expenditures*	*1986 Expenditures*	*Planned 1987* Expenditures*	*Percent Change FY 1985-1987*
11: Regular Pay—CFT	$753,991	$802,969	$915,527	21.4%
12: Regular Pay—Other	51,858	67,761	60,422	16.5
13: Additional Gross Pay	65,847	62,001	61,531	−6.6
14: Fringe Benefits	70,301	73,107	83,886	19.3
Subtotal, Personal Services	**$941,997**	**$1,005,838**	**$1,121,366**	**19.0%**
20: Supplies	36,906	40,395	43,969	19.1%
30a: Energy	86,926	46,726	49,364	NA
30b: Communications	**	12,678	15,034	NA
30c: Building Rent	**	20,313	21,066	NA
40: Other Services & Charges	133,513	172,247	186,996	40.1
50: Subsidies & Transfers	728,616	789,920	834,623	14.5
60: Land	1,000	877	1,100	10.0
70: Equipment	37,617	41,680	42,728	13.6
80: Debt Service	179,130	185,218	205,011	14.4
90: Other	0	−375	0	—
Subtotal, Nonpersonal Services	**$1,203,708**	**$1,309,679**	**$1,399,891**	**16.3%**
Grand Total (Budget Basis)	**$2,145,705**	**$2,315,517**	**$2,521,257**	**17.5%**
Adjustments to GAAP:	**−119,138**	**−104,490**		
CAFR Grand Total	**$2,026,567**	**$2,211,027**		

Appropriation Title	*1985 Expenditures*	*1986 Expenditures*	*Planned 1987* Expenditures*	*Percent Change 1985-1987*
Gov't Direction & Support	$90,772	$101,599	$114,492	26.1%
Economic Dev. & Regulation	79,670	96,570	129,069	62.0
Human Support Services	564,932	594,312	660,733	17.0
Public Education	490,379	515,070	546,878	11.5
Public Safety & Justice	535,023	613,330	657,560	22.9
Public Works	191,808	196,319	199,688	4.1
Finance & Other Uses	188,033	194,786	212,837	13.2
Pay-as-you-go Capital	5,087	3,531	0	—
Total Expenditures	**$2,145,705**	**$2,315,517**	**$2,521,257**	**17.5%**

* Per the proposed 1987 supplemental budget.

**Note: a distinction between object class a, b and c is unavailable for Fiscal Year 1985. The Energy, Communications and Rent expenditures are combined.

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

District Government Operating Revenues

Local taxes, fees for services, fines, the federal payment and federal grants provide the revenue to support the District government. In 1986, nearly 80 percent of the General Fund revenues was derived from local levies and the remainder came from the federal sector. Of the local taxes levied in 1986, income taxes constituted the largest source, 32 percent, of locally generated revenues. Property taxes were the next biggest source of local revenues amounting to 26 percent of the 1986 revenues collected. Other tax revenues, such as those collected from public utilities have increased by more than 95 percent. Of the major taxes, property taxes have exhibited the greatest rate of increase, with a 67 percent growth over the six year period 1982 through 1987. This reflects a surge in commercial construction throughout the District of Columbia.

LOCAL REVENUES AND FEDERAL SUPPORT: GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED*
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year						
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987***	*Percent Change 1982 - 1987*
Taxes:							
Property	$325.1	$368.2	$397.4	$455.1	$488.8	$541.9	+ 66.7%
Sales and Use	302.9	331.6	365.6	402.7	433.0	457.6	+ 51.1
Gross Receipts	100.6	107.0	98.4	91.5	93.8	60.0	− 40.4
Income and Franchise	406.2	439.2	480.5	524.6	596.0	670.4	+ 65.0
Other Taxes	37.9	49.9	56.9	62.1	73.0	111.6	+194.5
Total Taxes	$1,172.7	$1,295.9	$1,398.8	$1,536.0	$1,684.5	$1,841.5	+ 57.0%
Non-Tax Revenues	$98.8	$101.0	$98.8	$117.0	$137.5	$132.9	+ 34.5%
Total Local Revenues	$1,271.5	$1,396.9	$1,497.6	$1,653.0	$1,822.0	$1,974.4	+ 55.3%
Pending Authority	—	—	—	—	—	$28.9	—
Federal Non-Grant Funds:							
Federal Payment	$336.6	$361.3	$386.0	$425.0	$412.4	$444.5	+ 32.1%
Revenue Sharing	18.7	19.6	17.9	17.5	15.2	0	Eliminated
St. Elizabeths Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	23.9	35.0	New
Other Federal***	0.0	0.0	31.2	26.4	14.0	0	New
Federal Non-Grant Funds	$355.3	$380.9	$435.2	$488.9	$465.5	$479.5	+ 35.0%
General Fund Revenues	$1,626.8	$1,777.8	$1,932.7	$2,141.9	$2,287.5	$2,482.8	+ 52.6%
Lottery, Surplus Property	$7.8	$12.2	$27.1	$39.8	$40.0	$38.5	+ 393.6%
Grand Total General Fund	$1,634.7	$1,790.0	$1,959.8	$2,181.7	$2,327.5	$2,521.3	+ 54.2%
Federal Operating Grants	$335.8	$379.6	$384.8	$426.5	$447.3	$480.5	+ 43.1%

* Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.
** As per the supplemental budget request.
***Includes payment for criminal justice system.
Sources: D.C. Office of the Controller
D.C. Office of the Budget

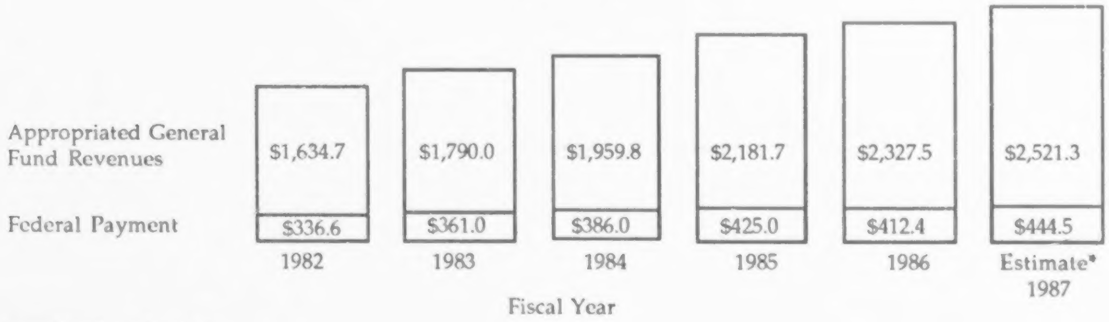
Federal Payment Compared with Local Revenue

The annual federal payment to the District government is a Congressional appropriation to compensate for costs incurred in delivering services to the federal establishment, revenue lost to the District because of the presence of the federal government and the federal restrictions on District tax authority on certain revenue sources. The federal payment is determined each year by the President and Congress through the legislative process. In 1986, this payment was $412 million or 18 percent of the District government's General Fund revenues; another 3 percent of the revenues came from special federal payments for Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the corrections system. Local tax dollars and local non-tax revenue accounted for approximately 77 percent of the revenues to the General Fund. In addition to the federal payment, the District receives federal grants.

Like other state governments around the country, the District government levies taxes to pay for most of its expenses. But unlike other state governments, the District's sources of revenues have certain statutory restrictions. Although 60 percent of all income earned in the District is earned by workers who live outside the District of Columbia, the Congress has prohibited taxation of this income by the District government. Some 42 percent of all District land is owned by the federal government and therefore is tax exempt. In addition, there are federal exemptions for District taxation of certain federal appointees, congressional representatives and foreign residents. Furthermore, the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, reserves the right of Congress to appropriate the entire District budget. The District government has sought legislation to establish a formula for the federal payment so that financial planning can be improved and annual negotiations over the payment can be avoided. In addition, the District government has sought to limit the Congressional review of its locally funded budgetary expenses.

Because of the limitations of its tax base and its high expenses as a totally urban jurisdiction and the fact that the District must carry out the responsibilities of state, county and municipal governments, the District's per capita tax burden is higher than that of all states, except Alaska and Wyoming. In 1985, the local tax burden of District residents was $2,300 per capita compared with a national average per capita state and local tax burden of $1,356. In addition, District citizens paid $1.2 billion in federal income taxes in 1985. The average amount of federal taxes paid by a District taxpayer in 1985 was $3,829, 16 percent higher than the U.S. average of $3,299.

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATED FUNDS
(In Millions)



* Per 1987 proposed supplemental budget submission

Sources: D.C. Office of the Budget
D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Revenue Restrictions

The federal payment began when the District was established as the nation's capital in 1800. This annual payment is designed to help offset the taxes foregone due to the federal government's tax exempt status and to defray the cost of services that the District government provides to the federal government and to compensate for the federal restrictions placed on the District's revenue base. For example, the District cannot impose real property taxes on certain organizations, such as the National Geographic Society, the American Institute of Architects and the National Academy of Sciences because of federal laws which exempted these properties from taxation prior to home rule. Another restriction on District taxing authority is that no income tax may be imposed on nonresidents who work in the District of Columbia. Furthermore the District cannot assess road and bridge tolls. If the District received the value of all foregone revenues in fiscal year 1987, the federal payment would have been approximately $1,276 million, instead of the 1987 federal payment of $444 million, or three times the amount received.

ESTIMATED TAX REVENUES FOREGONE DUE TO FEDERAL EXEMPTIONS*

Fiscal Year 1987
(In Millions)

I. Federally Mandated Exemptions from District Property Taxes	
Federal Real Estate	$327.5
Other Exemptions (Foreign Government & Special Acts of Congress)	36.5
Federal Personal Property	42.3
Subtotal	$406.3
II. Federal Restrictions on D.C. Taxing Authority	
Nonresident Individual Income Tax	$803.1
Congressional Employees and Presidential Appointees	6.0
Diplomatic Exemptions	29.3
Military Exemptions	31.0
Subtotal	$869.4
Total Impact of Federal Presence	$1,275.7

* Assumes that existing tax rates apply.

Sources: D.C Office of the Budget
D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

Federal Grants-in-Aid

The District of Columbia functions as a state, county and city government combined and thus it receives a variety of federal grants. In 1986, the District government received over $447 million of federal grants. The total amount of federal grants received increased in the fiscal years 1982 through 1986 and has kept pace with inflation. Over the period 1982 through 1986, federal operating grants-in-aid increased 33 percent.

A few programs account for the majority of the federal operating grants. In 1986 for example, federal matching grants for Medicaid health service reimbursement and income assistance payments accounted for half of the total human services grant allotment. Employment services grants amounting to $30.6 million were included in the economic development category. Public housing subsidies and Section 8 rental assistance constitute the other major sources of housing grant revenues. Federal elementary and secondary education grants and the school lunch program are the major source of federal funds for public education.

FEDERAL OPERATING GRANT REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT*
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Percent Change 1982-1986*
Human Support Services	$228.1	$268.4	$289.0	$280.5*	$295.7	+30%*
Economic Development	.4	.4	1.1	33.6*	32.5	+8,025*
Housing	47.3	53.3	44.9	62.2	65.8	+39
Education:						
Public Education	41.9	39.3	39.0	40.4	43.2	+3
University of the District of Columbia	6.5	6.8	6.4	5.7	6.1	-6
Government Direction	6.0	6.9	.1**	.0	.1	-98**
Public Works	4.1	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.0	-51
Public Safety	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.9	+27
Total***	$335.8	$379.6	$384.8	$426.5	$447.3	+33%

* The federal funds to the D.C. Department of Employment Services were reclassified between 1984 and 1985 from Human Services to Economic Development.

** The federal funds to the D.C. Energy Office were reclassified between 1983 and 1984 to Human Services.

***Total does not include $7.8 million in Urban Mass Transit monies which the District government signs over to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, nor does the total include federal capital grants which totaled $73.1 million in 1986.

Source: D.C. Office of the Controller

Contractual Services

The District government is a major purchaser of goods and services. The Department of Administrative Services is the central contracting agency for the executive branch of the District government for contracts in excess of $10,000. In fiscal year 1986, over $140 million of contracts were awarded for $10,000 or more (not included in this total are contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works for capital improvement projects). Over 96 percent of these contracts were awarded through the competitive process; the other 4 percent were awarded on a sole source or emergency basis.

D.C. Procurement Act, D.C. Law 6-85, effective on February 21, 1986, provides for the development of a "uniform system of procurement management for the District of Columbia." Two goals of the act are to increase competition in the procurement process and to broaden participation of District-based firms and women-owned and minority-owned businesses in District government purchases. The act allows the Mayor to delegate up to $10,000 of procurement authority to the executive branch agencies of the government. All contracts in excess of that amount are required to come through a centralized procurement authority. The Procurement Review Committee, established in the Department of Administrative Services, conducts reviews prior to contract awards of more than $10,000. In addition, they review certain contract awards of more than $10,000 after the contract has been executed.

There are basically four types of contracting mechanisms. One is a formally advertised solicitation known as an invitation for bids. Typically, this request for bids is advertised for one month. When bids are received they are sealed; all bids are opened at one time and the lowest responsive bidder is awarded the contract. The second contracting mechanism is known as a request for proposals, where bids are received and the price is negotiated. The third vehicle for contracting is known as a sole source contract, where there is only one firm which can perform the scope of work. The fourth contract type is executed on an emergency basis.

To ensure that information is readily available about the District government's procurement processes, a *D.C. Procurement Digest* is published twice a month. This publication gives notice of solicitations for bids, as well as bid awards. In addition, a pre-recorded telephone message line provides daily information on bid solicitations. Other provisions of the *D.C. Procurement Act* mandate the establishment of a computer-based material management information system, which will centralize data on the contracts, contractors and contracting practices of District government agencies in a single database. A Contracts Appeals Board was created by the act, which gives contractors an administrative appeals mechanism to protest the outcome of the contracting process.

CONTRACT AWARDS OF $10,000 OR MORE*
(Fiscal Year 1986)

	Number of Contracts	*Dollar Value (in millions)*	*Percent of Total Dollar Value*
Competitive Contracts			
Formally Advertised/Sealed Bids	455	$96.7	69%
Negotiated Competitive Sealed Bids	39	38.7	27
Subtotal Competitive Contracts	494	$135.4	96%
Sole Source Contracts	26	$4.0	3%
Emergency Contracts	1	.9	1%
Total Contracts over $10,000	521	$140.3	100%

*Excludes construction contracts, which are awarded by the D.C. Department of Public Works.
Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

District Government Workforce

The District government's merit personnel system was established by *The Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978*, D.C. Law 2-129. The Act created on January 1, 1980 four separate services in the personnel system: District Career Service, Excepted Service, Executive Service and Educational Service. Most of the District's permanent workforce is in the Career Service. Within the District Career Service are professional, administrative, technical and clerical workers; wage grade employees; and uniformed employees of the Police and Fire Departments. Appointees to the Excepted and Executive Services serve at the pleasure of the Mayor or other appointing authorities. The Educational Services includes educational employees of the District's public schools and the University of the District of Columbia.

Except for particular hard-to-fill positions and jobs that are based in District government facilities outside the District of Columbia's boundaries, the *Merit Personnel Act* requires that all persons hired after January 1, 1980 be residents of the District of Columbia or become residents within six months of being hired. Of the 5,454 persons hired during fiscal year 1986, 84 percent lived in the District of Columbia.

As of October 1, 1986, 42,750 persons worked for the District government. Not included in this number are intermittent workers such as substitute teachers and part-time university instructors. The employees of District government perform city, county and state government functions in 62 agencies and departments of the three branches of government including independent public agencies. The D.C. Office of Personnel is responsible for personnel actions covering 24,500 employees in agencies, offices, boards and commissions under the Mayor. The Personnel Office reports that as of October 1, 1986, the average age of these 24,500 employees was 42 years, with an average length of 13 years of government service. Because the District's personnel system gives credit for years worked in the federal system, not all of these years may have been worked in the District government. For those workers in the Career Service, the median grade level was DS 7, step 10, with a salary of $24,372. The median salary for all workers in the major pay systems was $25,222. The workforce was equally divided between men and women. Sixty percent lived in the District, 34 percent in Maryland and 6 percent in Virginia. More than 72 percent of the workforce was unionized.

HEADCOUNT OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT WORKERS

(As of October 1)

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Appropriated:					
Continuing Full-Time	27,396	27,082	27,589	29,671	30,930
Continuing Part-time	1,053	1,170	1,012	1,094	1,126
Temporary Full-Time	1,405	1,320	1,338	1,032	894
Temporary Part-Time	221	50	99	169	156
Nonappropriated:					
Intra-District	1,297	1,368	1,311	1,377	1,371
Federal Grants	5,216	5,158	5,115	5,104	5,513
D.C. General Hospital	2,389	2,282	2,287	2,328	2,396
Other Sources of Funds	81	291	342	370	364
Total	**39,058**	**38,721**	**39,093**	**41,145**	**42,750**

Source: D.C. Office of Personnel

Personnel Expenses of the District Government

Like other local governments, which are personnel intensive, the largest single expenditure of District government is for personnel services. The appropriated expenditures for District government were more than $1.2 billion in fiscal year 1986. Of this amount, $933 million was spent for employees' wages and salaries; $52.4 on benefits such as health and life insurance, and other personnel expenses for unemployment and disability compensation. Another major outlay of District government appropriated funds was for retirees and their survivors. In fiscal year 1986, pensions cost the government $216 million. Of these three categories of expenditures, payroll has risen the fastest over the period 1982 through 1986 — 34.7 percent. District government contributions rose by 31.8 percent over the same five year period.

APPROPRIATED PAYROLL EXPENDITURES

(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					Percent Change
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1982-86*
Regular Pay	$653.4	$719.5	$772.3	$805.9	$871.0	
Overtime & Other Pay Differentials	39.2	28.6	33.0	65.8	62.0	
Total	$692.6	$748.1	$805.3	$871.7	$933.0	34.7%

D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO FRINGE BENEFITS

(In Millions)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change 1982-86
Health Insurance*	$18.5	$20.6	$23.4	$24.7	$23.9	
Life Insurance	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.2	
Unemployment Compensation/Insurance	9.4	8.3	6.8	3.2	2.9	
Disability Compensation/Insurance	10.8	11.5	12.3	14.4	16.2	
Optical and Dental Insurance	NA	5.1	4.9	4.5	6.2	
Other	.4	.3	.2	.7	1.0	
Total	$40.9	$47.8	$49.6	$50.0	$52.4	28.1%

D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYEE PENSION FUNDS

(In Millions)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change 1982-86
Teachers	$60.2	$55.9	$71.7	$64.2	$70.9	
Police/Fire	73.5	85.0	100.1	98.5	102.9	
Judges	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	
Civil Service	23.0	25.4	27.8	29.6	32.1	
Social Security	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.4	
Other	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	
Total	$164.3	$174.7	$208.8	$202.2	$216.6	31.8%

*Health insurance data have been revised to report optical and dental insurance separately.

Note: Health insurance, life insurance, civil service retirement, Social Security and other District government contributions to employee pension funds are in Object Class 14, Fringe Benefits. All other fringe benefits and pension contributions are in Object Class 50, Subsidies & Transfers.
Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

Compensation in District Government

The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, provided for District government employees to continue under the federal civil service system until such time as the District government created its own system. Thus in the first years of the home rule government, 1975 through 1979, the federal civil system pay levels were in effect. In September 1980, the *Merit Personnel Act* created the District Schedule of compensation with 18 grades of pay and 10 steps in each grade. The act requires that the Mayor annually review the rates of pay to ensure the competitiveness of District government salaries with those of surrounding jurisdictions in the metropolitan region. To fulfill the requirements of the act, the Office of Personnel conducts a pay and benefits study, which is sent to the Council along with the Mayor's recommendation for changes in the compensation levels for those employees under the Mayor's pay authority. The Council has 60 days to consider the pay proposal. The pay raises become effective in the first pay period of October.

The pay of 72 percent of the District government workforce is negotiated through the collective bargaining process. Collective bargaining is required by the *Merit Personnel Act* to be on a three-year cycle. The law requires that the Mayor submit the collective bargaining agreements to the Council for a 60 day review. Seven collective bargaining units are recognized by the District government within the pay authority of the Mayor.

SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM PAY IN DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Fiscal Year

	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Elected Officials:							
Mayor	$67,410	$67,410	$74,530	$78,630	$78,630	$81,380	$83,010
Council Chairman	49,323	50,112	53,480	55,655	55,870	57,475	58,567
Councilmembers	39,323	41,290	43,480	45,870	45,870	47,475	48,245
Board of Education:							
President	22,162	23,145	24,240	25,435	25,425	26,238	26,713
Members	19,662	20,645	21,740	22,828	22,935	23,738	24,213
Maximum Career Service*	$50,112	$50,112	$56,301	$63,700	$63,700	$65,930	$68,567
Agencies with Independent Pay Authority Maximum Pay							
School Superintendent	$55,400	$59,500	$74,530	$78,630	$78,630	$81,380	$83,010
UDC President	59,500	59,500	74,530	78,630	78,630	81,380	83,010

*Through the *Appropriations Acts of 1981, 1982 and 1983*, the Congress imposed a limit on the maximum level of pay of District employees equivalent to the maximum federal civil service levels. Subsequent District acts have limited the maximum pay levels.

Source: D.C. Office of Personnel

SUMMARY OF PAY INCREASES FOR EMPLOYEES UNDER THE MAYOR'S PAY AUTHORITY

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985**	*1986*	*1987*
Non-Union Employees	5%	5%**	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%
Union Employees Under							
Unit 1 District Service	5%	5%***	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%
Unit 2 Wage Service	5%	5%***	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%
Unit 3 Police Service	5%	6%	7%	7%	4.5%	5.0%	5.5%
Unit 4 Fire Service	5%	6%	7%	7%	0	4.0%	4%
Unit 13 Registered Nurses	5%	10-15%	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%
Unit 14 Licensed Practical Nurses	5%	5%***	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%
Unit 19 Physicians	5%	5%**	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%

* A 3 percent bonus was granted to all employees with the exceptions of police and physicians at D.C. General.

** In addition to the pay raise, a 2 percent bonus was granted.

***In addition to the pay raise, a 3.5 percent bonus was granted.

Source: D.C. Office of Personnel

Economic Development

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Grand Opening of the H Street Connection Shopping Center

Building Permits and Certificates of Occupancy

The number and the valuation of building permits provide one measure of the economic activity in the District of Columbia. All construction and renovation activity in Washington, D.C., both interior and exterior work, require permits. Since 1980, approximately 13,000 permits have been issued each year. Construction was spurred by a drop in interest rates in 1986 and the continued attractiveness of Washington, D.C. as a location for national firms and foreign investors.

Certificates of Occupancy are another measure of economic activity. A Certificate of Occupancy (C. of O.) is issued by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs for all new construction and for buildings where substantial renovation has occurred. Single family dwellings are an exception to this rule and do not require C. of O. Changes in a use of a building or changes in a capacity of a building, e.g. the number of seats in a theater or restaurant, require that a new C. of O. be issued. In addition, businesses taking occupancy of premises are required to obtain a C. of O. that permits the use of the space for a specific purpose. No building can legally be used or occupied in the District of Columbia until a C. of O. has been issued. A C. of O. certifies that a building or a proposed use within a building complies with District zoning regulations, as well as fire, building, electrical, mechanical and plumbing codes. The valuation of the Certificate of Occupancy is based on the square footage of the premises. Fees associated with the C. of O. are application filing fees, inspection and reinspection fees and an issuance fee.

BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATION

	Buildings		*Mechanical and Plumbing*		*Total*	
Calendar Year	Number of Permits	Valuation (In Millions)	Number of Permits	Valuation (In Millions)	Number of Permits	Valuation (In Millions)
1980	4,297	$358.7	8,524	$50.6	12,821	$409.3
1981	3,912	447.9	9,071	37.9	12,983	485.8
1982	4,298	436.5	8,725	38.4	13,023	474.9
1983	3,824	300.4	6,538	29.6	10,362	330.0
1984	6,870	371.7	6,037	32.8	12,907	404.5
1985	5,976	895.0	8,567	19.3	14,543	914.3
1986	7,316	644.5	6,360	133.4	13,676	777.9

CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY

Fiscal Year	*Number of Certificates of Occupancy Issued*	*Valuation (In Thousands)*
1983	3,568	$208.3
1984	3,669	209.9
1985	4,113	192.1
1986	3,179	214.1

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Commercial Construction Starts

Over the last four years, commercial, nonresidential, construction in the District of Columbia has been significant. Developers began construction on 161 major projects with some 15 million square feet of space. Office buildings account for more than one-third of the construction projects, square footage and construction costs. In 1986, the total number of projects started dropped from the high levels of 1985. However, the size of the projects and the dollar value of construction were significantly higher in 1986.

COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION STARTS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE
Calendar Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985**	*1986*	*Total 1983-1986*
Office					
Number of Projects	5	17	18	19	59
Square Feet (000s)	703	2,026	1,034	1,858	5,621
Construction Cost (000s)	$38,594	$81,845	$62,813	$136,984	$320,236
Retail					
Number of Projects	3	6	9	2	20
Square Feet (000s)	7	264	54	47	372
Construction Cost (000s)	$800	$4,028	$4,354	$2,400	$11,582
Educational/Medical					
Number of Projects	1	6	2	1	10
Square Feet (000s)	68	169	6	6	249
Construction Cost (000s)	$2,500	$19,626	$462	$997	$23,585
Hotel					
Number of Projects	2	3	3	1	9
Square Feet (000s)	1,031	637	791	432	2,891
Construction Cost (000s)	$53,481	$21,647	$63,750	$27,000	$165,878
Mixed Use					
Number of Projects	4	8	3	5	20
Square Feet (000s)	1,525	1,122	171	717	3,535
Construction Cost (000s)	$140,700	$61,650	$4,350	$44,000	$250,700
Other					
Number of Projects	5	9	17	12	43
Square Feet (000s)	38	1,207	392	968	2,605
Construction Cost (000s)	$2,634	$53,051	$18,832	$87,592	$162,109
Total					
Number of Projects	20	49	52	40	161
Square Feet (000s)	3,372	5,425	2,448	4,028	15,273
Construction Cost (000s)	$238,709	$241,847	$154,561	$298,973	$934,090

*Note: Previously published 1985 statistics have been revised to reflect the fact that developers dropped or deferred 6 projects, totaling 939,000 square feet of space with a value of nearly $85 million.
Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, *Commercial Construction Indicators Fourth Quarter 1986 and Annual Summary*, January 1987, and prior annual summary reports.

Commercial Space in Washington, D.C.

Over the last four years total private commercial office space in the District of Columbia has increased from 47.5 million square feet in 1983 to 61.2 million square feet in 1986. This represents a 28 percent increase in the total amount of private office space. A surge in construction has occurred in the east end of the downtown business district on Pennsylvania Avenue and around the Washington Convention Center. New construction added 15.7 million square feet of office space between 1983 and 1986. In other parts of the District of Columbia, particularly around Metrorail stations, and along commerical corridors, new office space has also been developed. The rental rate asked for new space in Washington in 1986 ranged from $23 to $40 per square foot. In 1986, the overall vacancy rate for space was approximately 11.6 percent.

PRIVATE OFFICE SPACE

End of Calendar Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Percent Change 1983-1986*
Total Square Feet of Private Office Space (In Millions):	47.5	51.4	54.2	61.2	+28.8%
Existing	43.2	47.5	51.4	56.5	+30.8%
New	4.3	3.9	2.8	4.7	+9.3%
Total Square Feet of Private Office Space Offered for Lease (In Millions):	5.2	6.8	6.2	7.1	+36.5%
Existing	4.0	5.7	5.3	5.5	+37.5%
New	1.2	1.1	.9	1.6	+33.3%
Vacancy Rate for All Space	10.0%	13.3%	11.4%	11.6%	+16.0%
Vacancy Rate for New Space	27.9%	28.2%	32.1%	34.0%	+21.9%
Rental Rate Asked for New Space	$18-$33	$18-$35	$17.50-$40	$23-$40	+21.2%

Source: Shannon & Luchs Market Research Department

Downtown Development

Promoting new development and renovation in downtown Washington, D.C. is among the District government's highest priorities. New development is expanding the tax base and job market. Public sector stimulus to this development has included the opening of Metrorail stations, the Washington Convention Center, the downtown urban renewal program and the revitalization of Pennsylvania Avenue. Downtown is located in the Northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia between the Capitol Building and the White House and is bound on the west by 15th Street, on the east by North Capitol Street, the south by Pennsylvania Avenue and the north by Masschusetts Avenue.

Retail Core

Substantial progress continues in the revitalization of the retail core, which is centered on F and G Streets Northwest, between 9th and 15th Streets Northwest. A group of 20 shops and the Occidental restaurant opened in the Willard Collection, in August 1986, adding 55,000 square feet of retail space to downtown. Other buildings under construction with significant portions of retail space include Metropolitan Square, phase II, the Washington Building and Columbia Square. Garfinckel's completed a major renovation in 1986, which added 20,000 square feet of retail spce; Woodward and Lothrop completed a $20 million renovation in 1986.

Pennsylvania Avenue

Planning for the redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the U.S. Capitol Building began during the Kennedy Administration. In 1972, the Congress passed the *Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act*, which created a federal corporation to oversee the revitalization of this important avenue in the nation's capital. A notable addition to the downtown development is the renovation of the historic 395 room Willard Hotel, which opened in August 1986. At the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, the Canadian Chancery is under construction at 4th Street, and the Navy Memorial Park is under construction across the street from the National Archives Building at 8th Street. Several office buildings from 4th to 13th Streets are in various stages of construction or renovation.

Franklin Square

The Franklin Square area, between New York and Massachusetts Avenues and 12th and 15th Streets Northwest, continues to develop as an office district. Three office buildings with 634,000 square feet are under construction; another 3 office buildings with 1.2 milion square feet are proposed.

Convention Center Area

Major hotel development is occurring around the Washington Convention Center. A 956-room Grant Hyatt Hotel, opened in June 1987 across H Street from the Convention Center. To the east of the Center on 9th Street will soon be Techworld, a complex of one million square feet of sales and display space, an 800 room Ramada Renaissance Hotel and 52,000 square feet of retail space. A 450 room Crowne Plaza Holiday Inn started construction in May 1987 at 11th and H Streets Northwest, as a part of the Metro Center development.

Chinatown

Chinatown is east of the Convention Center on H Street from 5th to 8th Streets. The Chinatown Archway, at 7th and H Streets, was dedicated in November 1986. The construction of the arch was undertaken cooperatively by the District government with the municipality of Beijing, China, as a part of a sister cities program. The developers of the Far East Trade Center executed a land lease agreement in February 1986 with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority and anticipate beginning construction in 1987 on 340,000 square feet of office space, 225,000 square feet of retail space and a 400 room hotel. The 196 room Downtown Comfort Inn opened at 5th and H Streets in December 1986.

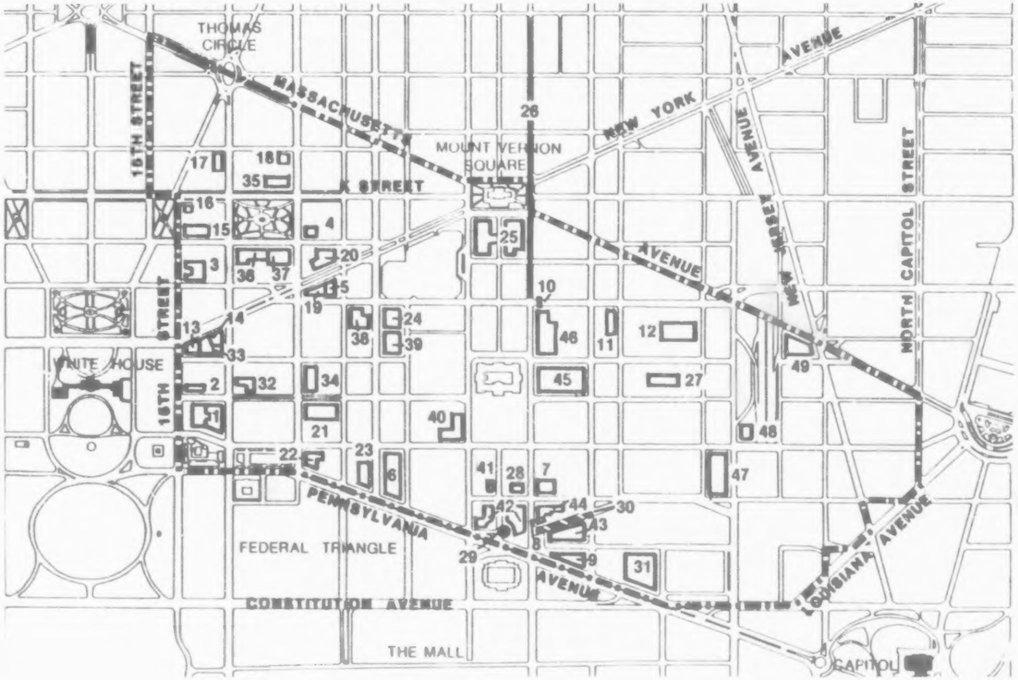
Major Development in Downtown, D.C.

Completed in 1986

1. The Willard Complex (hotel, office, retail)
2. Metropolitan Square, Phase II (office)
3. Southern Building (renovation, office, retail)
4. 1225 I Street (office)
5. 1212 New York Avenue (office)
6. 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue (office, retail)
7. Gallery Row (office, retail)
8. Fireman's Insurance Building, Phase I (renovation, office)
9. 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, Phase I (office, retail)
10. Chinatown Archway
11. Downtown Comfort Inn
12. Best Western Lawyers' Inn

Under Construction in Early 1987

13. Washington Building (renovation, office)
14. Bond Building (renovation, office)
15. McPherson Building (office)
16. Fifteenth and K Streets (office)
17. 1400 L Street (office)
18. 1300 L Street (office)
19. Museum of Women in the Arts
20. 1201 New York Avenue (office)
21. Columbia Square (office, retail)
22. Pennsylvania Building (renovation, office)
23. Evening Star Building (renovation, office)
24. Washington Center, Phase I (Grand Hyatt hotel)
25. Techworld (hotel, high-tech display and sales, retail)
26. Metro System (Green Line)
27. National Building Museum, Phase II (renovation)
28. Washington Project for the Arts
29. Navy Memorial Park
30. Indiana Plaza
31. Canadian Chancery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NORTH CAPITOL STREET
15TH STREET
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Proposed

32. 609 14th Street (office)
33. 1450 New York Avenue (office, retail)
34. Homer Building (renovation, office, retail)
35. One Franklin Square (office)
36. 14th and I Streets (office)
37. Gerald D. Hines Development (office)
38. Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza at Metro Center
39. Washington Center, Phase II (office, retail)
40. Ninth and E Streets (office, retail)
41. Stables Arts Center (renovation)
42. Market Square (mixed use, residential, office, retail)
43. 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, Phase II (hotel, residential)
44. Hub Furniture Store Site (office)
45. Gallery Place (mixed use, residential, retail)
46. Far East Trade Center (mixed use)
47. One Judiciary Square (office)
48. Third and E Streets (office)
49. Georgetown Law School Extension

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Downtown Development, *continued*

The Downtown Plan, published in July 1982, outlined the framework for revitalizing downtown. The *Comprehensive Plan* which incorporates the objectives and policies of the *Downtown Plan* was passed by the District Council and took effect April 10, 1984. To provide continuing leadership so that downtown objectives are achieved, the D.C. Downtown Partnership, comprised of private sector representatives and District officials, was established in 1984. Its priorities include marketing and promotion, land use and economic development, transportation, public space maintenance and security of people and property. Special emphasis is being placed on Chinatown, the Seventh Street arts area and the retail core.

Downtown Development Goals

Land use "targets" in the downtown element of the *Comprehensive Plan* are for the year 2000. In 1986, with 21.8 million square feet of downtown office space in place, more than 62 percent of the goal has been achieved. The retail space goal of 5.7 million square feet is a net figure and does not show some fundamental changes in new space replacing old space in downtown. Some 2.3 million square feet of existing retail space will remain, while 3.6 million square feet of new space will be added. During 1986, more than 1.9 million square feet of office space, 167,000 square feet of retail space and 1,756 hotel rooms were under construction. This surge in development continues in 1987, with an additional 1.5 million square feet of office space, 162,000 square feet of retail space under construction and 690 hotel rooms proposed.

COMPARISON OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF DOWNTOWN AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Completed by the end of the Calendar Year

	1980 (Base Year)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*2000* Goal
Office Space (000s sq. ft.)	13,851	14,521	15,478	18,316	18,810	20,110	21,820	35,103
Retail Space (000s sq. ft.)	5,552	5,645	5,595	5,508	5,291	5,685	5,872	5,705
Hotel Rooms	3,248	3,248	3,248	3,768	4,767	4,767	5,358	11,010
Residential Units	1,844	1,844	1,865	1,707	1,707	1,715	1,715	5,400

Note: These are actual office space, retail space and hotel room figures, after the addition of new space and removal of old space. They are for net useable floor space.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Washington Convention Center

Located in the center of Washington, D.C. on H Street, Northwest between 9th and 11th Streets, the Washington Convention Center is a magnet for downtown economic development. The Convention Center, served by the Metro Center and Gallery Place Metrorail stations, provides Washington, D.C. with the opportunity to compete nationally for conventions which are too large for the exhibit space available in District of Columbia hotels. The Center has 381,000 square feet of usable floor space in four exhibit halls and 40 meeting rooms, allowing for many concurrent activities. The Center can seat up to 20,000 persons for general sessions.

The Center's primary goal is to host national conventions and trade shows. At the end of fiscal year 1986, the Center had hosted 80 national conventions, since opening in December 1983. The Center also hosts public events. The 96 public events held in the Convention Center in the period 1983 to 1986 have drawn hundreds of thousands of Washington area residents to the downtown area. Events such as the International Car Show, the Flower Show and the Washington Boat Show are examples of successful public events that now occur annually.

Public events are distinguished from local events by the fact that public events charge a fee that is a taxable admission ticket. Local events are distinguished from national conventions by the number of hotel rooms booked; when more than 2,500 hotel rooms are booked the event is classified as a national convention rather than a local event. An example of a local community event in 1986 was the D.C. Teachers' Conference. Local events fulfill another mission of the Center that of serving the Washington, D.C. community.

Use of the Center has exceeded expectations, with more than one million visitors each year. Occupancy of the four exhibit halls has averaged over 74 percent in the first three full years of operation. The Center earns operating revenue for exhibit space rental, electrical service, telephone installation, food service and concessions. For the fiscal years 1983 through 1986, the Convention Center generated $15.3 million in operating revenues. In addition, the Convention Center has generated an estimated $167 million in tax revenues for the District government's General Fund when all spin-off benefits are included. The economic benefits of the Convention Center to the District of Columbia include real estate taxes from both construction and increased assessments in the three-block downtown area around the Convention Center as well as the taxes collected from out-of-town delegate spending at hotels, restaurants and stores.

CONVENTION CENTER BOOKINGS

	Fiscal Year				*Total*	*Planned*
	*1983**	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1983-1986*	*1987*
National Conventions	5	20	28**	27	80	23
Public Events***	16	25	25	30	96	25
Local Events	114	110	124	142	490	120
Exhibit Hall Occupancy	46%	72%	77%	74%	67%	74%
Visitors****	1,000,000	1,106,500	1,514,000	1,332,000	4,952,500	1,000,000
Out-of-Town Delegates & Exhibitors	47,000	269,410	281,960	286,840	865,210	244,700
Operating Revenue (000)	$1,572	$3,922	$4,914	$4,852	$15,260	$4,346
D.C. Tax Benefits (000)	$14,265	$42,297	$56,565	$53,900	$167,027	$53,200

* In operation for nine months.

** The revision from previous *INDICES* editions reflects the reclassification of the Federal Computer Conference and the Federal Office Systems Expo as national conventions, rather than as local events.

*** Revisions were made from previously published figures to distinguish between events where taxable admission fees are charged.

****Includes exhibitor personnel.

Source: Washington Convention Center

Tourism in the Nation's Capital

As the nation's capital and the location of some 70 museums and 350 famous historic landmarks, Washington, D.C. attracts millions of visitors each year. In addition to the Smithsonian Institution, the Washington Monument and the White House, there are hundreds of other attractions such as the National Archives, the National Zoo and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. In 1986, approximately 18.5 million people visited Washington. The Smithsonian Institution recorded some 22.7 million visits. Of the monuments, the most frequently visited site was the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, with 5.4 million visits estimated by the National Park Service. Tourists spend millions of dollars each year on accommodations, meals, activities and souvenirs, making tourism services one of the largest sectors in the District's economy.

To accomodate visitors, there were 99 hotels operational in the District of Columbia as of March 1987. These establishments had over 21,100 rooms. Twelve new hotels have opened over the last four years and several hotels have renovated and expanded the number of rooms they offer. The D.C. Hotel Association surveys its members on a monthly basis to ascertain the average occupancy of hotel rooms; in 1986, 66 percent of the hotels rooms of members of the association was occupied. According to Laventhol and Horwath, a national organization, which tracks the price of hotels rooms, the average room rate in December 1986 in District hotels was $80. This average room rate reflects a number of factors, such as discounts given to large organizations holding meetings in the Washington Convention Center or other discounts such as weekend packages offered by the hotels as a part of Washington, D.C. promotions.

VISITS TO THE MOST FAMOUS TOURIST SITES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL
(In Millions)

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Smithsonian Institution					
Air & Space Museum	8.9	10.6	14.4	9.0	7.3
Museum of Natural History	5.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9
Museum of American History	4.4	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.1
All other Smithsonian Bldgs.	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.4
Total*	**22.4**	**25.6**	**29.9**	**23.5**	**22.7**
Lincoln Memorial	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.5	4.0
Jefferson Memorial	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.3	3.3
Washington Monument	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Vietnam Veterans Memorial	—	—	2.3	4.0	5.4
White House	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1
National Gallery of Art	NA	4.9	5.0	5.9	8.2

*Excludes National Zoological Park and the Cooper Hewitt Museum.

Sources: Smithsonian Institution
National Park Service
Washington Convention & Visitors Association
National Gallery of Art

Banking

The banking industry in the District of Columbia is unique in that virtually all commercial banks are federally chartered by the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency. The Industrial Bank of Washington, however, was chartered by special Congressional legislation enacted in 1901. In other states there are federally chartered banks, as well as state chartered banks. During 1986, the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency approved the application of a new bank in the District of Columbia, Federal City National Bank, and approved the mergers/acquisition of four District banks with four out-of-state bank holding companies. As of December 30, 1986, 20 commercial banks operated in the District of Columbia, with assets of nearly $14 billion.

The *District of Columbia Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985,* D.C. Law 6-63, became effective on November 2, 1985. This law created a limited interstate banking arrangement, whereby banks in the Southeast region of the Federal Reserve Bank were able to merge with commercial banks in the District of Columbia. The *D.C. Regional Interstate Banking Act* was amended six months later to allow banks from anywhere in the country to locate in the District provided that they make development commitments of $50 million to $100 million in areas designated by the government. The law, as amended, specifies a waiting period of 90 days for the merger to be examined by the Council, before becoming effective. In addition, the amended act establishes a superintendent to regulate interstate banking activity in the District of Columbia and to charter local financial institutions.

During the period of time between the passage of the *D.C. Regional Interstate Banking Act* by the Council and its effective date, 11 corporations applied to the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency for charters to operate financial institutions in the District of Columbia. As of May 1987, the Council has reviewed and passed resolutions of approval on the applications of these 11 corporations. Seven of these corporations have been granted charters as financial institutions in the District of Columbia from the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, as of May 1987.

PROFILE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOCATED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AND INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
($ Millions)

	As of December 31			As of December 30	
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Number of Banks	17	19	19	19	20
Total Assets	$8,526	$11,012	$11,113	$15,101	$13,931
Demand Deposits	$2,273	$2,574	$2,669	$2,879	$3,380
Other Deposits*	4,266	5,908	6,492	9,343	8,279
Total Deposits	$6,539	$8,482	$9,161	$12,222	$11,659
Total Securities	$1,751	$3,329	$2,856	$2,354	$2,575
Commercial Loans	$1,517	$2,011	$2,085	$2,506	$2,886
Real Estate Loans	1,721	1,731	2,097	2,819	3,442
Other Loans	1,265	1,708	2,117	3,028	2,730
Total Loans	$4,503	$5,450	$6,299	$8,353	$9,058

*Includes savings accounts, time deposits and foreign investment accounts.
Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

District Government Minority Contracting Program

The Minority Business Opportunity Commission (MBOC) is responsible for implementing and administering D.C. Law 1-95, *The Minority Contracting Act of 1976*, as amended, which requires all District government agencies to designate at least 35 percent of their contracting expenditures to minority-owned businesses certified by the MBOC. For the purpose of this program, minorities are defined by the act as Black Americans, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islander Americans. The certification process ensures that a business meets the legal requirement of being more than 50 percent minority-owned and controlled and has its principal business office located in the District of Columbia or the Washington metropolitan statistical area. Upon submission of a written application disclosing such information as ownership, financial status and tax registration with the District government, and after a site visit is conducted, a firm is certified as a bona fide minority enterprise and is issued a certificate of registration valid for two years.

District government agencies expended $182 million with certified minority-owned businesses in fiscal year 1986. This represented 39 percent of eligible District government contract expenditures. Some of these contracts were awarded through the Sheltered Market Program. Selected contracts for goods, construction and professional services from District government agencies are designated for competitive bidding among certified minority firms only. In January 1987, MBOC was merged with the Office of Human Rights to centralize the monitoring and coordination of affirmative action responsibilities of the government.

D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS WITH CERTIFIED MINORITY BUSINESSES
($ In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Minority Businesses Certified within the year	216	356	264	341	310	360
Total Minority Businesses Certified	NA	423	460	529	509	575
Minority Contracts						
Construction	$47.7	$60.6	$52.7	$56.1	$70.1	$72.0
Goods and Services	89.5	79.3	105.7	114.4	112.1	120.0
Total	$137.2	$139.9	$158.4	$170.5	$182.2	$192.0
Minority Contracts Percent of Total	34%	39%	38%	38%	39%	40%

Source: D.C. Minority Business Opportunity Commission

Business Assistance

Government business loan and assistance programs serve as catalysts to the business economy. The Business Assistance Program provides loans to businesses to purchase facilities or to buy existing business enterprises. The Revolving Loan Fund, which was originally capitalized by a grant from the federal Economic Development Administration, helps small businesses in need of short term capital. The Washington, D.C. Local Development Corporation, administers the Small Business Administration "504" loan guarantee program, providing small businesses with funds for facilities and equipment. This program is now being called the Fixed Asset Financing Program.

The Office of Business and Economic Development and the Department of Housing and Community Development use Community Development Block Grant funds to loan money to businesses. In 1986, these two offices loaned $3.3 million to 19 businesses to be used to purchase equipment, buildings and land; to renovate properties and make leasehold improvements; and to acquire equipment. These loans have retained jobs in the District of Columbia and created new employment opportunities.

A new loan program was created in 1986 to assist businesses which are located in areas where Metrorail construction is underway. The MET loan program provided 3 businesses with $68,000 in 1986 to help them survive the disruption to their operations during the subway construction.

BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAMS

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Revolving Loan Fund (RLF)						
Number of Loans	11	6	14	16	16	8
Amounts Loaned	$544,000	$181,000	$526,000	$849,725	$588,653	$400,000
Jobs Created/Retained	193	63	223	273	234	90
SBA 502/503/504 Loan Guarantee						
Number of Loan Guarantees	4	1	1*	2	1	4
Amounts Guaranteed	$801,000	$210,000	$215,000	$516,000	$368,000	$1,500,000
Jobs Created/Retained	399	33	60	72	75	100
CDBG Loans						
Number of Loans	3	0	18	17	19	25
Amounts Loaned	$2,173,670	0	$7,403,424	$4,252.338	$3,295,664	$9,000,000
Jobs Created/Retained	80	0	1,434	415	3,028	550
MET Loans						
Number of Loans	—	—	—	—	3	15*
Amounts Loaned	—	—	—	—	$68,000	$300,000
Jobs Created/Retained	—	—	—	—	25	30

*Include MET grants and loans.

Sources: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development
D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Industrial Revenue Bond Program

Since the inception of the program in 1984, Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRBs) in excess of $353 million have been issued to hospitals, nonprofit organizations and commercial enterprises to finance capital improvement projects within the District of Columbia. In 1984, Ottenberg's Bakers, Inc. acquired equipment with an IRB of $963,000. In 1985, over $334 million was issued for 12 projects involving the purchase of land and of new equipment, and the construction or renovation of buildings. In 1986, industrial revenue bonds were closed on three projects totaling $18.4 million. The drop in the number of issuances reflects the uncertainty of the bond market in light of federal tax reform. *The Tax Reform Act of 1986* imposed certain limitations on the uses of industrial revenue bonds. Under the new act, the interest on industrial revenue bonds issued to finance projects of for profit commercial enterprises will no longer be tax exempt. However, hospitals, universities, other nonprofit organizations and manufacturing facilities may continue to utilize industrial revenue bonds to fund their projects.

IRBs are exempt from District income tax and are also exempt from federal income taxation, provided that they meet certain federal criteria. To obtain tax exempt financing, an applicant must file a development proposal with the Office of Business and Economic Development and receive approval of the Council of the District of Columbia. Interest rates on IRBs may vary depending upon money market conditions, but are generally placed several points below commercial loan rates. For example, an IRB issued in 1986 had a term of 30 years and carried a seven percent interest rate. The purpose of the District's IRB program is to encourage the creation and retention of jobs and the expansion of the tax base within the District.

INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND ISSUES

*IRB Issues Closed in 1986**	*Project Description*	*Amount*
Washington Home	Rehabilitation of a nursing home	$13,775,000
TCI, Ltd.	Acquisition of land and buildings; rehabilitation of a commercial shopping center	700,000
Maurice Electric	Acquisition and rehabilitation of building	3,900,000
	Total	**$18,375,000**

*IRBs are displayed in the order of closing.

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

Major Economic Development Capital Improvement Projects

Economic development capital improvement authority totaling $78.7 million was appropriated to the Office of Business and Economic Development in fiscal years 1982 through 1987. Over $36 million of these funds were expended by the end of fiscal year 1986; $12.5 million was spent to acquire property in the 14th and U Streets Northwest area; $6 million was spent on public space improvements, such as roads and sidewalks, in the Capital City Market, formerly the Florida Avenue Market. Groundbreaking at the Capital City Business and Industrial Park, a 27-acre development in the New York Avenue corridor, occurred in April 1986. Through fiscal year 1986, $3.6 million was spent for acquisition and development in this business park. An additional $500,000 of capital funds were utilized for streetscape and facade improvements in the commercial corridors, which have been designated for revitalization. Among the other projects for which capital authority was expended were the Chinatown Archway, which was dedicated in November 1986, and the acquisition of Camp Simms.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REVITALIZATION PROJECTS
($ In Millions)

Project Name	*Project Description*	*Expenditures FY 1982-1986*	*Planned Expenditures 1987*	*Estimated Additional Cost to Complete*	*Total District*	*Estimated Private Investment*
Capital City Market	Purchase of land in an eight block food distribution area; site and street improvements.	$6.0	$1.4	—	$7.4	$10.0
Capital City Business and Industrial Park	Development of a 26 acre industrial park.	9.0	3.2	$2.0	14.2	24.0
14th & U St. N.W. Redevelopment	Land purchase	12.5	—	1.0	13.5	140.0
Commercial Corridors	Georgia Ave., H St. MLK Ave., Minnesota Ave. and Benning Rd.	.5	1.0	8.0	9.5	60.0
Others		8.3*	8.8**	17.0***	34.1	NA
	Total	$36.3	$14.4	$28.0	$78.7	$234.0

* Includes $1.8 million for site acquisition at Camp Simms, $374,00 for Oxon Run Park improvements, $54,000 for street improvements at 4th Street and Rhode Island Ave. $4.2 million for acquisition of a site on West Virginia Avenue, $81,000 for Greenway Shopping Center improvements and other projects, such as the Chinatown Archway, Takoma commercial center and Crummel School totaling $3.6 million.

** Includes development of West Virginia Avenue, four business incubator facilities and Hechinger Mall expansion.

***Includes neighboorhood retail projects, Howard Plaza, Minnesota Avenue and D.C. Development Zones.

Source: D. C. Office of Business & Economic Development

Neighborhood Revitalization Areas

In the fall of 1985, the Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) launched a Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Program. The program targets for intensive revitalization efforts major neighborhood commercial corridors that have experienced economic decline and physical decay. The goals of this effort are to:

- Support and strengthen existing businesses;
- Broaden the commercial mix of stores, restaurants and services;
- Make streetscape and sidewalk improvements; and
- Provide more parking, particularly off-street parking

Those corridors which have been identified for revitalization include H Street between 3rd and 15th Streets Northeast, Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue Southeast in both Wards 6 and 8, Georgia Avenue Northwest between Florida and Eastern Avenues Northwest, and 14th and U Streets Northwest. In an effort to attract other commercial enterprises to these areas, OBED has opened a site office in each of these commercial corridors. An office is planned for Ward 7 and will open in 1987.

H Street N.E.

The first of the Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Program site offices opened on H Street in the fall of 1985. Since that time well over $1 million in business loans have been made by OBED to businesses on H Street. Over $100,000 in facade improvement loans have been committed and disbursed by the District government. The Redevelopment Land Agency sold three parcels of land in 1986 to developers for the construction of an office complex and variety of retail space. When these projects are complete, more than $22 million of private funds will have been invested on H Street in 150,000 square feet of office space, 78,000 square feet of retail space and 45,000 square feet of parking. Another RLA parcel, that was sold in 1985, is the site of a new church.

14th and U Streets N.W.

This important commercial corridor is now anchored by the $50 million Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs, which opened in 1986 and houses more than 900 District government employees. The Reeves Center also has a retail component. Just one block away a new 15,000 square foot shopping mall opened in April 1987. Two blocks from the Reeves Center is the Manhattan Laundry building which has been renovated into an 80,000 square feet office building. This is the first phase of the Samuel C. Jackson Plaza project, that over the next several years, will see the development of 1,000 housing units, 200,000 square feet of retail space and 50,000 square feet of office space. Total development costs for Samuel Jackson Plaza will be over $100 million.

Georgia Avenue N.W.

The longest of the commercial corridors, Georgia Avenue is a six-mile stretch of commercial businesses. On Georgia Avenue, the Peoples Involvement Coproration has developed a new 12,000 square foot building that will house a new drug store. A few blocks away, Howard University will begin construction in 1987 on the Howard Plaza project that includes housing, retail and office space. An Industrial Revenue Bond of $67 million was closed in May 1987 to assist in funding this project, which will cost more than $100 million.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road, S.E.

This area has seen several noteworthy developments since the opening of the neighborhood site office. A minority firm was given a $100,000 loan to purchase the Campbell's Hardware store, an institution in Anacostia for 60 years. The D.C. Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board has relocated its offices to Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue. The Anacostia Economic Development Corporation, the area community development corporation, has packaged nearly $500,000 in loan applications.

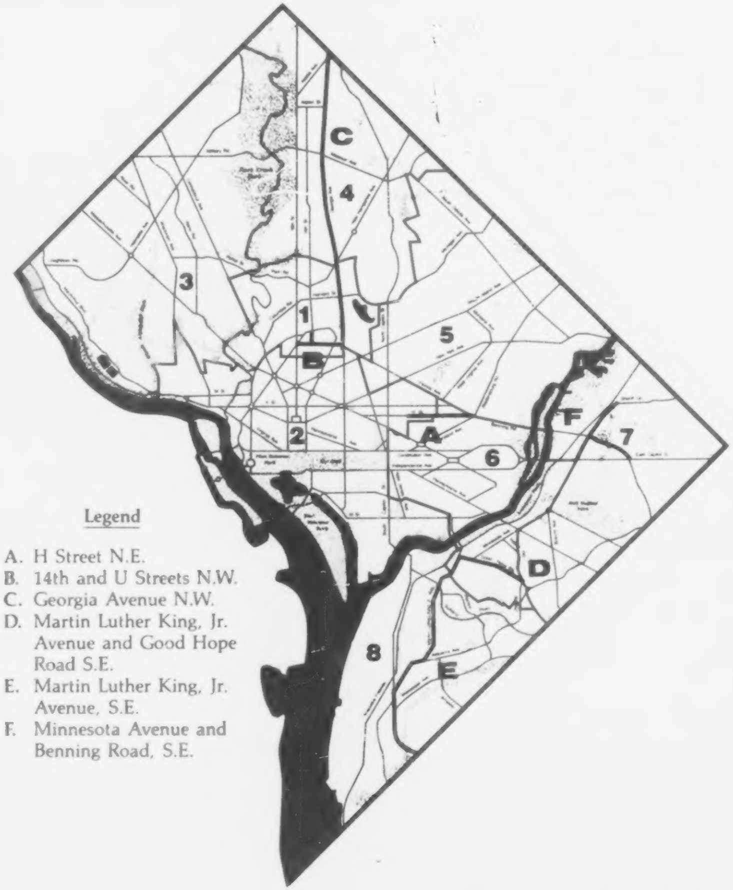
Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue S.E. — Ward 8
The neighborhood commercial revitalization office opened in September 1986 and has forwarded more than $1 million in loan packages to OBED. Development plans were announced for Camp Simms, which include new housing and retail complex. Two shopping centers, one on Atlantic Avenue and another on Wheeler Road, have received renovation loans amounting to over $710,000. Planning is underway for the Saint Elizabeths Hospital site, a 100-150 acre parcel, that will be declared surplus by the federal government.

Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road S.E.
The Marshall Heights Community Development Organization, the area's community development corporation, owns 40 percent of the East River Park Shopping Center. This shopping center has been renovated and a new Safeway grocerty store has opened. They are also developing a 48,000 square foot office building. TCI, a minority developer, received a $700,000 Industrial Revenue Bond in 1986 to acquire and renovate a 12,000 square foot shopping center. Two other shopping centers along these commercial corridors, the BENCO and Greenway Shopping Centers, have benefitted from sidewalk and streetscape capital improvements done by the District government.

Development Zones
In October 1986, the Mayor designated three areas East of the Anacostia River as Development Zones. Located in Wards 8 and 6 east, the Zones include the areas in the Alabama Avenue corridor, D.C. Village and around the Anacostia Metrorail station, which is under construction. The goals of the Development Zones are to encourage commercial growth, create jobs and expand housing opportunities, particularly homeownership. Tax incentives such as property tax credits, corporate and unincoporated business income tax credits for wages for economically disadvantaged workers and workers' compensation tax credits were proposed by the Mayor for businesses. For first-time homeowners, the Mayor proposed property tax credits for five years that effectively reduce the cost of homeownership. These credits would be in addition to those available through the District's Homestead Exemption program, provided that the household meets certain income criteria. These tax incentives were introduced in the Council in 1987 as *Economic Development Zone Incentive Act of 1987.*

In addition to offering tax incentives for investment in these areas, the District government has committed to making significant expenditures of capital improvement funds, operating funds and federal grants in these Development Zones. The total funding goal for the first five years of the Development Zones is $160 million. This funding commitment comes from 20 different government agencies. Public housing capital improvements are underway, a police station is under construction and development on the Camp Simms site are examples of projects where capital funds are already being invested in these East of the River neighborhoods.

Source: Office of Business and Economic Development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A. H Street N.E.
B. 14th and U Streets N.W.
C. Georgia Avenue N.W.
D. Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road S.E.
E. Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, S.E.
F. Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road, S.E.

Professional Licenses

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) issues licenses for over 90 professions and occupations. In fiscal year 1986, DCRA issued more than 6,639 new occupational/professional licenses and renewed 31,885 licenses, not including insurance agents and insurance brokers. Registered and practical nurses, dentists, psychologists, optometrists and pharmacists account for 28 percent of all new licenses and 47 percent of renewed licenses. Physicians licensed by the D.C. Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Arts totaled 9,626 as of October 1, 1986.

The District of Columbia Health Occupations Revision Act of 1985, D.C. Law 6-99, became effective on March 25, 1986. It standardizes the administration and functions of the health occupations boards and commissions in the District of Columbia. Furthermore the act created consumer membership on the licensure boards. In fiscal year 1987, physicians are being licensed by DCRA and the Board of Medicine.

SELECTED MAJOR LICENSED PROFESSIONALS*

	As of October				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Accountants	1,444	1,171	1,311	1,222	1,344
Architects	1,872	1,952	1,832	1,989	1,944
Cosmetologists	4,462	4,573	5,113	5,634	5,573
Dentists	1,780	1,831	1,644	1,715	1,819
Professional Engineers	3,504	3,528	2,105	3,460	3,241
Funeral Directors	251	262	210	217	218
Insurance Agents	19,205	23,975	29,671	33,127	40,485
Insurance Brokers	2,063	2,590	3,205	3,538	3,241
Optometrists	262	278	214	227	217
Physicians**	8,402	8,211	8,496	7,880	9,626
Pharmacists	1,555	1,601	1,434	1,292	1,304
Practical Nurses	2,830	2,774	2,643	2,271	2,465
Psychologists	899	924	788	844	914
Real Estate Agents	4,624	4,632	4,343	3,856	4,418
Real Estate Brokers	3,586	4,016	3,381	2,989	3,020
Registered Nurses	12,054	13,654	12,013	13,395	14,420

* Figures do not reflect total occupational and professional licenses, only selected categories.
**Physicians were licensed by the Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Art.

Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs
D.C. Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Arts

Business Licenses

The District's Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) protects the health and safety of the public by licensing and monitoring businesses and certain professionals. DCRA issues licenses for over 110 business categories, including special events such as community festivals. In fiscal year 1986, over 9,000 business licenses were transferred or newly issued and 31,000 renewals were granted. Among the largest categories of business licenses issued or renewed are apartment buildings and restaurants. In order to make the licensure and permit processes as efficient as possible, the District operates the One Stop Business and Permit Center at 614 H Street, Northwest. For businesses, the center coordinates inspections and approvals for licenses and permits and assists in tax and corporate/partnership registrations. In some cases, licenses and permits can be issued over the counter.

SELECTED MAJOR LICENSED BUSINESSES

	As of October				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Apartment Buildings*	8,217	8,242	6,775**	5,034**	5,606
Barber Shops	230	227	174	220	207
Beauty Shops	457	460	579	356	578
Dry Cleaners	142	144	118	107	110
Gasoline Dealers	254	237	167	236	173
Grocery Stores	417	422	490	275	468
Insurance Companies	1,032	1,103	1,144	1,180	1,211
Liquor Stores	347	340	338	338	324
Motels/Inns	14	14	18	11	10
Parking Lots	567	532	498	265	392
Pharmacies	183	184	173	158	155
Picture Theaters	32	33	36	30	39
Restaurants	1,543	1,574	1,467	1,461	1,777
Swimming Pools	66	69	67	73	111

* The drop in the number of licensed apartment buildings may be due to owners failing to renew in a timely manner, an increase in the number of buildings being converted to cooperatives or condominiums and an increase in the number of buildings becoming and/or remaining vacant. Furthermore, because of housing code violations, some buildings remain unlicensed and are pending enforcement action against the housing providers.

**Revised from figures published in *INDICES*, 1986.

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs

Consumer Protection and Enforcement

The D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs' Office of Compliance investigates complaints from consumers of services rendered or goods sold by businesses operating in Washington, D.C. Efforts are made to mediate with the parties involved toward some conciliation. To the extent that negotiations fail to remedy the problem, the case may be turned over to the D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel for prosecution in the courts or the department may conduct an administrative hearing to remedy what is believed to be an unlawful trade practice pursuant to the *Consumer Protection Procedures Act,* D.C. Law 1-76.

During 1985, several acts became law, which provided the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) with increased authority to protect the purchasers of goods and services offered by District businesses. Among the most significant of the laws is the *Civil Infractions Act,* D.C. Law 6-42, which empowers DCRA to levy fines and other administrative sanctions for regulatory violations of District laws. Under the law, investigative staff are authorized to issue fines and set a time frame for the correction of the violations. Administrative law judges and hearing examiners will hear and decide cases on such subjects as housing code violations, permit problems, illegal business practices and inappropriate health care delivery. Once a schedule of fines is established, a phased implementation by industry is planned.

Another law, the *Automobile Consumer Protection Act* D.C. Law 5-162 protects consumers who buy new and used cars against irreparable defects during the first two years or 18,000 miles of ownership. This law established a Board of Consumer Claims Arbitration to mediate complaints between car owners and automobile dealers, prior to pursuing remedies in the courts. Among the actions taken by the Board are orders requiring car dealers to repurchase defective motor vehicles. The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs has increased its monitoring of used car lots and automobile repair establishments, two areas with high consumer complaints. The result of this activity is that the collateral forfeiture has tripled to a level of $131,932 in 1986.

CONSUMER COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS

	Fiscal Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Investigative Actions	5,796	4,931	7,527	15,140	15,200
Consumer Complaints	283	764	1,405	3,325	3,000
Consumer Complaints Cases Closed	218	338	1,040	1,694	1,700
Cost Savings for Consumers	NA	NA	$100,000	$321,459	$320,000
Collateral Forfeiture Received	NA	$800	$24,070	$131,932	NA
Consumer Claims Arbitrated	NA	NA	NA	11	500

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs

Businesses

New corporations are formed or registered in the District of Columbia each year. A corporation registers its articles of incorporation with the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA). This registration is in turn shared with the Department of Finance and Revenue for tax purposes. District laws recognize four types of corporations: business, nonprofit, professional and cooperative. All corporations, with the exception of cooperatives, are required to appoint and maintain a District-based registered agent. Corporations authorized by the 1954 statute are required to file with DCRA an annual report which lists the names and addresses of the current officers and directors of the corporation. For business, nonprofit and professional corporations, these annual reports are due April 15; for cooperatives, the annual reports are due 60 days after the close of their fiscal year.

Over the period 1982 through 1986, approximately 5,000 corporations have registered each year with DCRA. Nearly 31 percent of these corporations are out-of-state businesses, which are registering to do business in the District of Columbia; another 20 percent are new nonprofit organizations and 49 percent of the corporations are proprietary new businesses. At the end of 1986, there were approximately 39,000 corporations in the District of Columbia.

Not all corporations have employees based in the District of Columbia. Consequently, corporate formations are not a barometer of job creation. Data on business activity which reflects job growth may be obtained from the Department of Employment Services which monitors the employment levels of business establishments under the Unemployment Insurance Program. All employers who have an individual working for them, who is not related by blood or marriage, must report the number of employees to the Unemployment Insurance Program and pay an insurance tax on each employee. In 1986, there were 19,123 private sector businesses employing some 360,319 employees in the District of Columbia. Over the last six years, the number of business and nonprofit establishments has steadily increased, reflecting the growth in the District of Columbia's private sector. There was a 15.5 percent increase in the number of private firms over the period 1981 through 1986 and an 11 percent increase in employment. In 1986, private firms averaged 19 employees.

CORPORATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	New Corporations
1982	5,059
1983	4,872
1984	4,920
1985	4,898
1986	5,104

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

PRIVATE BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

	Firms	*Employment*
1981	16,563	323,454
1982	16,954	318,427
1983	18,166	320,697
1984	19,000	334,470
1985	19,104	349,412
1986	19,123	360,319

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Business and Economic Activity

The private-sector economy of the District of Columbia is primarily services-oriented. In 1985, there were 19,104 private sector businesses employing 349,412 individuals in the District of Columbia. Employment in the private sector accounted for 55.5 percent of the jobs based in the District of Columbia. This information comes from reports of the Unemployment Insurance Program, which requires all employers to insure their employees.

Of the 15 categories of private sector establishments selected for the following analysis, they account for more than 71 percent of the private businesses and include 83 percent of the jobs in the private sector. Between 1981 and 1985, the number of establishments has increased in all sectors of the private economy, with the exception of Real Estate. However, the employment gains in almost all sectors are smaller than the increases in the number of firms, indicating that the average employment in firms has decreased. Legal services had the highest average annual rate of pay.

SELECTED PRIVATE BUSINESS CATEGORIES*

			Calendar Year			*Percent Change*
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1981-1985*
Education						
Firms	151	147	155	161	168	+11.3%
Employees	25,024	26,195	25,378	24,133	25,206	+.7
Average Annual Pay	$15,271	$26,452	$18,510	$20,473	$21,095	+38.1
Health						
Firms	1,281	1,322	1,393	1,420	1,407	+9.8
Employees	26,872	27,202	28,194	28,515	29,135	+8.4
Average Annual Pay	$18,140	$19,590	$21,162	$22,411	$23,587	+30.0
Legal Services						
Firms	1,208	1,378	1,500	1,511	1,503	+24.4
Employees	17,328	18,106	18,661	19,717	21,101	+21.8
Average Annual Pay	$25,929	$31,069	$34,012	$36,233	$37,221	+43.5
Business Services						
Firms	1,975	2,110	2,297	2,478	2,579	+30.6
Employees	35,992	35,609	36,591	41,022	45,367	+26.0
Average Annual Pay	$15,477	$16,765	$17,774	$19,106	$19,625	+26.8
Social Service Organizations						
Firms	438	422	447	477	474	+8.2
Employees	8,726	8,307	8,683	8,877	9,318	+6.8
Average Annual Pay	$13,554	$13,927	$14,304	$15,190	$15,407	+13.7
Membership Organizations						
Firms	1,204	1,189	1,196	1,209	1,206	+.1
Employees	25,547	25,050	25,354	26,098	25,862	+1.2
Average Annual Pay	$21,649	$23,891	$25,158	$24,860	$28,054	+29.6

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1981-1985
Colleges & Universities						
Firms	31	33	29	28	28	-9.7
Employees	21,805	23,148	21,831	20,509	21,078	-3.3
Average Annual Pay	$15,809	$16,952	$19,350	$21,478	$22,340	+41.3
Real Estate						
Firms	1,269	1,255	1,267	1,232	1,163	-8.3%
Employees	11,124	10,802	10,643	10,593	10,558	-5.1
Average Annual Pay	$13,065	$14,402	$15,357	$17,863	$20,078	+53.7
Insurance						
Firms	141	145	153	150	152	+7.8
Employees	4,511	4,071	4,048	4,154	6,120	+35.7
Average Annual Pay	$18,345	$21,080	$23,068	$24,123	$24,705	+34.7
Retail Trade						
Firms	2,797	2,747	2,842	2,941	2,924	+4.5
Employees	51,445	49,504	49,335	52,588	53,551	+4.1
Average Annual Pay	$10,189	$10,785	$11,432	$11,815	$11,965	+17.4
Wholesale Trade						
Firms	618	610	652	670	628	+1.6
Employees	11,318	10,264	9,805	9,848	9,406	-16.9
Average Annual Pay	$23,393	$25,182	$26,585	$27,528	$29,199	+24.8
Printing and Publishing						
Firms	379	367	392	407	435	+14.8
Employees	11,367	10,771	11,351	11,495	11,633	+2.3
Average Annual Pay	$25,193	$25,609	$26,414	$28,201	$30,258	+20.1
Trucking and Warehousing						
Firms	102	87	96	108	106	+3.9
Employees	1,089	948	999	1,121	1,161	+6.6
Average Annual Pay	$11,881	$11,972	$12,381	$13,834	$14,851	+25.0
Construction						
Firms	614	606	760	797	785	+27.9
Employees	11,745	10,621	10,071	11,535	13,618	+15.9
Average Annual Pay	$19,384	$21,114	$21,867	$21,877	$21,096	+8.8
Banking						
Firms	38	39	45	52	56	+47.4
Employees	7,126	7,245	7,171	7,049	7,140	+. 2
Average Annual Pay	$17,306	$18,319	$19,958	$21,497	$23,145	+33.7

*1985 is the most current year's data available.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Top Ten Employers in the District of Columbia

One of the most frequently asked questions is, "Who are the largest employers in the District of Columbia?" Excluding international, federal and District government agencies, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the employers with the largest number of employees in the District of Columbia, based on January 1987 employment levels, are a diverse group. The single largest private sector employer is Howard University. There are eight employers in the private sector with more than 3,000 employees, four of which are nonprofit organizations. The largest single for-profit employer in the District is the Washington Post Company, followed by the C & P Telephone Company and J.W. Marriott Corporation. Among nonprofit organizations, the universities and hospitals in the District of Columbia are the largest employers.

TOP TEN BUSINESS EMPLOYERS

January 1987

Business	*Employment Level**
Washington Post Company	4,236
C & P Telephone Company	3,902
J.W. Marriott Corporation	3,536
Potomac Electric Power Company	3,325
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	2,919
Woodward & Lothrop	2,418
General Maintenance Service Co.	2,000
Riggs National Bank	1,784
American Security Bank	1,650
Safeway	1,634

TOP TEN NONPROFIT EMPLOYERS

January 1987

Institution	*Employment Level**
Howard University	5,104
Washington Hospital Center	4,261
Georgetown University	3,991
George Washington Medical Center	3,644
George Washington University	2,678
Howard University Hospital	2,608
Georgetown University Hospital	2,500
Children's Hospital	2,317
Greater Southeast Hospital	1,926
American University	1,800

*Self reported data.

Source: Survey conducted by the Office of Policy, Executive Office of the Mayor.

Employment in the District of Columbia and the Washington Region

The District of Columbia is the largest employment center in the Washington metropolitan region with 32 percent of all jobs in the region. Many of the jobs in the District of Columbia are held by non-District residents. At the time of the 1980 Census, the proportion of jobs based in the District and held by District residents was approximately 50 percent; in 1986, it is estimated that the proportion of District residents in District-based jobs is roughly the same.

In July 1986, the metropolitan area recorded 2 million jobs. This hallmark in regional employment includes the summer hires throughout the region, but particularly in the District of Columbia, where the Mayor's Summer Youth Program increases employment seasonally by over 21,000 jobs. The overall annual average number of jobs in the region for 1986 was 1,986,100. Increases in employment in the suburbs exceeded the rise in jobs in the District. Overall in the six-year period, 1980-1986, jobs increased by 32 percent in the suburban areas and 4 percent in the District. The services sector was the fastest growing sector in both the District and the suburban economies. The federal government's employment has decreased over the period 1980-1986 in the District of Columbia, but has increased slightly in the suburbs.

In the District of Columbia, jobs declined over the period 1980-83, a time in which there was a national recession. From 1983-1986, the District of Columbia regained the jobs lost in that earlier period and has experienced a steady pattern of increases in the last three years. However, the percentage growth in 1986 was less than in 1984 and 1985. In the Washington suburbs, the change in employment is one of steady increases in the period 1980-1986, albeit with a decline in the rate of growth in employment in the last two years.

CHANGES IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Calendar Year

	1980-81	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
District of Columbia	− .8%	−2.1%	− .2%	+2.9%	+2.8%	+1.5%
Suburban Areas	+2.4	+ .1	+5.1	+8.6	+7.2	+5.3

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY
(1980-1986)

	District of Columbia	Washington Suburban Areas
Federal Government	−6.7%	+ 1.1%
District Government*	+ .6	0
Other Government	− .6	+ 1.6
Services	+21.7	+54.0
Wholesale/Retail Trade	− 1.3	+35.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	+ 5.5	+36.5
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	− 5.1	+45.2
Construction and Manufacturing	+ 2.1	+45.0
Mining	0	+12.5
Total	+ 4.0%	+31.7

*Annual average of all District government employment including summer and seasonal workers.
Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Employment in the District of Columbia and the Washington Region, *continued*

Annual average employment data over the last six years reveal that the District's job base has grown in four sectors. The Services sector exhibited steady growth over the period 1980-1986 with an increase of 21.7 percent. The Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sector, the Construction and Manufacturing sector, as well as the District government, experienced growth in employment over the period, 1980 through 1986.

EMPLOYMENT

(Annual Average Data In Thousands)

	Calendar Year						
District of Columbia	1980*	1981*	1982*	1983*	1984*	1985*	1986
Federal Government	228.6	223.6	210.2	208.3	210.3	215.5	213.3
District Government**	48.5	44.3	45.2	45.4	45.3	46.7	48.8
Other Government	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9
Services	181.4	187.8	192.1	194.2	203.7	212.7	220.8
Wholesale/Retail Trade	63.6	63.0	60.0	58.8	62.5	62.7	62.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	34.4	34.2	34.7	34.5	34.8	34.8	36.3
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	25.7	26.5	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.4	24.4
Construction and Manufacturing	28.6	26.2	24.3	24.3	26.0	28.4	29.2
Mining	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total* **	**616.1**	**611.0**	**597.9**	**596.6**	**613.8**	**631.2**	**640.6**
Washington Suburban Areas (Excluding D.C.)							
Federal Government	141.8	140.6	140.2	140.7	146.6	147.8	143.3
Other Government	147.8	148.0	140.5	133.5	136.4	142.5	145.4
Services	255.8	273.2	285.7	307.7	338.4	369.5	394.0
Wholesale/Retail Trade	248.9	256.3	257.0	275.4	295.8	316.8	337.8
Finance, Real Estate and Insurance	57.2	58.1	59.4	62.8	68.4	72.2	78.1
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	47.6	48.8	50.3	52.0	56.9	63.3	69.1
Construction and Manufacturing	122.0	121.0	114.1	128.8	148.1	164.2	176.9
Mining	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Total* **	**1,021.9**	**1,046.9**	**1,048.2**	**1,101.9**	**1,191.6**	**1,277.3**	**1,345.5**

* Estimates have been benchmarked to Employment Services report 202. Benchmarking is the process in which sample, preliminary or estimated data are adjusted by more comprehensive data.

** Annual average of all District government employment including summer and seasonal workers.

***Excludes self-employed, unpaid family members, domestic workers, military and foreign government personnel.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services; Suburban data have been prepared with the assistance of the Virginia Employment Commission and the Maryland Deparment of Employment and Training.

Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force is defined as those persons 16 years and older living in a specific geographic area, who are either employed or unemployed. In the District of Columbia, the civilian labor force has fluctuated over the last several years reflecting various increases or decreases in the labor force participation rate. These variations mirror the extent to which people cannot find work, opt to attend school, choose not to work, retire from the workforce or enter employment.

Employment includes all civilians who, during a specified week, worked as paid employees either in their own business or profession, and all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation or labor/management disputes or because they were taking time off for personal reasons.

The unemployment rate represents the total number unemployed as a percentage of the total labor force, employed and unemployed. The unemployment rate is calculated as the total number unemployed divided by the total civilian labor force. During the period 1980-1986, the unemployment rate was the highest in 1983, when it reached 11.7 percent. As the recession of 1983 eased, the number of unemployment compensation claims declined. As a result of higher employment and lower unemployment, the jobless rate in 1986 averaged 7.7 percent, down 0.7 percentage point from 1985. The teenage unemployment rate in 1986 was 27.7 percent.

Unemployment includes all persons, who during a specified week, had no employment, but were able and available for work and had engaged in job seeking activity. Workers waiting to return to work after layoffs and those waiting to report to a new wage and salary job within 30 days are also counted among the unemployed. Not counted among the unemployed are discouraged workers, who in 1986 were estimated by Department of Employment Services to total 5,300 individuals.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT*
Annual Averages
(In Thousands)

	Calendar Year						
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Labor Force	323	305	307	320	321	325	328
Employment	300	277	275	282	292	297	302
Unemployment	24	27	32	37	29	27	25
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	9.0%	10.6%	11.7%	9.0%	8.4%	7.7%
Youth Unemployment Rate	25.6%	37.1%	36.9%	43.7%	36.5%	31.6%	27.7%

*Civilian labor force is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey*, 1986 and is benchmarked to 1986 population estimates. The civilian labor force figures are adjusted each year as more current information on population becomes available. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Employment Earnings

The average annual pay, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that workers in the District of Columbia earned more on average than workers in the United States in every year between 1981 and 1985. The 1985 average annual pay in the District, $26,160, ranked second only to Alaska, and was 36 percent higher than the average wage and salary of all workers in the country. Average public sector earnings from government employment were higher than private sector earnings in both the District and the nation. Unlike the nation as a whole, however, the rate of increase in annual average pay between 1981 through 1985 in the District of Columbia was higher in the private than the public sector. The overall 1981-1985 rate of growth in average annual pay in the District of Columbia was 26 percent, for the United States, the increase was 22 percent. Workers in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sector experienced the greatest pay increase, 46.8 percent; whereas workers in the Construction sector experienced the lowest rate of growth in pay, an 8.8 percent increase over the five year period.

Comparing 1984 and 1985 average annual pay, District workers' earnings increased by 4.1 percent as compared to 4.5 percent for the average worker in the United States. Both the public and private sectors in the District of Columbia experienced lower increases than in the nation as a whole. The Transportation, Communications and Utilities sector had the highest average annual pay in 1985, $33,035. (Employment in the Mining sector is not statistically significant and is therefore excluded for this analysis.) Average annual pay in the Construction industry actually decreased between 1984 and 1985. Average pay in the Retail sector is the lowest of all sectors in the economy, $11,965.

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS

	Calendar Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984**	*1985***	*Percent Increase 1981-1985*
District of Columbia	$20,761	$22,537	$23,870	$25,121	$26,160	26.0%
Public sector	24,464	26,571	27,785	29,334	30,580	25.0
Private sector	17,663	19,276	20,742	21,868	22,825	29.2
Construction	19,384	21,114	21,867	21,877	21,096	8.8
Manufacturing	24,933	25,842	26,909	28,853	31,115	24.8
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	25,199	28,133	30,451	31,328	33,035	31.1
Wholesale	23,933	25,182	26,585	27,528	29,199	24.8
Retail	10,189	10,785	11,432	11,815	11,965	17.4
F.I.R.E.***	17,691	19,415	22,098	23,900	25,978	46.8
Services	17,818	19,565	21,027	22,417	23,339	31.0
Mining	43,888	39,422	42,936	55,260	58,862	34.1
United States	$15,690	$16,736	$17,545	$18,353	$19,186	22.3%
Public sector	15,865	17,165	18,162	19,232	20.250	27.6
Private sector	15,654	16,641	17,416	18,178	18,976	21.2

* Revised
** Preliminary
***F.I.R.E. — Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Average Annual Pay for All Covered Workers by State and Pay Level."

Minimum Wage

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) has the responsibility of establishing the minimum wage and ensuring employers' compliance with fair labor standards. A Wage Hour Board comprised of three members — an employee representative, a representative of employers and a public member — determines minimum wage rates. The Board appoints advisory committees to study minimum wages and make recommendations on new wage levels. The Board considers the following factors: (1) the amount of wages sufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect health; (2) the fair and reasonable value of the work performed; and (3) the wages paid in the Washington metropolitan region for comparable work. Public hearings are held on minimum wages before they take effect. In addition to setting the minimum wage and monitoring its compliance, the Wage Hour Board also enforces regulations governing overtime compensation and the timely payment of wages to employees who quit or are discharged.

In 1987, there are nine wage orders in effect. Eight of the wage orders govern specific occupational and industrial categories. Wage Order No. 5, for example, governs the wages of laundry and dry cleaning workers. This wage order took effect in January 1984. As conditions dictate, the wage order will be reviewed. For employees not covered by specific wage orders, there is a general wage order, Wage Order No. 12, which applies to parking lot attendants, car wash attendants, security guards and day laborers. Employers are required to pay employees the federal or District of Columbia minimum wage, whichever is higher. Since the federal minimum wage is currently $3.35 an hour, employers must pay the District minimum wage of $3.40 to $4.75 an hour.

Approximately 320,000 workers in occupations in the District of Columbia were covered by minimum wage orders in 1986. The largest single occupational category is clerical and semi-technical workers, who number 100,000 employees.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS

Wage Order	*Occupation*	*Covered Workers*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
1	Private Household Worker	5,500	—	—	—	—	$3.90	—	—	—
3	Retail Trade	28,000	—	—	$3.50	—	—	—	—	—
5	Laundry & Dry Cleaning	2,000	—	—	—	—	$3.70	—	—	—
6	Beauty Culture	1,500	$3.75	—	—	—	—	—	$4.50	—
8	Manufacturing, Wholesale, Printing & Publishing	24,000	—	—	—	—	—	$3.95	—	—
9	Clerical & Semi-technical	100,000	—	—	—	$3.90	—	—	—	—
10	Hotel, Restaurant, Apartment Bldg. & Allied	44,000	—	—	$3.80	—	—	—	—	—
11	Building Service	15,000	—	$3.70	—	—	—	—	—	$4.75
12	Occupations not covered by Minimum Wage Orders	100,000	—	$3.40/ $3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Unemployment Insurance

The number of new recipients of unemployment during an average week was at a ten-year low level in 1986. The average weekly benefit paid to unemployed workers from the unemployment insurance program was $162 in 1986. As a result of D.C. Law 5-124, *The District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act Second Amendment Act of 1984,* the maximum weekly benefit increased from $206 to $250 effective on January 1, 1986. The law also decreased the duration of benefits from 34 to 26 weeks. The average number of weeks that claimants received unemployment benefits decreased from a high of 23.3 weeks in 1982 to 18.7 weeks in 1986. As evidenced by the distribution of weeks of unemployment claimed in 1985, the duration of unemployment has decreased. In 1985, 44.5 percent of the resident labor force who claimed unemployment benefits received unemployment compensation for less than five weeks.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS

	Calendar Year						
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Unemployment Compensation							
Average Weekly:							
Payment	$126	$139	$148	$145	$143	$146	$162
New Recipients	664	745	810	768	639	501	473
Exhausted Benefits (000s)	15	14	23	35	22	14	13
Average Weeks Paid	20.8	20.7	23.3	22.7	19.3	18.6	18.7
Unemployment Weeks*							
15 or more	23.3%	34.2%	37.1%	41.1%	34.5%	25.9%	NA
5 - 14	35.1	32.5	35.0	27.6	34.5	29.6	NA
Less than 5	41.6	33.3	27.9	31.3	31.0	44.5	NA
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Note: These statistics are for the resident labor force.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services
U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey,* 1985.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

The unemployment insurance fund for the District of Columbia Unemployment Insurance Program was established as a trust fund in the Treasury of the United States; it is administered by the District government. Deposited in the fund are the unemployment insurance taxes paid by employers, who have employees based in the District of Columbia. Payments are made from this fund to unemployed individuals who are eligible to receive unemployment compensation.

In order to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits, workers must have become unemployed through no fault of their own, must be able to work, must be searching for work and must be willing to accept suitable employment. The amount of unemployment benefits is based on the amount of wages earned in a 12-month base period, with the first four of the last five quarters being used to calculate the unemployment insurance payment. An unemployed individual can draw up to $250 a week for 26 weeks. Allowances of $5 a week for each dependent relative, not to exceed $20 a week, may also be paid to the unemployed worker.

Effective January 1987, the maximum employer's contribution rate to the fund is 5.4 percent of the first $8,000 of each employee's salary or wages. Employers are required to deposit quarterly payments in the trust fund for all workers. Nonprofit organizations may elect to reimburse the District government for unemployment benefits paid for their former employees rather than making quarterly contributions.

Over the past three years, jobs have increased in the District of Columbia, the number of unemployed persons decreased and the number of employed persons increased. To a lesser extent, due to the 1982 amendments to the law which reduced the maximum duration of benefits from 34 to 26 weeks, the average number of unemployment compensation payments declined. The results of these trends can be seen in the overall fund balance. In 1984, the fund had a positive balance for the first time in several years, but still had outstanding loans from the federal government. These loans were liquidated in 1985, resulting in a year-end balance in the fund of $79.8 million for fiscal year 1986. Because of the fund balance, a 0.9 percent solvency surtax will not be collected in 1987. Thus revenues planned for 1987 are expected to decrease.

STATUS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TRUST FUND
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Revenues	$65.7	$72.1	$90.4	$100.8	$99.4	$95.1	$ 75.1
Benefit Payments	68.0	88.7	86.5	59.5	65.0	62.8	63.0
Total	**($2.3)**	**($16.6)**	**$3.9**	**$41.3**	**$34.4**	**$32.3**	**$12.1**
Year End Fund Balance/(Deficit)	($15.6)	($32.2)	($28.3)	$13.1	$47.5	$79.8	$91.9

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Profile of Unemployment Compensation Recipients

A detailed study of unemployment in 1986, revealed that slightly over 54 percent of the unemployed drawing unemployment benefits was male. Blacks experienced the highest incidence of unemployment, accounting for 80.5 percent of the insured unemployed. The majority of unemployed persons were aged 22 to 39 years and were high school graduates.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECIPIENTS

	Fiscal Year					Program Year	
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985**	*1986***
Age in Years							
55 or more	2,073	2,510	1,913	2,018	1,882	1,331	1,298
40-54	5,148	6,472	5,610	6,244	6,055	4,607	4,484
22-39	23,540	28,836	24,859	28,273	26,889	19,033	17,370
20-21	1,568	1,938	1,947	2,400	2,078	1,281	941
16-19	502	737	813	995	714	542	327
15 and under	6	11	14	19	14	9	8
Total	**32,837**	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**26,803**	**24,428**
Education in Years							
Over twelve	13,056	16,984	13,947	14,101	12,010	8,558	8,061
Twelve	11,467	14,077	12,782	15,520	15,454	11,138	10,062
Eight to eleven	7,384	8,448	7,610	9,323	9,132	6,399	5,636
Under eight	930	995	817	1,005	1,036	708	669
Total	**32,837**	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**26,803**	**24,428**
Sex							
Female	15,583	19,702	17,424	19,735	18,628	12,797	11,209
Male	17,254	20,802	17,732	20,214	19,004	14,006	13,219
Total	**32,837**	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**26,803**	**24,428**
Race							
Black	24,185	29,465	27,083	32,163	30,489	22,043	19,665
White	7,718	9,877	7,126	6,611	6,021	3,946	3,948
Other	934	1,162	947	1,175	1,122	814	815
Total	**32,837**	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**26,803**	**24,428**

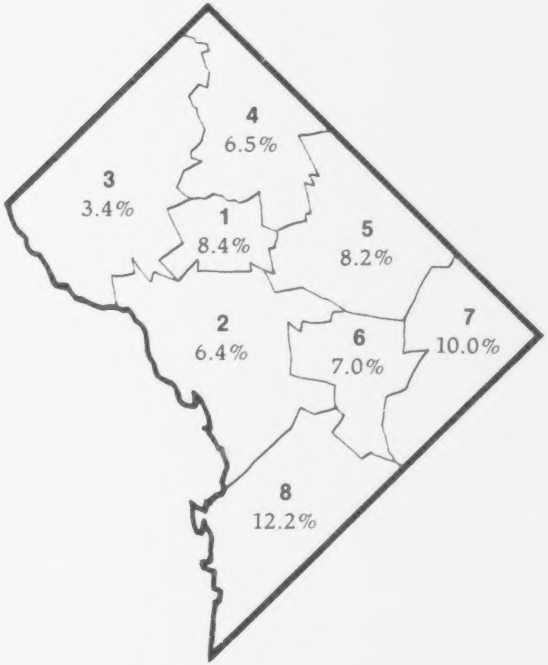
* **Note:** Data in 1985 is for the program year, July 1 - June 30. These data have been revised from that previously published in *INDICES* 1986.
**Based on nine months only.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, ESARS Table 08, 1981 through 1984, is fiscal year data.

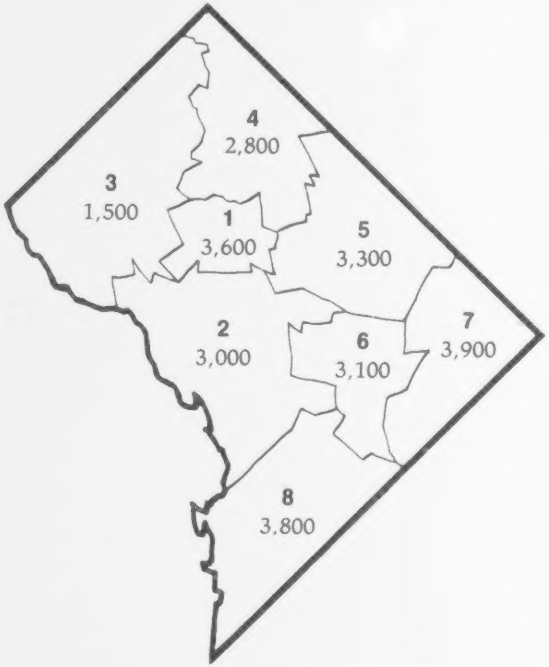
Unemployment by Wards

In 1986, approximately 25,000 unemployed persons in the civilian labor force were residing in the District of Columbia. This was 2,000 fewer persons than were unemployed in 1985; 4,000 fewer persons than were unemployed in 1984; and 12,000 fewer than in 1983. As the number of unemployed persons declined, the number of employed persons increased. These two trends result in the unemployment rate declining. The annual average unemployment rate was 7.7 percent in 1986. In 1986, as in the previous two years, the unemployment rate was highest in Wards 7 and 8, and lowest in Ward 3. This distribution of the unemployed by ward of residence in 1986 is based on the distribution of the unemployed at the time of the 1980 Census. Because the District of Columbia continues to experience higher unemployment than the surrounding suburbs, the District government has initiated a program to link unemployed District residents with suburban jobs. The Mayor's Regional Employment Cooperation Program was established in August 1985. As of the first anniversary of the program, 2,584 District residents were employed in suburban jobs. In March 1987, the number of District residents employed in the suburbs, as a result of this program, increased to 5,088.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY WARD, 1986



DISTRIBUTION OF 25,000*
UNEMPLOYED DISTRICT RESIDENTS BY WARD, 1986



* Note: Based on the assumption that the ward distribution of unemployed persons in 1986 is the same as the distribution found in the 1980 Census.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program

Participation in the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program is open to youths, aged 14 through 21 years, who live in the District of Columbia. District government funded placements are open to youths regardless of family income. The federally-funded placements in the summer employment program are available only to youths who are economically disadvantaged. The objective of the program is to provide District youths with entry-level employment opportunities in the public or private sector.

In 1986, the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program provided 21,472 summer jobs. Youths worked for a seven week period, 20 to 40 hours a week depending on their ages, and earned $3.35 an hour. On average, participants earned between $469 and $938 for the summer. Expenditures for the 1986 program totaled $15.6 million. These expenditures included not only wages for summer youths, but administrative expenditures such as contracts with private firms conducting training and offering counseling.

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT REGISTRANTS, REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS AND EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Projected 1987*
Registrants	25,436	22,957	23,803	24,502	25,627	24,000
Referrals	20,574	21,238	20,400	24,502	25,627	24,000
Placements						
District Subsidized	7,931	7,039	9,943	11,188	11,921	11,660
Federal Subsidized	11,281	11,537	9,239	8,816	8,564	9,000
Private/Federal (Unsubsidized)	0	1,000	928	2,126*	987	2,000
Total Placements	19,212	19,576	20,110	22,130*	21,472	22,660
Total Expenditures (in millions)						
District	$7.1	$4.5	$5.6	$8.2	$9.2	$8.7
Federal	7.8	8.8	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.5
Total	$14.9	$13.3	$13.5	$15.1	$15.6	$16.2

*Note revision in previously published statistics.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Job and Training Programs

In 1986, over 13,000 persons received training or employment in District-funded and federally-funded job training programs. The number of persons trained is almost equally divided between training programs funded by the District *Youth Employment Act* (YEA) and by the federal *Job Training Partnership Act of 1982* (JTPA). The majority of participants in these programs are women with a high school diploma; many are single parents.

The District *Youth Employment Act* program provides training, retraining and subsidizes the wages earned in employment for residents who need to improve their skills. Locally-funded job training programs have expanded over the last five years, with the YEA program increasing from 3,200 persons in training in 1982 to nearly 5,800 persons in training and jobs in 1986. In fiscal year 1986, $13.5 million in District appropriated funds were spent for this training program; the District's locally funded job training programs are the highest per capita of any city or state in the nation. Adults with dependents were the largest population served in this program. Other locally funded job intiatives include STEP, a Special Temporary Employment Program for individuals being released from prison, and SMART, Single Mothers Are Resources Too, a program targeted toward individuals receiving public assistance.

JOBS AND TRAINING PROGRAM ENROLLMENTS

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
District Funded						
Youth Employment Act Programs						
Adults w/Dependents	2,223	1,004	1,169	1,504	1,723	1,600
Out-of-School	362	528	522	728	823	800
In-School	603	647	608	648	1,050	2,200
Training/Retraining	—	1,083	981	1,831	2,187	1,900
Total	**3,188**	**3,262**	**3,280**	**4,711**	**5,783**	**6,500**
Other District Programs*	40	17	176	144	620	692
Federally Funded						
*Job Training Partnership Act***	3,609	2,064	2,360	3,607	4,336	3,000
Job Corps	824	1,139	1,330	1,108	1,021	1,140
Senior Aides	—	311	260	255	249	230
Work Incentive (WIN Training)	1,030	915	1,125	1,095	1,038	709

* Includes Special Temporary Employment Program (STEP), Single Mothers Are Resources Too (SMART), Preapprenticeships, Job Training Initiative and Latino Initiative.

**The *Job Training Partnership Act of 1982* replaced CETA, the *Comprehensive Training and Employment Act* program.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

The Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 replaced CETA, the *Comprehensive Training and Employment Act* program. More than $8 million were spent under this federally funded employment and training program to serve over 4,300 individuals in the District of Columbia in 1986. Other federal funds totaling nearly $2 million were received for programs such as Job Corps, which primarily focuses on youth, and Senior Aides program, which assists the elderly who wish to continue to work.

EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR-ROUND TRAINING
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
District						
YEA	$6.5	$7.0	$8.1	$11.1	$13.5	$18.2
Other	.3	.3	.3	.4	2.4	2.1
Subtotal	$6.8	$7.3	$8.4	$11.5	$15.9	$20.3
Federal						
CETA/JTPA	$8.1	$7.3	$4.9	$8.1	$8.4	$8.7
Other	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.2
Subtotal	$10.3	$9.5	$7.4	$10.4	$10.2	$9.9
Grand Total	$17.1	$16.8	$15.8	$21.9	$26.1	$30.2

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

	JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT PROGRAM			*SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM*			*YOUTH EMPLOYMENT ACT*
	PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS*			**PROFILE OF REGISTRANTS**			**PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS**
	Program Year**			Fiscal Year			Fiscal Year
	*1984****	*1985****	*1986*****	*1984*	*1986*	*1985*	*1986*
Total	**3,081**	**4,336**	**3,010**	**23,803**	**24,502**	**25,627**	**5,783**
Sex							
Male	1,073	1,687	1,126	10,593	11,227	11,788	2,215
Female	2,008	2,649	1,884	13,210	13,275	13,839	3,568
Age							
14-15	0	0	3	246	262	10,507	226
16-21	559	698	397	16,182	14,990	15,120	2,192
22-54	2,439	3,300	2,372	0	0	0	3,319
55 & over	83	338	238	0	0	0	46
Race							
Black	2,784	3,629	2,562	23,130	23,840	24,858	5,291
White	143	156	178	246	262	275	145
Hispanic	95	481	217	284	258	256	306
Other	59	70	53	143	142	238	41
Education							
12 Years and Above	2,453	3,200	2,170	1,831	2,462	2,306	2,978
Less than 12 Years	0	13	6	20,255	20,953	22,295	1,614
High School Dropout	628	1,123	834	1,717	1,087	1,026	1,191
Single Head of Household	1,033	909	975	1,001	738	591******	2,053
Unemployment Claimant	947	1,730	948	0	0	0	462

* Profile of persons who have completed training or have otherwise been terminated during the year.
** Program year is July 1 through June 30.
*** Note: The 1984 and 1985 data previously published in *INDICES* 1986 were in error.
**** Based on nine months.
*****Single youth parent.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit

The Department of Employment Services administers the federal Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program. This federal income tax credit allowed employers a dollar-for-dollar writeoff up to 50 percent of the first year's wages and 25 percent of the second year's wages. The maximum credit was $3,000 per employee in the first year and $1,500 in the second year. There were nine groups of employees that enabled the employer to qualify for the tax credit. Among the groups were recipients of federal Supplemental Security Income who are aged, blind or disabled; handicapped individuals referred from vocational rehabilitation and Veterans Administration programs; youths between the ages of 18 and 24 who are economically disadvantaged (their family income is less than 70 percent of the lower living standard published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics); ex-offenders provided they are hired within 5 years of their release date and are economically disadvantaged; and Work Incentive (WIN) registrants.

To claim the tax credit, employers received from the Department of Employment Services a certificate indicating that the employee qualifies under the criteria of the federal program. Individuals who were looking for jobs are given vouchers indicating their eligibility. As shown over the years of the program, the number of qualified employees exceeded the numbers employed.

In December 1985, the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit expired. Therefore, the Department of Employment Services stopped issuing vouchers, until the Congress passed a new tax credit provision. Under the *Tax Reform Act of 1986*, a Targeted Jobs Tax Credit was reauthorized, albeit with changes. Two of the major changes are that the tax credit is for only one year and employment retention is required.

PARTICIPATION IN THE TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

	Calendar Year						
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Vouchers	2,662	2,826	4,154	6,318	9,634	7,274	0*
Certificates	725	1,107	1,456	2,276	3,907	3,987	929

*With the expiration of the program on December 31, 1985, the Department of Employment Services ceased issuing vouchers.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Apprenticeship Programs

The apprenticeship programs in the District of Columbia include on-the-job training, as well as classroom instruction. The crafts covered in the District's apprenticeship program include building trades such as carpentry, electricity and plumbing; and service occupations, such as cooking, landscape gardening and cable television technicians. The length of the program varies by the trade or craft, but may require between one to five years. During the program the apprentice is paid by the employer 40 to 50 percent of the starting journeyman wage in that particular trade. At the end of the program, the apprentice becomes a journeyworker in that trade or profession.

To qualify for an apprenticeship, the applicant must be between the ages of 17 and 26. Some trades have eliminated age restrictions. The age limit is extended for each year of military service. Most programs require that the individual has earned a high school diploma or a GED, General Education Diploma. The District's apprenticeship programs are open to all residents of the District, Maryland and Virginia. To prepare District residents for apprenticeship, the D.C. Department of Employment Services operates preapprenticeship programs. In 1986, 73 District residents were in these preapprenticeship training programs. Recruiting efforts are underway to increase the number of women in apprenticeships.

MAJOR APPRENTICESHIPS BY TRADE

Carpentry	29.2%
Sheet Metal Work	22.6
Steamfitting	14.4
Plumbing	9.7
Electricity	8.4
Carpet Laying	3.2
Cement Masonry	2.7
Operating Engineering	2.3
Other	7.5
Total	100.0%

ENROLLMENT IN APPRENTICESHIPS

	1986*	1987**
Apprentices	2,703	2,843
Percent Minorities	35.8%	36.9%
Percent Females	6.8%	6.6%
Percent District	23.8%	24.4%

* Annual statistics for fiscal year.
**Statistics for the period October 1, 1986 through January 31, 1987.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Housing

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Housing Renovations Provide Training Opportunities

Housing Stock

Reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census showed that between 1960 and 1970 total housing units in the District of Columbia increased, due to increases in the number of rental units. During the 1970s, this pattern changed as the number of housing units declined slightly and a significant shift to owner occupancy occurred. The number of rental housing units declined sharply over the period, particularly as rental units were converted to condominiums or cooperatives.

Estimates of the housing units in the District of Columbia in 1985 showed that there has been limited growth of the housing stock in the 1980s and the percentage of owner-occupied housing has continued to increase. The rental housing stock continues to decline as the number of owner-occupied units increases.

HOUSING TRENDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	1960	*1970*	*1980*	*Estimate* 1985*
Owner-Occupied Units	75,574	73,980	90,038	98,500
Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units**	187,067	204,424	186,946	183,800
Total Housing Units	**262,641**	**278,404**	**276,984**	**282,300**
Percentage Distribution:				
Owner-Occupied Units	28.8%	26.6%	32.5%	34.9%
Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units**	71.2	73.4	67.5	65.1
Total Housing Units	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Note: The 1985 estimate has been revised based on the real property tax rolls adjusted to current official District demographic estimates of total housing units by ward.
**Separate data on renter and vacant units not available for 1985. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

Sources: U.S Bureau of the Census, 1960 — 1980
D.C. Office of Planning, 1985 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System.

Housing Stock, *continued*

In 1980, there were 15,560 condominium units; in 1985 there were 22,300 units. Yet, the proportion of owner-occupied condominiums has decreased over the period from 65 percent owner occupied in 1980 to 62 percent in 1985. Condominiums and cooperatives constituted 11 percent of the housing units in the District of Columbia in 1985. About 19,100 condominium units, or 86 percent of the District's total condominium units, were located in Wards 1, 2 and 3. Cooperatively owned units were located throughout the District, but 72 percent were in the same three wards.

HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE, 1985 ESTIMATES*

	D.C. Total	Wards							
		1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
Owner-Occupied Units**									
Condominium Units	13,800	2,200	5,000	4,600	200	600	400	800	100
Cooperative Units	5,700	900	2,300	1,700	200	***	100	300	200
Other Units	79,000	6,800	4,100	13,600	15,800	13,300	11,000	10,700	3,500
Subtotal	**98,500**	**9,900**	**11,400**	**19,900**	**16,200**	**13,900**	**11,500**	**11,800**	**3,800**
Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units****									
Condominium Units	8,500	1,700	3,400	2,300	100	100	800	100	100
Cooperative Units	4,100	400	1,300	400	100	***	100	900	900
Other Units	171,200	27,300	31,700	19,400	14,200	16,900	20,100	18,400	23,200
Subtotal	**183,300**	**29,400**	**36,400**	**22,100**	**14,400**	**17,000**	**21,000**	**19,400**	**24,200**
Total Housing Units									
Condominium Units	22,300	3,900	8,400	6,800	300	700	1,200	1,000	200
Cooperative Units	9,900	1,300	3,600	2,200	300	100	100	1,200	1,100
Other Units	250,100	34,100	35,800	32,900	30,000	30,100	31,200	29,000	26,700
Total	**282,300**	**39,300**	**47,800**	**41,900**	**30,600**	**30,900**	**32,500**	**31,200**	**28,000**

* Note: The 1985 estimate has been revised based on the real property tax rolls adjusted to current official District demographic estimates of total housing units by ward. Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Owner-occupied units include premises claiming Homestead Exemptions or nonclaimers of the Homestead Exemption whose premise address is the same as the owners' address for tax billing purposes.

*** Less than 50 units.

****Separate data on renter and vacant units not available for 1985. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning. 1985 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System.

The 1985 estimates below show the changes in the housing stock among wards since 1980. Although the total number of housing units in the District increased by less than two percent, owner occupancy increased by over nine percent. The number of owner-occupied units increased in all eight wards; the increases ranged from 3.2 percent in Ward 4 to 28 percent in Ward 2. There were decreases in the number of renter-occupied and vacant units in all eight wards. The total housing units declined only in Ward 7 and increased in the other seven wards, the increases ranging from less than 1 percent in Ward 8 and to 4 percent in Ward 3. Ward 2 had the largest number of housing units and Ward 8 had the smallest number. The largest proportion of the District's owner-occupied housing units were located in Wards 3, 4 and 5; Ward 4 had the highest percentage of owner occupied housing, 53 percent in 1985.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSING STOCK 1980 — 1985

	D.C.	Wards							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980 Census									
Owner-Occupied Units	90,038	8,139	8,880	17,948	15,662	13,438	10,828	11,410	3,563
Renter-Occupied Units	163,297	25,360	31,303	19,878	13,549	15,152	18,338	18,576	21,131
Vacant Units Rent/Sale	13,917	2,740	4,077	1,044	610	1,155	1,521	942	1,828
Other Vacant Units	9,732	1,759	2,161	1,267	459	755	1,463	466	1,402
Total	**276,984**	**37,998**	**46,421**	**40,317**	**30,280**	**30,500**	**32,150**	**31,394**	**27,924**
1985 Estimates*									
Owner-Occupied Units**	98,500	9,900	11,400	19,900	16,200	13,900	11,500	11,800	3,800
Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units***	183,800	29,400	36,400	22,100	14,400	17,000	21,000	19,400	24,200
Total	**282,300**	**39,300**	**47,800**	**41,900**	**30,600**	**30,900**	**32,500**	**31,200**	**28,000**
Percent Change 1980 — 1985****									
Owner-Occupied Units**	+9.4%	+22.2%	+28.1%	+11.2%	+3.2%	+3.7%	+6.5%	+3.5%	+5.6%
Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units***	−1.7%	−1.7%	−2.9%	−1.3%	−1.4%	−0.6%	−1.4%	−3.0%	−0.8%
Total	**+1.9%**	**+3.4%**	**+3.0%**	**+4.0%**	**+1.0%**	**+1.3%**	**+1.2%**	**−0.6%**	**+0.4%**

* Note: The 1985 estimate has been revised based on the real property tax rolls adjusted to current official District demographic estimates of total housing units by ward. Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Owner-occupied units include premises claiming Homestead Exemptions or nonclaimers of the Homestead Exemption whose premise address is the same as the owners' address for tax billing purposes.

*** Separate data on renter and vacant units not available for 1985. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

****Percent change 1980 through 1985 based on the 1980 Census numbers rounded.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980
D.C. Office of Planning, 1985 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System
D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, condominium units established and building permits issued.

Housing Development and Sales

A goal of the District government, set forth in the *Comprehensive Plan*, is to increase the number of housing units. The private sector has by far the greatest share of the resources for developing new housing units and rehabilitating existing structures. In 1986, the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs issued 316 housing permits to private developers for 1,983 housing units. Three condominium projects account for 1,013 of these housing units.

Condominium construction and conversions have remained at relatively the same level of activity. Approximately 50 buildings a year have been registered as condominiums. The overwhelming majority of condominiums are apartment buildings that have requested authority to convert to condominium ownership. Five new buildings with 489 units were registered for public offering in 1986. A public market offering statement enables the developer to advertise the condominium for sale and enter into sales contracts. In 1986, 4,367 single family houses were sold at an average sales price of $174,629. This average sales price is 26 percent higher than in 1985. Condominiums experienced an 22 percent increase in sales price between 1985 and 1986 to a level of $111,341.

CONDOMINIUM REGISTRATIONS

	Conversions		New Market Offering		Total	
*CY**	*Buildings*	*Units*	*Buildings*	*Units*	*Buildings*	*Units*
1980	37	4,654	13	291	50	4,945
1981	72	2,119	7	1,080	79	3,199
1982	40	758	16	639	56	1,397
1983	22	556	3	56	25	612
1984	41	761	4	365	45	1,126
1985	46	707	5	144	51	851
1986	49	761	5	489	54	1,250

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS PERMITS ISSUED

CY*	Total Units	Valuation (In Millions)
1980	2,661	$82.1
1981	981	42.4
1982	432	12.1
1983	427	10.2
1984	397	31.5
1985	723	44.6
1986	1,983	47.0

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

	Number of Sales			*Average Sales Price*			*Assessment as a Percent of Sales Price (Median Ratio)*		
*CY**	*Single Family*	*Condominium*	*Multifamily*	*Single Family*	*Condominium*	*Multifamily*	*Single Family*	*Condominium*	*Multifamily*
1980	4,066	3,367	147	$100,419	$70,815	$544,443	90.4%	87.1%	80.0%
1981	3,192	3,281	106	118,665	81,495	188,225	93.7	89.2	91.6
1982	2,583	1,926	114	120,846	87,348	201,785	94.1	85.7	92.3
1983	4,119	2,057	110	122,490	90,360	222,840	93.0	87.2	89.5
1984	4,128	1,935	146	126,912	88,793	376,784	93.7	89.5	94.5
1985	4,405	2,183	107	138,611	91,137	292,275	93.3	93.4	93.8
1986	4,367	2,291	125	174,629	111,341	489,452	91.1	92.0	83.5

***Calendar Year**

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Bond Financed Housing

The D.C. Housing Finance Agency (DCHFA) was established in 1979 to increase the supply of affordable housing for low and moderate income households in the District of Columbia. To increase the number of housing units and to make those units affordable for low and moderate income households, DCHFA is authorized to issue tax exempt and taxable bonds, the proceeds of which are used to make loans to individuals to buy homes and to developers to renovate and construct rental properties. Bonds issued by the agency are not liabilities of the District government; instead, they are repayable solely from the mortgage-backed loans, securities and other assets of the agency. Between 1982 and March 1987, DCHFA used $196 million to finance housing activities through the Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program and Multifamily Rental Housing Program. DCHFA also administers the Department of Housing and Community Development funded Apartment Improvement Program which to date has assisted developers in acquiring $4.2 million for the rehabilitation of 165 rental units.

Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program

DCHFA's Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program, which began full operation during fiscal year 1985, provides mortgages to qualified households for the purchase of single family homes, condominiums or cooperative apartments located in the District of Columbia. DCHFA does not lend money directly; instead the funds that it raises are lent to borrowers by participating lenders. The banks provide 29-year fixed-rate mortgages to applicants who have entered into home purchase agreements and who meet income qualifications. Purchasers are required to make a minimum downpayment of 5 percent of the purchase price. DHCD's Home Purchase Assistance Program may also be used to reduce the amount of the mortgage.

During fiscal year 1986, the program financed 194 mortgages. The number of mortgages was considerably lower than in the first year of the program due to a change in mortgage market conditions; prospective homebuyers could find as competitive or more attractive mortgage rates through private lenders. As of May 1987, over $46 million of Single Family Purchase Program loans were used for the purchase of housing units. On the average a purchase financed by this program involves a $59,089 dwelling unit purchased by a two-person household with an average annual income of $27,667. One quarter of the homebuyers were single heads of household; one fifth were District government employees; and over 27 percent of the purchasers also received assistance under DHCD's Home Purchase Assistance Program.

SINGLE FAMILY LOANS AND MORTGAGE AMOUNTS BY WARD

	Fiscal Year 1985		Fiscal Year 1986		Fiscal Year 1987 (as of May 22)	
Ward	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*
1	84	$4,301,630	39	$1,736,403	10	$533,405
2	81	3,809,173	19	841,000	3	164,025
3	29	1,634,000	37	1,090,350	16	668,250
4	89	5,394,957	17	862,533	10	645,450
5	123	6,793,178	37	1,730,931	14	718,500
6	92	5,213,407	18	755,350	10	694,375
7	99	4,861,709	22	920,842	11	623,925
8	38	1,969,980	5	259,806	8	428,330
Total	635	$33,978,034	194	$8,197,215	82	$4,476,260

Source: D.C. Housing Finance Agency

CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE FAMILY PURCHASE PROGRAM
Fiscal Year 1985-1987
911 Loans

Average Price	$59,089
Average Mortgage	$51,209
Average Income	$27,667
Average Household Size	2
Single Persons	25%
D.C. Govt. Employees	20%
HPAP Assisted	27%

Bond Financed Housing, *continued*

Multifamily Rental Housing Program

DCHFA's Multifamily Rental Housing Program provides below-market-interest rate loans directly to private developers for the construction, rehabilitation and/or permanent financing of multi-unit rental housing projects. Since 1982, the program provided $149 million to developers of 3,031 units of rental housing; 1,181 units, or 39 percent, are new construction; the other units are under substantial rehabilitation. As of March 1987, 916 of the 3,031 were under construction or rehabilitation, the others were completed. Of the total DCHFA financed units, 65 percent have been reserved for the exclusive benefit of low income households. Fifteen hundred tenants receive rent subsidies through the federal Section 8 Rental Assistance Program.

DCHFA MULTIFAMILY RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM
Unit Production by Project and Fiscal Year Financed

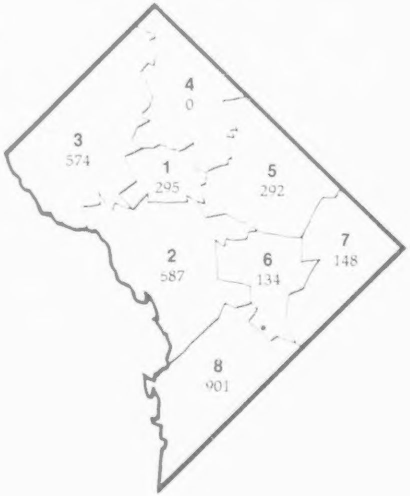
Fiscal Year	*Project*	*Type**	*Units***	*Percent for Low Income Residents*	*Loan Amount*	*Status March/87*
1987 (First Half)	Geno Baroni Apt.	3	32	28%	$1,250,000	Under construction
	New Amsterdam	1	90	20	4,246,500	Under construction
	Village at McLean South	3	214	20	21,500,000	Under construction
1986	Carmel Plaza North	3	133	30	8,675,000	Under construction
	Finsbury Square	1	134	100	3,000,000	Completed 1985
	Southern Hills	2	255	100	10,509,000	Under construction
	Geraldine Apt.	2	42	100	800,000	Completed 1985
	Trinity Apt./Cloisters	3	192	20	11,130,000	Under construction
1985	Benning Heights	1	148	100	6,126,000	Completed 1985
	Chastleton	1	300	15	19,083,300	Completed 1986
	Temple Courts	2	212	100	3,643,500	Completed 1986
	Village at McLean Gardens	3	360	15	20,000,000	Completed 1986
1984	Congress Park II	1	238	100	8,090,300	Completed 1984
	Wheeler Terrace	1 & 2	113	100	3,160,000	Completed 1984
1983	Park Road	1 & 3	150	100	8,486,100	Completed 1985
	Southview II	1 & 2	159	100	6,451,000	Completed 1985
1982	Euclid St. Apt.	1	5	100	243,900	Completed 1983
	Franklin Commons	3	100	100	5,490,200	Completed 1983
	Garfield Hills	1	94	100	4,510,600	Completed 1983
	Ritch Homes	1	42	100	1,989,600	Completed 1983
	1372 Kenyon St.	1	18	100	903,200	Completed 1983
	Total		3,031		$149,288,200	

* 1. Substantial Rehabilitation
2. Moderate Rehabilitation
3. New Construction

**Units upon completion of project

Source: D.C. Housing Finance Agency

Ward Distribution of DCHFA Multifamily Rental Housing Units Rehabilitated



Redevelopment Land Agency

The Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA) is responsible for the sale or lease of property that it owns in the eight urban renewal areas in the District of Columbia. The agency is governed by a five-member board which selects developers, approves development plans and the development financing. The urban renewal program has been replaced by the Community Development Block Grant Program and most of the land originally acquired by RLA has been sold or leased for development. Developments on land sold by RLA include such projects as the Hecht Company department store, the Washington Design Center and L'Enfant Plaza. In 1986, RLA disposed of several properties. In the Metro Center area, Parcel 5 was sold to developers for the construction of a Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza Hotel and office building. Along H Street, Northeast three parcels were sold to private developers for the construction of a major office building and several stores. In Southwest, the National Business League and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Association are each constructing their national headquarters on land leased from RLA. In 1986, several housing developments were under construction in the neighborhoods of Shaw and Fort Lincoln. A total of 54 land parcels remains under the control of RLA. Twenty-three parcels are committed to developers. The largest and most valuable of these remaining parcels include Metro Center and Gallery Place in downtown, the Portal Site in Southwest and sites along North Capital Street.

REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY DEVELOPMENTS

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1986 Value (In Thousands)*
Housing Units Completed in Year	1,179	267	193	20	64	32	$2,080
Developments Completed in Year (in square feet)							
Office/Retail	1,269,000	400,000	640,000	257,300	349,000	—	—
Church	76,700	24,800	—	15,000	—	10,000	600
Recreation	—	41,000	—	23,000	10,000	—	—
Public/Institutional	—	—	—	—	341,000	—	—
Housing Units Under Construction	354	315	201	213	150	260	16,900
Developments under Construction (in square feet)							
Office/Retail	1,227,000	640,000	519,000	660,000	—	505,000	37,900
Church	24,000	—	1,900	26,000	10,000	—	—
Recreation	41,000	—	—	10,000	—	—	—
Public/Institutional				102,000	102,000	102,000	8,000

RLA PARCELS THAT REMAIN TO BE DEVELOPED

Size of Each Site	*Number of Sites*			
	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
More than 5 acres*	2	3	3	3
1 to 5 acres	24	20	18	14
1/2 acre to 1 acre	13	14	12	10
1/2 acre or less	32	28	28	27
Total	71	65	61	54

*Increase between 1984-85 reflects site assembly of smaller parcels.
Source: D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency

Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) is a locally approved annual program of housing and economic development activity, primarily funded by grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Additional funding is provided through income received from the repayment by private parties of prior year CDBG loans and from the sale of urban renewal land. Major priorities for CDBG program activities are economic development and job creation, including assistance for businesses to provide jobs. CDBG program funds are used to improve retail and business services in commercial corridors serving lower income neighborhoods. The rehabilitation and production of housing units and the expansion of homeownership opportunities for lower income households are among the other major program priorities of the CDBG program. The CDGB program is also used to leverage private investment in housing and economic development.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT OBLIGATIONS
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year 1984 CDBG 9		*Fiscal Year 1985 CDBG 10*		*Fiscal Year 1986 CDBG 11*		*Fiscal Year 1987 CDBG 12*
	Expenditures	*Obligations**	*Expenditures*	*Obligations**	*Expenditures*	*Obligations**	*Planned Expenditures*
Construction Assistance	$ 468	$ 275	$ 930	$ 134	$ 720	$ 143	$ 2,110
Economic Development	2,365	749	2,015	2,749	6,336	2,898	10,050
Homeownership Assistance and Displacement Prevention	1,508	2,208	4,962	602	2,945	4,616	3,801
Housing Rehabilitation	5,629	1,636	6,856	1,741	6,234	1,798	9,055
Training and Employment	267	35	406	198	233	207	250
General Administration	3,326	625	3,417	1,236	4,880	1,446	5,905
Real Estate Services and Property Management	1,648	356	981	378	1,001	404	1,312
Relocation Assistance	792	164	977	213	1,153	124	834
Special Housing Assistance	1,119	325	128	201	130	131	500
Total	$17,122	$6,373	$20,672	$7,452	$23,632	$11,767	$33,817

*Unexpended obligations, which may be liquidated in subsequent years' expenditures.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Low Income Housing Assistance

In the District of Columbia, housing assistance programs are available for owners and renters and for rehabilitation as well as new construction. The D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) administers a number of these programs, including those funded by the federal Community Development Block Grant program. Over the period 1983 through 1986, the District government has assisted 2,770 renter households to become homeowners with District and federal government funds. Federal Section 8, which provides rental subsidies in private market housing units, as well as in buildings that are exclusively for Section 8 rental units, has been the largest single rental assistance program. In the last four years, Section 8 funds were committed to 2,648 units of rental housing.

Federal Community Development Block Grant funds are used for rehabilitation of multifamily buildings, many of which are vacant, and to assist low income homeowners to renovate housing. The Home Purchase Assistance Program and the First Right to Purchase Program provide low income renters with downpayment funds for market rate private housing and for units in apartment buildings that are converting to condominiums or cooperatives.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS

(FY)	1983	1984	1985	1986
Homeowner Programs				
District Goverment Assisted:*				
Single Family Rehabilitation	57	66	86	90
Home Purchase Assistance	271	223	426	253
First Right Purchase	361	366	276	172
Multifamily Rehabilitation	176	0	58	0
Total Homeowner Units Assisted	808**	612**	835**	515
Rental Programs				
District Government Assisted:*				
Multifamily Rehabilitation	76	362	48	57
HUD Assisted Section 8:				
Existing	62	171	235	137
Moderate Rehab	418	250	0	216
Section 202				
Elderly/Handicapped	0	69	0	139
New Construction/ Substantial Rehabilitation	501	327	20	103
Subtotal	981	817	255	595
Total Rental Units Assisted	1,057	1,179	303	652

* District government assisted programs use not only District appropriated funds, but federal funds such as Community Development Block Grants.

**Totals have been adjusted to provide an unduplicated count of housing units assisted. In 1983, 57 units received assistance from both First Right Purchase and the Home Purchase Assistance Programs; in 1984 43 units; in 1985 nine units.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing & Community Development

Home Purchase Assistance Program

The Home Purchase Assistance Program was developed by the District government and was initially funded in 1976. The program provides interest-free loans of up to $20,000 per household to help low to moderate income District renters cover the downpayment, closing costs or other expenses associated with buying a home, condominium or cooperative. The program began in 1976 with the number of households assisted expanding over the years. In 1986, however, the number of households with Home Purchase Assistance Program (HPAP) loans dropped from the high level in 1985. Even so, 253 households received over $3.5 million of HPAP loans, which are estimated to have leveraged $8.5 million in conventional mortgages from private lenders.

Through September 30, 1986, 1,711 HPAP loans were approved. The average dollar value of the loans was $12,009. Ward 7 has received the highest number of HPAP loans with 326 households having used the program since its inception; Ward 8 households have received 318 loans. Repayment of these loans is based on the amount borrowed and the household income. In some cases, payments are deferred until the residence is sold; in others, monthly payments of $15 to $45 are required. Should the dwelling be sold or the borrower ceases to use the house, condominium or cooperative as a principal residence, the total amount of the loan must be repayed.

This program is funded in fiscal year 1987 with District government appropriations of $7.1 million, Community Development Block Grant funds of $1.6 million and a portion of the condominium conversion tax fund of $500,000. The program is administered by the D.C. Local Development Corporation under contract with the Department of Housing and Community Development.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE LOANS BY WARD

	Fiscal Year								Total
Ward	*1976 - 1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1976 - 1986*
1	3	31	2	36	51	54	49	44	270
2	53	30	12	11	8	16	34	20	184
3	5	2	4	1	0	2	2	35	51
4	1	2	2	33	21	55	53	28	195
5	11	10	2	8	16	22	81	42	192
6	10	0	3	26	25	18	66	27	175
7	5	8	16	24	92	40	92	49	326
8	5	33	61	88	58	16	49	8	318
Total	93	116	102	227	271	223	426	2 3	1,711
Average Loan	$8,151	$9,678	$11,896	$10,327	$9,969	$12,597	$14,229	$13,982	$12,009

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

First Right Purchase Assistance Program

The First Right Purchase Assistance Program is designed to help tenants purchase units in buildings converting from rental properties to condominiums or cooperatives. Assistance is available to tenant groups when more than fifty percent of the households in the building have low to moderate incomes. Money is available to tenant groups to make an earnest-money deposit with their contracts to purchase the building, to place downpayments, to undertake rehabilitation and to do marketing to promote sales.

The program began in 1980 and has made 38 loans for a total of $5.7 million to purchase 2,512 units as of September 30, 1986. The program is funded by Community Development Block Grants. Thirty-one buildings with 2,141 units have been purchased to date under the program; two were not purchased and the loans were repaid. Of the 31 buildings purchased, 18 have been rehabilitated and permanently financed; others are in various stages of rehabilitation or refinancing.

BUILDINGS AND UNITS WITH FIRST RIGHT PURCHASE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM LOANS

Total Buildings 38 **Total Units** 2,512 **Total Loan Amount** $5,724,889

	*Fiscal Years 1980-1982**			*Fiscal Year 1983**			*Fiscal Year 1984**			*Fiscal Year 1985**			*Fiscal Year 1986*		
	Buildings	Units	Loan Amount	Buildings	Units	Loan Amount	Buildings	Unit	Loan Amount	Buildings	Unit	Loan Amount	Buildings	Unit	Loan Amount
Ward															
1	6	193	$1,475,109	1	332	$296,114	1	125	$82,000	1	17	$228,881	1	13	$165,432***
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4	182	551,953	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	93,000	2	66	24,000
5	2	35	78,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	67,500	1	30	9,300
6	2	72	366,071	1	14	85,633	0	0	0	2	230	140,000	1	51	12,300
7	4	761	754,622	1	15	182,000	0	0	0	1	10	93,050	1	12	159,650
8	2	94	288,050	0	0	0	1	224	63,281	0	0	101,583**	0	0	157,300
Total	20	1,337	$3,513,865	3	361	$563,747	3	366	$395,281	6	276	$724,014	6	172	$527,982

* Note: Revisions have been made to prior years' figures published in previous editions of *INDICES*.

** Represents additional funds for Spota, a 244 unit building shown as a loan in fiscal year 1984.

***Includes $127,000 supplemental funds for Plaza West, a 61 unit building, whose original loan was shown in fiscal year 1981.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing & Community Development

Subsidized Rental Housing by Ward, 1987

Housing assistance programs funded by the federal government have increased the number of rental housing units available to low income residents in the District of Columbia. Public housing is the largest source of subsidized housing, accounting for 40 percent of the subsidized living arrangements in the District of Columbia in 1987. Public housing facilities were constructed as early as 1941. Today, there are 11,801 units of public housing, including 302 units in scattered sites.

In 1959, the Section 202 program began providing long-term permanent mortgage financing for the construction or substantial rehabilitation of subsidized housing units for the elderly and the handicapped. All Section 202 units developed since 1974 are linked with the Section 8 rental assistance program. Section 8 ensures that income-eligible households pay no more than 30 percent of their income for rent. The difference between that rental payment and the fair market rent established by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development is paid through the Section 8 program. By 1987, in the District of Columbia, 994 units of Sections 202/8 housing had been developed.

A third source of housing assistance is the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. This federal program pays the difference between the fair market rent and 30 percent of the tenant's income. In 1987, under the Section 8 program, there are 1,138 units in existing housing throughout the District of Columbia; there are 5,421 units of Section 8 under the new construction or rehabilitation section of the program; and 636 units under the Section 8 moderate rehabilitation program.

A fourth source of housing assistance is the Sections 221(D)3 and 236 programs, which provides Federal Housing Administration insurance for the construction or rehabilitation and reduced interest cost loans for developers. Section 8 rental assistance is available at the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development's discretion to low income residents of Sections 221(D)3 and 236 housing to further reduce their rent. A total of 3,949 units of Section 221(D)3 was built in the District of Columbia and 5,632 units of Section 236 units have been constructed or rehabilitated as of 1987.

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 1987

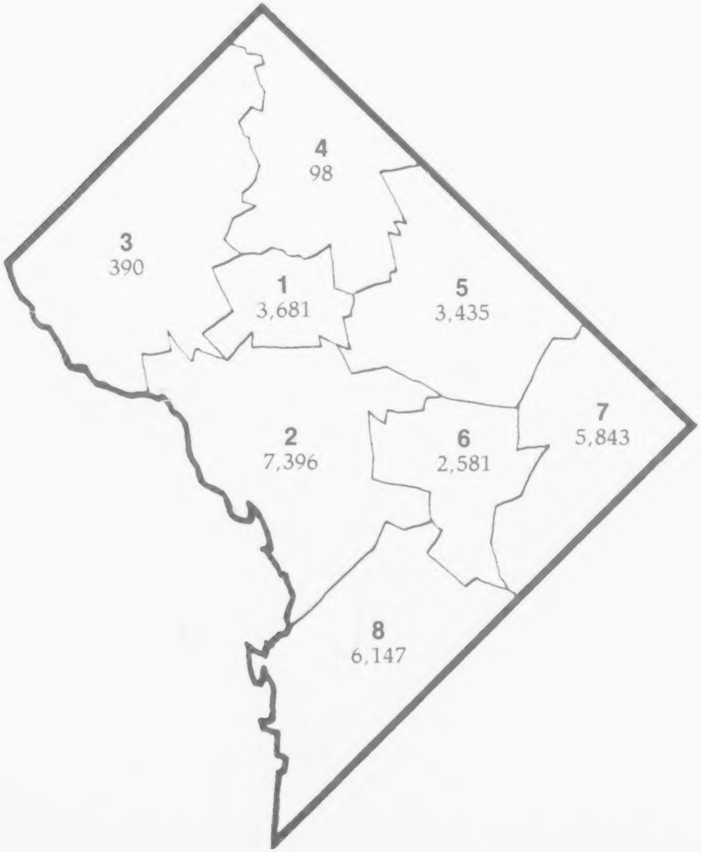
Funding Source	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Total
Section 202/8	227	292	200	0	126	149	0	0	994
Section 221(D)3	244	849	0	0	292	48	1,119	1,397	3,949
Section 236	668	1,779	0	0	1,003	402	1,239	541	5,632
Section 8:									
New Construction	1,223	976	26	0	863	637	246	1,450	5,421
Moderate Rehab.	70	122	0	0	25	133	38	248	636
Existing	110	195	4	59	135	96	96	443	1,138
Public Housing:									
In Projects	989	3,150	160	21	962	1,069	3,088	2,060	11,499
Scattered Sites	150	33	0	18	29	47	17	8	302
Total	3,681	7,396	390	98	3,435	2,581	5,843	6,147	29,571

Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, *Directory of Publicly Assisted Housing Units*, March, 1983; updated by D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development.

In 1987, there are 29,571 units of publicly assisted rental housing in the District of Columbia. The accompanying ward map shows the distribution of these units. Of the publicly assisted housing units, 25 percent is located in Ward 2, 20 percent is based in Ward 7 and 21 percent is in Ward 8. As a percent of total housing units estimated by the Office of Planning in 1985, publicly assisted housing units constituted 10.5 percent of the housing stock and nearly 16 percent of the rental housing units.

UNITS OF SUBSIDIZED RENTAL HOUSING BY WARD, 1987

Total Units = 29,571



Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, *Directory of Publicly Assisted Housing Units*, March 1983; updated by the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development.

Low Income Rental Assistance Programs

Rental assistance to low income residents is funded through both federal and District government programs. The federal Section 8 Rental Assistance Program is the largest of these programs, accounting for over 7,000 subsidized rental housing units in the District of Columbia, 4,629 units of which are administered by the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development. The program can be used for units leased in existing private market properties or in units constructed or rehabilitated especially for Section 8 rental purposes.

The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) administers all of the Section 8 existing certificate and housing voucher programs and has management and financial oversight of the Section 8 Rental Rehabilitation and Moderate Rehabilitation Programs. The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers the Section 8 program in housing constructed under the federal programs, Section 202, 221(D)(3) and 236. Administration of the Section 8 program in new construction is shared by DHCD and HUD. DHCD certifies the eligibility of households to participate in the program and identifies and certifies landlords who offer housing units within certain rent limits and in compliance with the local housing code. Tenants participating in this program pay up to 30 percent of their income toward rent.

The District has established two rental assistance programs for low income persons. The Tenant Assistance Program (TAP) was created by the *Rental Housing Act of 1985* and funded in fiscal year 1986. More than 11,000 persons applied for TAP in April 1986 and the first family found housing in September 1986. As of March 1987, 151 households were receiving TAP rental assistance. The Private Unit Leasing Program (PULP) leases apartments for residents of public housing, while their units are being modernized. Since the inception of PULP through March 1987, 97 units have been leased with an average monthly rent of $529. Similar to the federal Section 8, these locally funded and operated programs link low income households with private market housing. Tenants participating in TAP and PULP pay up to 30 percent of their income toward rent; the elderly and handicapped participating in TAP pay 25 percent of their income toward rent. The government pays the difference between the tenant's rent payment up to an allowable rent limit.

DHCD ADMINISTERED FEDERAL RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS (SECTION 8)

(As of March 1987)

HUD Assisted Rental Programs:	*Approved or Under Contract**	*Available for Lease*	*Under Lease*	*To Be Leased*	*Average Tenant Rent*	*Average Assistance*
Existing Housing:						
Voucher Program	18	18	0	18	NA	NA
Certificate Program	1,565	1,565	1,138	427	$114	$428
Moderate Rehabilitation	1,093	636	482	154	164	413
Rental Rehabilitation						
Existing Program	116	64	63	1	NA	NA
Voucher Program	392	66	66	0	NA	NA
New Construction/ Substantial Rehabilitation**	1,445	1,445	1,445	0	130	642
Total	4,629	3,794	3,194	600	—	—

DISTRICT RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(March 1987)

District Assistance Programs:	*Certificates Issued*	*Units Leased*	*Average Tenant Rent*	*Average Assistance*
Tenant Assistance Program (TAP)	613	151	$153	$378
Private Unit Leasing Program (PULP)	NA	97	156	373

* Units under contract are in projects where financial commitments have been received; units are under design or construction, but not yet available for lease and occupancy.

**New Construction/Substantial Rehabilitation figures were revised from those published in *INDICES*, 1986.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Public Housing

The District government operates 11,801 units of public housing for approximately 34,000 residents. There were 12,700 households on the public housing waiting list as of March 1987. The turnover of residents in public housing units is very low. In 1986, for example, 569 new households moved into public housing. Given the low turnover rate, it is highly unlikely that public housing can meet the total demand.

In 1986, the operating budget for public housing was $49.5 million. The federal government paid $29.7 million, or 60 percent, of the operating funds; tenant rents and other income accounted for $14 million or 28 percent of the operating budget and the District government's appropriation was $5.8 million or 12 percent. In addition to appropriating funds for operating public housing, the District government appropriates capital funds for the comprehensive modernization and renovation of public housing units. In 1986, the District government received capital authority for public housing renovations totaling $58.9 million. The investment being made in public housing capital improvements by the District government is greater on a per capita basis than that of any other jurisdiction in the country.

FINANCING PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATIONS
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984**	*1985**	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Federal Operating Funds	$19.1	$22.8	$22.2	$25.0	$26.4	$29.7	$31.5
District Appropriations	4.1	3.6	5.2	5.4	10.4	5.8	6.9
Tenants' Rent & Other Income	10.8	10.1	10.8	13.1	14.8	14.0	16.0
Total	$34.0	$36.5	$38.2	$43.5	$51.6	$49.5	$54.4

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AUTHORITY IN PUBLIC HOUSING
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Federal Grants**	$22.7	$13.8	$19.2	$4.3	$2.8	0	NA
District Authority	9.8	31.4	10.6	6.3	15.3	$58.9	$36.6
Total	$32.5	$45.2	$29.8	$10.6	$18.1	$58.9	$36.6
Total Public Housing Units	11,414	11,486	11,663	11,676	11,684	11,732	11,801
Units Comprehensively Modernized	297	0	239	206	403	480	324
Other Unit Renovations	NA	NA	NA	NA	537	902	600

* Previously published figures have been revised to reflect audited financial statements.
**Federal grants received differ from *INDICES*, 1986 due to a comprehensive review of funds received.
Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Program

The District government is investing substantial sums in capital improvements in public housing. Modernization has occurred or is planned for 5,004 units of public housing. To fund these projects, the District has appropriated $114 million of its own capital funds to supplement federal capital improvement monies and community development block grant funds. The total investment made or planned in public housing using District and federal funds since 1977 is more than $206 million. The average cost per unit of public housing being modernized is $41,260. Another $32 million of District capital improvement funds have been invested in the renovations of other units, not included in the comprehensive modernization program.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC HOUSING

Fiscal Year Approved	*Name*	*Units*	*District**	*Federal**	*Total Funding**	*Status as of 2/87*
1977	Arthur Capper Senior	297	$ 0	$10,915,961	$10,915,961	Completed 1982
1979	James Creek	239	261,840	11,814,916	12,076,756	Completed 1983
1980	Richardson Phase I Richardson Phase II	190	3,407,000	5,814,115	9,221,115	Completed 1983 Under Construction
1981	East Capitol Dwellings	577	3,716,438	18,875,130	22,591,568	Completed 1985
1982	Barry Farms Dwelling	444	22,682,926	568,891	23,251,817	Ready for Rebidding
	Benning Terrace Dwellings	274	11,234,900	196,044	11,430,944	Under Construction
	Lincoln Heights Phase I	86				Completed 1985
	Lincoln Heights Phase II	354	1,599,200	17,024,569	18,623,769	Completed 1986**
1983	Highland Dwellings	208	12,204,000	596,455	12,800,455	Design Underway
	Kenilworth/Parkside	464***	196,617	12,575,764	12,772,381	Design Underway
1984	Greenleaf Senior	215	14,593,578	937,864	15,531,442	Under Construction
1985	Frontiers	54	0	2,149,138	2,149,138	Design Underway
1986	James Apartments	151	3,492,000	202,626	3,694,626	Design Underway
	Carrollsburg	314	12,696,698	292,136	12,988,834	Design Underway
	Eastgate	230	3,400,000	91,825	3,491,825	Design Underway
	Sheridan	183	0	2,502,981	2,502,981	Design Underway
	Stanton	348	0	2,228,070	2,228,070	Design Underway
	Arthur Capper Family	296	20,878,000	4,279,735	25,157,735	Design Underway
	Arthur Capper Seventh St.	80	3,900,000	1,156,191	5,056,191	Under Construction
	Total	5,004	$114,263,197	$92,222,411	$206,485,608	

* Note that funding figures differ from those previously published in *INDICES* 1986 capital improvements. The funds include both comprehensive modernization funding and other major improvement funds.

** Except landscaping and contractor corrections.

***Includes 42 town houses planned for construction on the Parkside tract.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Energy Programs

The *Office of Energy Act of 1980,* D.C. Law 3-132, centralized the District government's energy policy-making and program coordination in the D.C. Energy Office (DCEO). The act established a 21 member Citizens Energy Advisory Committee and mandated that DCEO develop a comprehensive energy plan, to outline policies to achieve maximum effective management and use of present and future energy sources. The *Comprehensive Energy Plan* was published in May 1986 and provides a five-year guide for coordinating and implementing energy efficiency efforts in all sectors of the District of Columbia's economy.

DCEO administered 21 programs in fiscal year 1986, with a budget of $16.7 million; 85 percent of these funds went directly into the community reaching 100,000 residents. In fiscal year 1986, more than 85,498 callers received information from the D.C. Energy Hotline (724-2100). A special mission of DCEO is to administer assistance programs to those District residents most vulnerable to energy-related problems.

The D.C. Energy Bank provides grants of up to $2,500 to low income homeowners and subsidies of up to $3,500 to credit union members for loans to install major energy conservation improvements. In fiscal year 1986, the Energy Bank was responsible for energy conservation work in 570 residences; the average cost was $1,827 for the installation of insulation, storm windows and other energy conserving measures.

The D.C. Energy Office certifies consumers as being income eligible for discounts from local utilities. In fiscal year 1986, DCEO certified 13,690 households as eligible for the Residential Aid Rider, which provides a discount on monthly electric bills. A discount program for natural gas customers, known as the Residential Essential Service program, began in December 1986, offering a discount on the first 150 therms of natural gas consumed in the four-month period December through March. For telephone customers aged 65 years and older, there is Economy II Telephone Service, a program charging $4 a month for 60 calls.

The Energy Office, while addressing the short and long term energy needs of the community, is also promoting efficient and economical energy use in District government buildings, vehicles and operations. DCEO initiated a facility energy audit program in 1979, that coupled with a 50-50 matching grants program resulted in considerable energy cost avoidance for schools, hospitals and District government facilities. This and other related public and private programs have led to an estimated savings in 1986 of 49 trillion BTUs.

COST AVOIDANCE THROUGH ENERGY CONSERVATION

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
City-wide Conservation Program (In Millions)	$190	$214	$220	$339	$345	$318	$343
Schools and Hospitals, included above (In Thousands)	$4,448	$4,046	$208	$504	$231	$162	$114
BTUs Saved through Conservation (In Trillions)	13	15	45	47	48	49	49

Source: D.C. Energy Office

Energy Programs, *continued*

The federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides financial assistance to low income residents to pay utility bills. In fiscal year 1986, the D.C. Energy Office provided over $6 million in LIHEAP funds for heating and cooling financial assistance to 16,544 households. Of the households served, 33 percent lived in Wards Five and Eight; 50 percent was elderly householders. LIHEAP payments go directly to the utility companies for homeowners, who were 30 percent of the households served. For renters, who were the other 70 percent of the households in the program, the LIHEAP payment is made directly to the utility vendor if the renter pays the bill directly. If the utility expenses are included in the rent, the LIHEAP payment goes directly to the renter. The average heating payment in fiscal year 1986 was $327 and the average cooling payment was $42 per household.

The Complementary Energy Assistance Program (CEAP) authorized in 1982 by D.C. Law 4-101, provides monthly energy grants to the working poor with children. In fiscal year 1986, CEAP provided assistance grants to an average monthly caseload of 3,014 families, whose AFDC benefits were terminated or denied. CEAP payments totaled $2.8 million in fiscal year 1986.

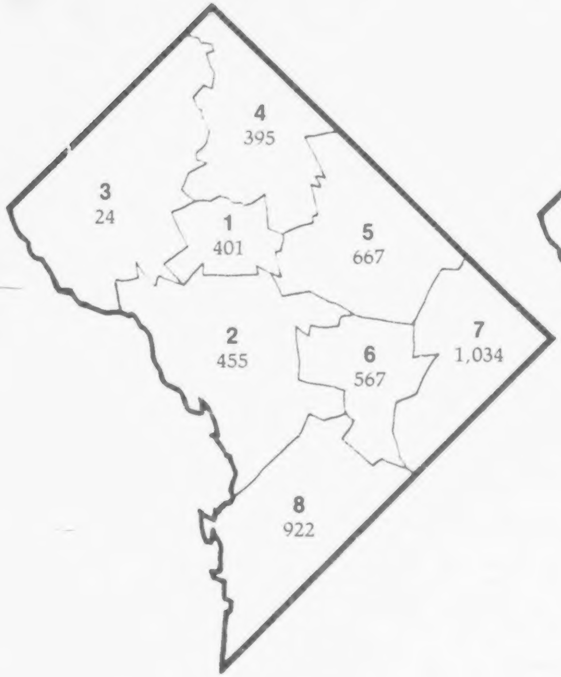
HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED BY ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Households Assisted by LIHEAP:						
Heating	10,574	10,670	13,310	14,471	16,544	14,000
Cooling	4,374	5,357	7,525	9,330	10,509	5,000
Crisis Intervention	3,824	2,149	2,087	1,987	2,006	2,000
Low Cost Weatherization Repair Recipients	1,939*	3,253*	3,213*	520	570	500
Complementary Energy Assistance Program:						
Average Monthly Caseload	2,038	2,246	2,454	2,273	3,014	2,975
Average Monthly Payment	$108	$90	$81	$79	$78	$75

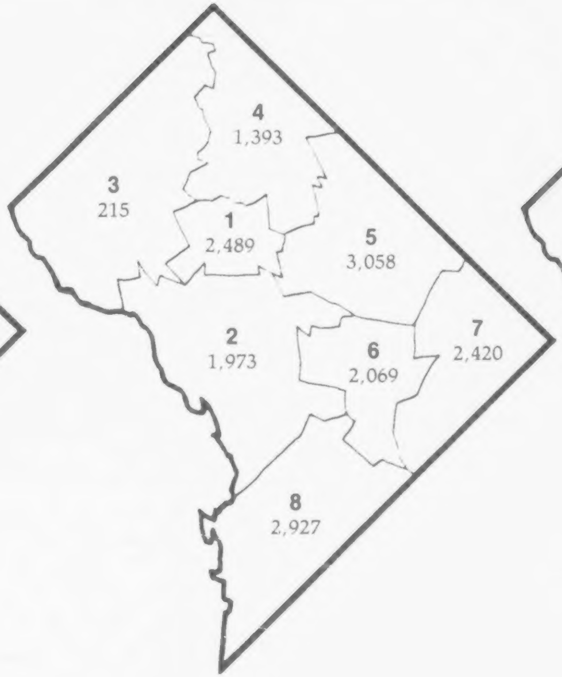
*Program participation was high due to the distribution of energy conservation kits.

Source: D.C. Energy Office

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING COMPLEMENTARY ENERGY ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1986


4
395
3
24
1
401
5
667
2
455
6
567
7
1,034
8
922

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING LIHEAP HEATING ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1986


4
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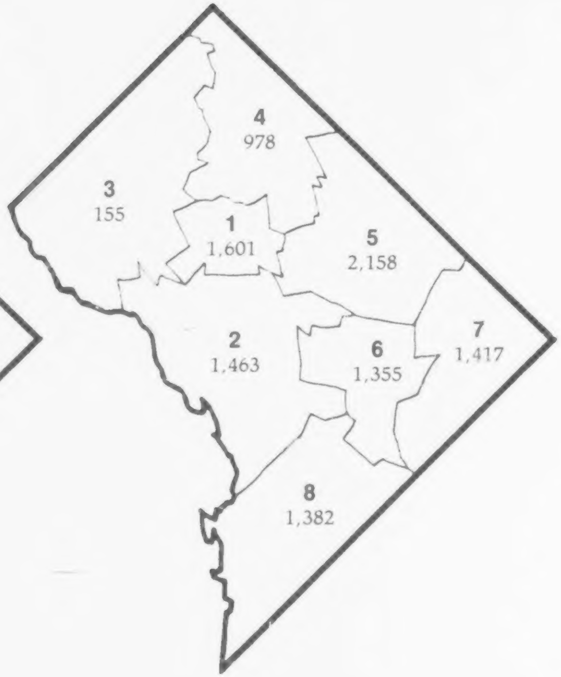
3
215
1
2,489
5
3,058
2
1,973
6
2,069
7
2,420
8
2,927

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING LIHEAP COOLING ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1986


4
978
3
155
1
1,601
5
2,158
2
1,463
6
1,355
7
1,417
8
1,382

Source: D.C. Energy Office

Human Services

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The Family Place

Maternal and Infant Care at the Family Place

Clients in Human Services' Programs

Over 173,000 individuals received services in fiscal year 1985 from 11 programs administered by the Department of Human Services (DHS). This unduplicated count of persons included recipients of income support programs, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Public Assistance (GPA) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). In addition, persons enrolled in the Medicaid and Medical Charities health benefits programs were included. Other persons received food stamps, foster care, Social Services Block Grant reimbursed services, mental health care, public health services and vocational rehabilitation services. Medicaid was the largest single program in 1985, with a total of 119,255 persons. The Food Stamp Program was the second largest program in terms of participation in fiscal year 1985.

Analysis of the unduplicated count of clients reveals certain patterns of service utilization. The most frequent combination of services used in fiscal year 1985 involved 41,568 persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid and Food Stamps. Another 17,797 persons received Aid to Dependent Children and Medicaid, but no Food Stamps. The third most frequent program combination was health only, with 13,623 persons receiving services from the Ambulatory Health Care Administration of DHS. The complete analysis included 438 different program combinations. The 10 program combinations with the largest participation are shown below, accounting for 126,373 persons or 73 percent of the persons in the 11 DHS programs examined.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS BY PROGRAM
Fiscal Year 1985

	Count of Persons	*Percent of Total*
Total	**173,161**	100.0%
Medicaid*	119,255	68.9%
Food Stamps	89,715	51.8
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	82,447	47.6
Public Health	37,614	21.7
Supplemental Security Income	19,673	11.4
Medical Charities*	13,749	7.9
Social Services Block Grant (i.e. Day Care)	12,293	7.1
Rehabilitation Services	9,868	5.7
General Public Assistance	8,203	4.7
Mental Health	4,167	2.4
Foster Care	2,251	1.3

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
IN TOP TEN DHS PROGRAM COMBINATIONS
Fiscal Year 1985

	Count of Persons	*Percent of Total*
AFDC, Medicaid & Food Stamps	41,568	24.0%
AFDC & Medicaid	17,797	10.3
Health only	13,623	7.9
Medicaid only	11,275	6.5
AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps & Health	9,992	5.8
SSI & Medicaid	8,545	4.9
Food Stamps only	7,963	4.6
Social Services only	5,566	3.2
SSI, Medicaid & Food Stamps	5,193	3.0
Medicaid & Food Stamps	4,846	2.8

*Includes all persons certified as eligible for the program, regardless of whether they used a health service for which reimbursement was made.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Income Assistance

The Department of Human Services is responsible for administering income support programs for those families, children and adults, whose incomes fall below certain minimum levels of economic self-sufficiency. The largest of these programs is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The AFDC program is jointly funded by federal and state governments. This financial aid program was enacted by Congress as a part of the *Social Security Act of 1935.* AFDC provides financial aid for children who have been deprived of parental support, because of the death, incapacity, continued absence, underemployment or unemployment of one or both parents. Financial assistance levels vary by family size and are established by the Council of the District of Columbia according to a standard of need. Income and asset tests are applied to determine eligibility.

The District government continues to fully fund benefits to those persons who were eliminated from the federal program by the 1981 welfare reform enacted by Congress. Included among the groups of persons, who continue to receive income assistance at 100 percent District expense, are 18, 19 and 20 year old individuals attending college or training programs; women who have no other children and are in their first two trimesters of pregnancy; and children of a principal wage earner who is unemployed as a result of a strike. In 1986, these participants accounted for 430 cases of the average monthly caseload. The District government also provides energy assistance to the working poor who are no longer eligible for AFDC. Two AFDC payment increases took effect in 1986 — a seven percent increase in April and a four percent increase in October. Total expenditures for AFDC in fiscal year 1986 were $77.2 million of which the District government paid 51 percent. D.C. Law 6-106 established an automatic cost of living adjustment for AFDC benefits. Each October, the AFDC benefit will be adjusted by the Consumer Price Index.

In fiscal year 1986, the AFDC program had a monthly average caseload of 21,325. The 41,907 child recipients comprise 75 percent of all AFDC recipients. The level of AFDC program participation was nearly 25 percent lower in 1986 than in 1981.

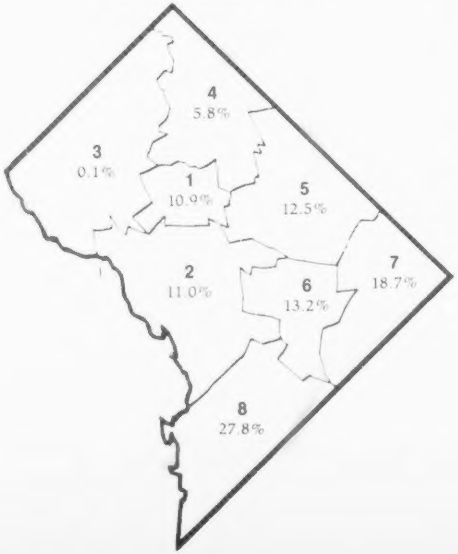
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982**	*1983**	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Average Monthly:							
Recipients	80,312	71,110	67,100	61,270	58,369	55,195	52,600
Children	55,008	48,491	46,210	44,740	43,421	41,907	39,900
Cases	28,326	27,141	25,600	23,514	22,472	21,325	20,400
Payment per month	$259	$266	$274	$273	$294	$302	$321
District funds (in millions)	$44.0	$43.2	$41.6	$38.6	$40.6	$39.5	$40.0
Total AFDC Payments (In millions)	$88.0	$86.4	$83.2	$76.0	$79.2	$77.2	$78.6

*Provisional

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD AFDC RECIPIENTS
December 1986*



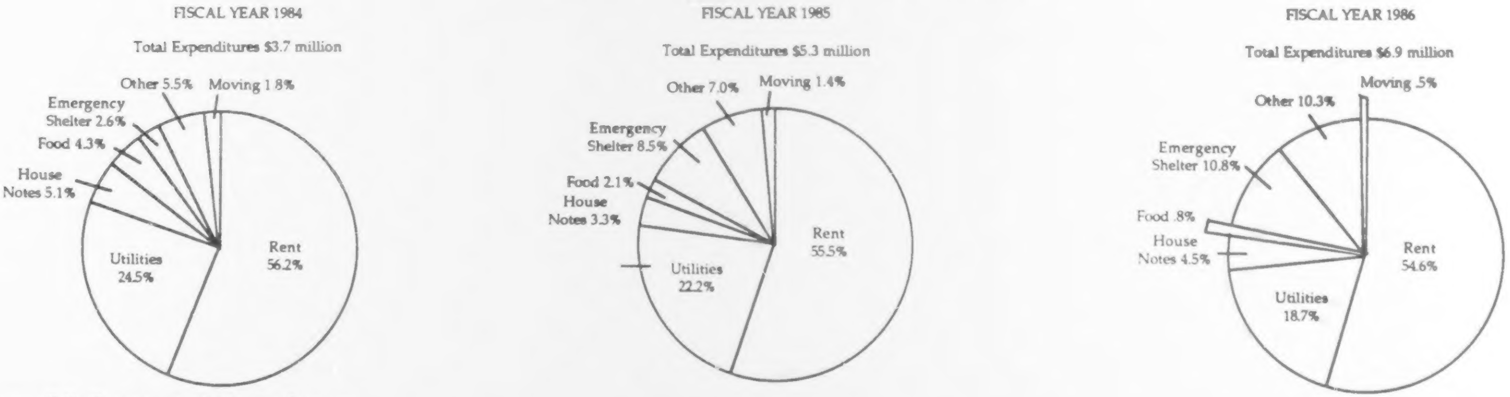
General Public Assistance (GPA) is a local program funded 100 percent by District government appropriations. It provides income support to childless individuals and couples, between the ages of 18 and 65, who are unable to work because of short-term, medically determined, physical or mental incapacity and who do not have sufficient financial resources to meet their basic needs. Monthly cash assistance is also provided to individuals awaiting a determination from the Social Security Administration that they are eligible for Supplemental Security Income, a program for the totally and permanently disabled. A third group of GPA recipients is children under 18 years of age, not supported by their parents and not living with a relative who can qualify for the AFDC program. The income and asset criteria for GPA are similar to those for AFDC. The average monthly caseload for GPA has been more than 5,000 cases in each of the last six years. In 1986, GPA expenditures totaled $13.6 million.

Emergency Assistance (EA) is a financial grant to an individual or family to meet an emergency situation that would result in deprivation of basic necessities. A person threatened with eviction for non-payment of rent could have the rent paid by the EA program. For families with children, who meet the income and asset criteria of the AFDC program, the EA payment is shared equally by the District and federal governments. In fiscal year 1986, $1.2 million was received from the federal government. For all other individuals, the EA program is supported from District government appropriations only. Rent payments accounted for 54.6 percent of the total $6.9 million emergency assistance expenditures in fiscal year 1986. The other 45.4 percent of the expenditures went toward utilities, house notes, food and emergency shelter.

INCOME SUPPORT

(FY)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
General Public Assistance							
Cases	5,844	5,282	5,416	5,483	5,321	5,162	5,075
Monthly payment	$188	$193	$196	$199	$217	$221	$233
Total Expenditures (In millions)	$13.1	$12.1	$12.5	$13.1	$13.9	$13.6	$13.3
Emergency Assistance							
Cases Approved	2,721	5,153	9,099	12,508	11,882	11,888	12,200
Average Grant	$473	$311	$216	$308	$434	$655	$755

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENT PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF PAYMENT


FISCAL YEAR 1984

Total Expenditures $3.7 million

FISCAL YEAR 1985

Total Expenditures $5.3 million

FISCAL YEAR 1986

Total Expenditures $6.9 million

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Income Assistance, *continued*

Income support to the indigent aged, blind and disabled is provided through the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, which the District government supplements for persons who are living independently, as well as in community residence facilities. The average annual SSI caseload varies slightly from year to year. In fiscal year 1986, the maximum federal SSI payment was $336 for a single person and $504 for couples when both the husband and wife are eligible. The District government supplements this payment: $15 for persons living independently and living in Medicaid-reimbursed institutions; $132 for clients in small community residential facilities and $242 for up to 250 clients in large community residence facilities. The operators of the facilities receive the federal SSI and District supplement, less a personal needs allowance, which the individual keeps for incidental expenses.

Upon placement in a nursing home or other long-term care facility, the SSI payment stops. Due to the income and asset limitations of SSI, some recipients who are at first eligible, later become ineligible. SSI eligibility is withdrawn if a recipient is judged no longer totally and permanently disabled by the federal Social Security Administration. The number of persons receiving SSI has been fairly constant over the last five years, with 15,959 recipients in 1986.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Average Annual Number of Recipients						
Aged, 65 years & over	3,750	3,807	3,723	4,052	3,992	4,000
Blind	196	201	206	214	219	230
Disabled	10,047	10,357	10,786	11,427	11,748	12,000
Total	13,993	14,365	14,715	15,693	15,959	16,230
Average Monthly Government Expenditures (In Millions)						
Federal	$2.7	$3.0	$3.0	$3.4	$3.6	3.7
District Supplement	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5
Total	$3.0	$3.3	$3.3	$3.8	$4.0	$4.2
Average Monthly Payment to Individuals*						
Aged, 65 years & over	$138.70	$148.60	$154.88	$146.80	$147.63	$151.02
Blind	215.51	230.72	267.65	270.10	265.68	269.99
Disabled	233.91	252.04	263.52	274.31	271.04	295.71

*Note: Amounts include federal and District government contributions.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Social Security Administration Bulletin.*
D.C. Department of Human Services

Services for the Elderly

Programs and services designed to specifically meet the needs of elderly District residents are provided by government and private organizations. Many of the District government's services for elderly residents are funded by the D.C. Office on Aging. This office administers the federal *Older Americans Act* as well as a major portion of District government appropriations for elderly services. Local funding for these services has increased 206 percent between fiscal years 1982 and 1987 while federal funds have increased by only 13 percent. In fiscal year 1986, the total resources of the Office on Aging amounted to $15.4 million which included $12 million in District and federal funds along with $3.4 million in matching funds or in-kind services from its grantees and from other District government agencies. Of these funds, 96.4 percent was used for direct services. Services are allocated according to the functioning levels of recipients. In fiscal year 1986, $3.4 million was allocated for the independent elderly; $7.7 million, to provide for the semi-independent; and nearly $3 million, for services to the dependent elderly.

In addition to the Office on Aging's budget, many other sources of government funds exist for senior citizen programs. In 1985, the most recent year for which data are available, Social Security income benefits provided $27 million to 67,593 District elderly residents and in 1986, Supplemental Social Security Income provided an additional $12 million to 3,992 poor elderly persons. In fiscal year 1986, over $281 million of Medicare and an estimated $88 million of Medicaid funds paid for the health services received by the elderly. Additionally, programs in 1986 totaling nearly $20 million in the Department of Human Services and $12.4 million in the Department of Housing and Community Development were dedicated to meeting the needs of the elderly. The Department of Recreation and Energy Office also sponsor programs for elderly residents. The elderly are eligible for reduced property taxes and also pay reduced fares on Metrorail and Metrobus.

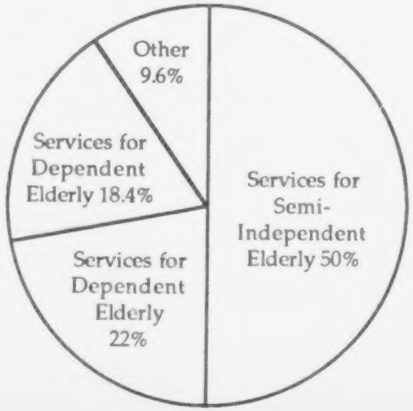
Private sector businesses also provide older District residents with services. Merchants offer discounts through the Mayor's Golden Washingtonian Club to maximize the buying power of the elderly. Participating merchants numbered 1,400 in fiscal year 1986 with senior membership at 86,000. In 1986 membership in this discount buying club was expanded to include elderly tourists and suburban seniors who visit the District of Columbia.

EXPENDITURES OF THE OFFICE ON AGING
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Federal	$3.8	$4.0	$4.1	$4.2	$4.1	$4.3
District	3.4	4.7	5.2	6.2	7.9	10.4
Total	$7.2	$8.7	$9.3	$10.4	$12.0	$14.7

Source: D.C. Office on Aging

EXPENDITURES BY SERVICE CATEGORY
Fiscal Year 1986
$15,366,048



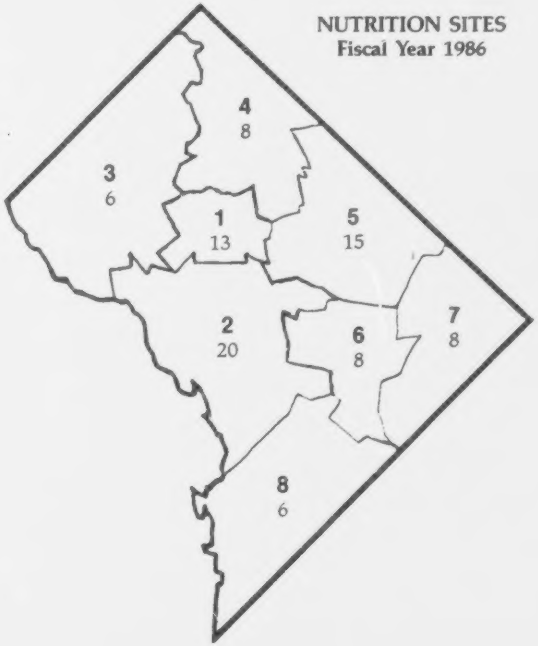
Services for the Elderly, *continued*

Most of the services of the Office on Aging are provided through the Senior Service Network composed of churches, universities and non-profit organizations. As network members, the groups are awarded grants to provide services on a neighborhood level to help older persons maintain independence and remain active participants in community life. In fiscal year 1986, the network grew from 40 to 42 agencies. Programs and services were also expanded in 1986. Nutritional sites were in 84 location in 1986. Included among the new programs are: AL Care which assists persons with Alzheimer's disease by providing medical linkage and homemaker/respite care; the Life Safety System, an automated alert system which links by telephone the Fire Department for emergency assistance to medically at-risk and mobility-impaired elderly persons in their homes; the "Never too Old to Learn," literacy program which operates at six sites and a seven-bed emergency shelter for the abused, neglected or exploited elderly.

Through the activities of the Commission on Aging, elderly residents can be involved in the planning and implementation of services and programs which serve their population group. The Commission serves as a citizen's advisory group to the Mayor, District Council, the Office on Aging and as an advocate for the elderly. During fiscal year 1986, the commission provided testimony before the Public Service Commission against rate increases by utility companies, sponsored a city-wide conference on health care issues affecting the elderly, convened public meetings in each ward to review the State Plan on Aging and advocated for several consumer-related issues in health, transportation and banking.

PROGRAM & SERVICE SITES OPERATED BY OFFICE ON AGING GRANTEES

	Fiscal Year	
Nutritional Supportive Service Sites	1985	1986
Nutritional Supportive Services Sites	59	64
Senior Centers with Nutrition Sites	13	15
Day Care Programs with Nutrition Sites	5	5
Total	77	84
Other Programs		
Advocacy Ombudsman	4	4
Emergency Shelter Program**	—	1
Health Services	3	4
Legal Services	2	2
Minor Home Repairs	2	2
Outreach*	1	1
Transportation	2	2
Life Safety System**	—	1
Literacy**	—	6
Total	14	23



NUTRITION SITES
Fiscal Year 1986

* Although there is only one program whose primary focus is outreach, it is also a component within the nutrition supportive services program, senior centers and case assessment/case management programs.

**New programs in Fiscal Year 1986.

Source: D.C. Office on Aging

Services provided to the elderly reflect the diverse needs of this population group. For the more independent elderly, multi-purpose senior centers provide recreational and social activities, congregate meals, educational and employment opportunities. Semi-independent elderly persons are provided in-home support services such as heavy house cleaning, day care programs to promote physical and mental health maintenance, minor home repairs and nutritional services in a congregate setting. For the dependent elderly who have chronic illnesses or are disabled or recently discharged from a hospital, a combination of health care, homemaker/in-home support, home delivered meals and transportation services are available.

In fiscal year 1986, 22,230 persons, 21 percent of the total District of Columbia population aged 60 years and older, were served by the Office on Aging and its grantees. Approximately 2,575 persons were new, first-time participants in fiscal year 1986. The service recipients' average age was 72 years; two-thirds were women and 50 percent of the recipients lived alone. More than a million meals were served, 804,293 in congregate sites and 300,776 to the homebound elderly. The number of persons receiving services from the Office on Aging and its grantees increased for all services. The volume of services delivered increased in certain programs. The number of home delivered meals in fiscal year 1986 was 72 percent greater than in fiscal year 1983; in-home support services in fiscal year 1986 increased by 54 percent over fiscal year 1983 and services provided at senior citizen centers grew by 67 percent for the same period.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SERVICES FROM THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

(FY)	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
In-Home Support*	4,945	7,851	8,015	8,313	9,477
Home Delivered Meals	2,329	2,209	2,272	2,943	3,000
Case Assessment & Management	688	800	1,151	1,462	1,500
Senior Citizen Center Participants	3,500	5,595	7,133	8,165	8,941
Geriatric Day Care/Day Treatment Participants	484	319	333	343	374
Congregate Meals	8,108	8,370	8,212	8,513	8,713
Washington Elderly & Handicapped Transportaion Service	4,517	863	1,104	1,493	2,500
Washington Seniors Wellness Center	—	—	382	474	600
Unduplicated Count of Persons Served	10,889	18,551	19,655	22,230	25,565

UNITS OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

(FY)	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
In-Home Support*	71,069	90,157	93,877	109,119	582,497
Home Delivered Meals	175,024	233,097	257,225	300,776	310,800
Case Assessment & Management	14,284	18,819	20,461	22,535	22,768
Senior Citizen Centers	670,658	1,061,467	1,088,049	1,117,002	1,022,086
Geriatric Day Care and Day Treatment	34,652	33,254	33,835	31,566	35,495
Congregate Meals**	629,344	672,907	821,517	804,293	830,000
Washington Elderly & Handicapped Transportation Service	54,760	92,208	139,470	173,404	356,000
Washington Seniors Wellness Center***	—	—	5,328	16,880	30,000

* In-home support includes homemaker, home health aide, visiting nurse and telephone reassurance services.

** Due to a change in reporting the units of services were slightly less in 1986 than 1985.

***New program in 1985.

Source: D.C. Office on Aging

Services for Latino Residents

The Latino community in the District of Columbia is heterogeneous, composed of Latinos from all 21 Spanish-speaking countries in the world, as well as U.S. born citizens of Hispanic descent. With the escalation of the civil wars in Central America, there has been an influx of thousands of Central Americans during the 1980s, particularly from El Salvador. The new arrivals have settled in the District of Columbia in the neighborhoods of Adams Morgan, Mount Pleasant and Columbia Heights. The presence of Latinos is evidenced in new churches, stores, restaurants and other businesses catering to the needs of the newcomers. Many immigrants find work in the expanding services sector or in the construction trades.

An indicator of the magnitude of the influx of immigrants is Latino enrollment in the D.C. Public Schools. From school year 1981-1982 to 1986-1987, Latino enrollment increased 70 percent. In the 1986-1987 school year, 3,063 Latinos were enrolled in pre-kindergarten through 12th grade and 1,988 Latinos were in adult education programs. Another measure of growth in the Latino community is found in the birth statistics. In 1985, there were 565 live births to Latino residents. More than 66 percent of the Latino mothers were from Central America, while only 1.4 percent were U.S. citizens.

The Mayor's Office on Latino Affairs (OLA) was created in 1976 by D.C. Law 1-86, The *District of Columbia Latino Community Development Act*. OLA's role is to ensure that District government agencies develop the capacity to equitably deliver services to Latino residents. Because many new arrivals speak little or no English, a principal part of OLA's mission is to help overcome the language and cultural barriers that impair their use of government services. In March 1986, the Mayor designated OLA to coordinate the Latino Initiative. The Latino Initiative was undertaken by 19 District agencies in response to recommendations developed by an ad hoc coalition of more than 50 representatives of community-based organizations. Through the Latino Initiative, funding has been increased to bilingual programs in community agencies. The Metropolitan Police Department hired 45 Latinos and the Recreation Department established a bilingual summer day camp. For fiscal year 1987, funds have been appropriated for 36 positions in eight District government agencies to hire bilingual staff for direct service positions.

On November 6, 1986, President Ronald Reagan signed the *Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986*. The act provides amnesty and the opportunity for undocumented aliens to become residents provided they can prove continuous residency in this country since before January 1, 1982. Those who arrived after this date are feeling the effects of the law's sanctions and are facing an uncertain future. Therefore, OLA's challenge will be to find innovative ways to help the Latino community through this difficult period.

LATINO ENROLLMENT IN D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

	School Year					
	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Pre - K thru 12th Grade	1,427	1,118	2,142	2,335	2,561	3,063
Adult Education	1,538	1,564	1,541	2,023	1,973	1,988
Total	**2,965**	**2,682**	**3,683**	**4,358**	**4,534**	**5,051**

*Includes U.S. and foreign-born Latino children, who are identified as a "language minority" by the Bilingual Division of D.C. Public Schools. Note that the definition of children has been revised from *INDICES* 1986.

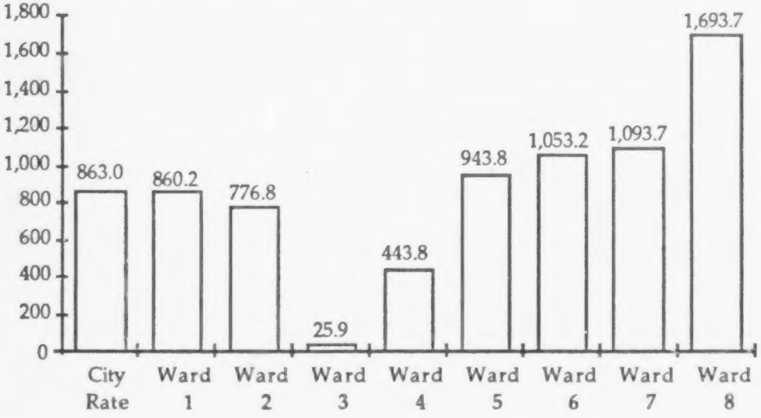
Sources: D.C. Office on Latino Affairs
D.C. Public Schools

Food Stamps

The District government's Department of Human Services administers the federally funded Food Stamp program. The program, which is the largest of several food and nutrition programs operated in the District of Columbia, issues coupons which are used as money to purchase food. Food Stamp eligibility is determined by "households," which is usually all the people at the same address who buy and prepare food together. To qualify for this program, a household must have limited financial resources; a financial resource is defined as something that is available for immediate cash use. The amount of Food Stamps a household receives depends on the size of the household and its income. In 1986, 45 percent of the Food Stamp recipients also received public assistance; the other 55 percent of the caseload was comprised of the working poor or elderly households.

In fiscal year 1986, Food Stamp coupons valued at $37 million were issued to residents of the District. This expenditure amounted to an average monthly allotment of about $111 per household. As of December 1986, there were 54,100 Food Stamp recipients. This meant that there were 863 Food Stamp recipients for every 10,000 persons in the District of Columbia. The ward distribution of Food Stamp recipients shows that Ward 3 had the lowest utilization of Food Stamps and Ward 8 had the highest.

FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS
PER 10,000 POPULATION BY WARD
(December 1986)



Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM RECIPIENTS

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Average Monthly Recipients	92,498	89,802	82,334	73,822	69,209	66,000
Percent Public Assistance Recipients	64.8%	53.3%	44.3%	44.7%	45.2%	NA
Percent Nonpublic Assistance Recipients	35.2%	47.7%	55.7%	55.3%	54.8%	NA
Average Monthly Household Allotment	NA	$98	$109	$109	$111	$110
Total Value of Food Stamps Distributed to District Residents (In Millions)	$44.6	$46.3	$42.5	$39.6	$37.0	$34.8

Nutrition Programs

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides nutritious food supplements and health care services to improve the health and nutritional status of high risk pregnant, breast-feeding and postpartum women for six months, and infants and children up to the age of five years. All services provided are based on the recommendation of a health care professional. Food supplements are provided in the form of food vouchers, which low income participants use to purchase specific types and quantities of foods such as whole milk and infant formula. WIC services are provided as an adjunct to ongoing health care and include instruction in basic nutrition and health care. The program began in June 1981 and served 11,947 persons in 1982, the first full year of operation. In 1986, more than 17,000 women, infants and children were provided WIC services. In 1985, the program was modified to target the highest risk individuals: pregnant teenagers and low birthweight infants. WIC eligibles at lesser risk were referred to the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides monthly food packages to low income pregnant, postpartum and breast-feeding women and to infants and children up to the age of six. These food packages are supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A major component of this program is nutrition education. Information is provided to program participants through one-on-one counseling and group sessions. Federal law has now expanded the program to include persons aged 60 years and over. This component is being implemented in fiscal year 1987.

NUTRITION PROGRAM RECIPIENTS

(FY)	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
WIC Program						
Women	3,980	5,415	5,225	4,679	4,865	5,310
Infants	4,038	6,617	6,832	6,777	6,884	7,341
Children	3,929	5,935	6,892	6,398	5,649	5,790
Total Recipients	**11,947**	**17,967**	**18,949**	**17,854**	**17,398**	**18,441**
Commodity Supplemental Food*						
Women	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,082	3,200
Infant	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,096	2,100
Children	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,990	7,000
Elderly**	—	—	—	—	—	5,500
Total Recipients					**12,168**	**17,800**
Average Recipients per Month	7,579	7,100	7,050	7,124	7,000	8,000

* The data have been modified to reflect an unduplicated count of CSFP recipients in fiscal year 1986.

**Elderly component is being implemented in fiscal year 1987.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Programs for Child Development

As women with children increase their participation in the labor force, the demand for programs for children of pre-school age and for before and after school child care grows. In fiscal year 1986, the District government established the Office of Early Childhood Development to create a comprehensive approach to child development services. The Child Development Coordinating Committee, an intragovernmental group of agencies involved in providing child care services was also created at this time to ensure coordination in both the public and private sectors. The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs which is responsible for enforcing the District's regulation governing operation of child care facilities, reported that in fiscal year 1986, 312 licensed homes and 314 licensed centers with a total capacity of 17,120 were licensed. In addition, there were programs in private and public schools. District public schools had an enrollment of 3,511 children in pre-school and pre-kindergarten programs as of October 1986.

Subsidies are provided by the District government for a range of child care programs for the children of poor and low-salaried parents who work or who are in training programs. Total DHS expenditures for subsidized child care were $15 million in fiscal year 1986 for 6,512 placements. These slots were available for infant care, before and after school care, pre-school programs in licensed centers, family homes and in the home of the child. For developmentally disabled children between the ages of two and six, free placements are provided. District residents can claim an income tax credit for child and dependent care expenses. In 1985, 33,589 returns were filed claiming a total of $5.3 million for child and dependent care credits.

FACILITIES WITH CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

(FY)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Planned 1987
Licensed Homes	214	213	260	280	312	450
Licensed Centers	256	267	272	290	314	435
Capacity in Licensed Homes	856	852	1,040	1,260	1,420	1,972
Capacity in Licensed Centers	13,782	14,697	14,444	14,556	15,700	17,250
Total Slots	**14,638**	**15,549**	**15,484**	**15,816**	**17,120**	**19,222**

(As of October)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Public School Enrollment						
Pre-School	242	134	109	220	106	NA
Pre K & Kindergarten	2,930	3,015	3,265	3,309	3,405	NA
Total	**3,172**	**3,149**	**3,374**	**3,529**	**3,511**	**NA**

DHS SUBSIDIZED DAY CARE*

(FY)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Planned 1987
Subsidized Day Care Slots	5,438	5,280	5,603	5,948	6,512	6,739
Average Monthly Use	4,694	4,890	5,435	5,831	6,200	6,689

*Subsidies provided by the Department of Human Services, excludes other subsidy programs provided by the Department of Recreation and Department of Employment Services.

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Public Schools

Services for Vulnerable Children

The Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Act, D.C. Law 2-22, as amended by the *Child Abuse Reform Act of 1984,* D.C. Law 5-196, is a far-reaching statute designed to protect children from abuse and neglect. The District government operates a twenty-four hour, seven-day-a-week Child Protective Services Unit to receive reports of child abuse and neglect. This unit is located in the Child and Family Service Division in the Department of Human of Services. The District government is empowered to remove children from their parents, guardians or other persons, where there is evidence of substantial danger to the life or well-being of the child.

The Child Protective Services Unit investigates all reports regarding child abuse and neglect. In the course of the investigation, the unit determines the number of children in the family at risk and either substantiates or refutes the report of abuse or neglect. In fiscal year 1986, the number of abuse reports as well as the number of substantiated cases decreased from fiscal year 1985 levels. The number of child neglect reports and the number of neglect cases substantiated increased in this same period.

Where possible, the Child and Family Services Division provides assistance to enable children to remain in the home or to return when their safety is assured. Counseling, medical and mental health assistance, day care and emergency financial help are available. When children must be removed from their homes because of abuse or neglect, they are placed with foster families, in group homes or residential treatment facilities. The District government pays for total support of these children during the period they are in protective custody.

CHILD PROTECTION REGISTER
REPORTS INVESTIGATED AND SUBSTANTIATED

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Abuse Reports					
Families	888	832	722	661	651
Children At-Risk	1,133	1,136	1,854	876	837
Abuse Reports Substantiated*	295	324	282	446	311
Neglect Reports					
Families	2,209	2,875	2,760	2,745	3,480
Children At-Risk	4,306	5,494	5,249	5,094	6,437
Neglect Reports Substantiated*	1,357	1,818	1,493	1,628	1,779

*Note: The count is of families where abuse or neglect is substantiated.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Foster Care

For children who are relinquished by their parents and/or committed by the court, the District government arranges for their placements in foster family homes, group homes and residential treatment facilities. Nearly half of the children in foster care have special educational, medical or psychological needs. Services for these children are provided through a consortium of specialized foster homes as well as in group homes and residential treatment facilities.

It is the policy of the District government to move children in foster care back to their natural families or into adoption within two years of their placement. For those children who reach the age of 18 while still in care, the District's policy is to assist them to become independent. In fiscal year 1986, District government foster care and adoption expenditures were approximately $29.9 million which included nearly $6 million from the federal government and other reimbursements. The cost of maintaining a child in a foster family home was approximately $2,800; in a specialized foster home, $6,200 per child and in a group home or residential treatment facility, $21,000.

FOSTER CARE

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Average Monthly Caseload						
Family Foster Home	2,840	2,319	2,234	1,293	1,187	934
Specialized Foster Home	NA	NA	NA	514	501	506
Group Homes/Residential Treatment	NA	NA	NA	478	516	490
Total Children	**2,840**	**2,319**	**2,234**	**2,285**	**2,204**	**1,930**

ADOPTIONS OF FOSTER CHILDREN

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Final Adoptions Decreed by Courts	59	85	66	72	78	85
Children Placed on Subsidized Adoptions*	54	74	59	69	80	92
Total Children on Subsidized Adoptions	NA	219	285	365	446	513

*Note that children may be placed in interlocutory subsidized adoptions prior to the finalization of adoptions.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Foster Care, *continued*

In fiscal year 1986, 698 children entered foster care. The primary reasons cited were either the child was left without adult supervision or there was evidence of child abuse or neglect. In fiscal year 1986, 687 children left foster care, with 40.7 percent returning to their parents and 24.9 percent to other relatives. Of the total number who left foster care, youths 18 years or older who had achieved independence were 12.2 percent. Final adoption decrees were approved by the court for 78 foster care children. A total of 80 foster care children was placed in subsidized adoption, bringing the subsidized adoption caseload at the end of fiscal year 1986 to 446 children.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR CHILDREN ENTERING FOSTER CARE

	Fiscal Year		
	1984	*1985*	*1986*
Total Children	**669**	**613**	**698**
Left without adult supervision	17.3%	13.7%	15.3%
Abuse of child	11.8	17.1	12.6
Parent with emotional problems	9.9	8.2	8.1
Parent is substance abuser	8.8	9.6	8.6
Child abandoned	8.2	7.2	8.3
Lack of parental skills	7.3	4.7	7.6
Parent diagnosed as mentally ill	6.9	8.2	4.6
Homeless	5.2	5.5	4.9
Parent physically ill	3.9	2.1	3.3
Parent deceased	3.3	2.3	2.8
Unable to control child	2.1	2.3	3.7
Relinquished child	1.9	3.1	1.6
Unable to provide	1.6	2.4	2.9
Other*	11.8	13.6	15.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR CHILDREN LEAVING FOSTER CARE

	Fiscal Year		
	1984	*1985*	*1986*
Total Children	**612**	**609**	**687**
Returned to parents	43.0%	47.2%	40.7%
Custody to other relatives	24.3	15.8	24.9
Independence achieved	15.7	13.0	12.2
Adoption finalized	7.2	11.9	11.3
Other**	9.8	12.1	10.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Includes children whose specific needs exceeded parents ability to provide; no reason given.

**Includes custody being transferred to another agency, commitment to Youth Services Administration facilities and death.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Vital Statistics — Births

In 1986, births to residents of the District of Columbia totaled 10,043. This figure represents a two percent increase over births in 1985 and a nine percent increase over those in 1980. This is the first time since 1974 that the number of births to residents reached this level of 10,000. Of the total births for 1986, 83.2 percent was Black and 16.8 percent was White. Birth data are not maintained by nationality, however, a review of births certificates by the Office on Latino Affairs, of births to Spanish surname persons or to those whose country of origin was in one of the 21 Spanish language countries of Central, South America and the Caribbean, determined that an average of 478 babies were born to Latino residents in each year over the period 1980 to 1985. In 1985, the most recent year included in the review, 565 babies were born to Latino residents of the District of Columbia. The largest proportion of births, 60 percent, was to persons from Central America.

In 1986, women between the ages of 20 to 24 accounted for the largest proportion of births, 29.1 percent; births to those under 20 years of age, were 17 percent of all births, a seven-year low for this age group. Nearly 58 percent of births in 1986 were to single women.

The infant mortality rate in 1986 was 21 deaths per 1,000 live births — a rate that is twice the national average and slightly more than the 1985 rate of 20.7, though down from the 1980 rate of 24.6. Of the babies born in 1986, 12.2 percent weighed 2500 grams or less. Health officials in the District have cited low birthweight as being a major factor in infant mortality. As part of a continuing effort to reduce the incidence of low birthweight and improved pregnancy outcome, the District government announced, in May 1987, the "Strategic Analysis and Plan for the Reduction of Infant Mortality." Among the plan's provisions are free prenatal and infant health care at public health clinics; operation of a Maternity Outreach Mobile (van) to provide transportation, education, referral and follow-up for pregnant women; extension of hours at public health clinics in wards with the highest number of low birthweight infants and child care arrangements so that pregnant women with children can keep clinic appointments.

ANNUAL INFANT BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Live Births	9,257	9,332	9,378	9,524	9,549	9,840	10,043
Married Women	42.0%	41.2%	43.3%	42.6%	41.6%	41.7%	42.4%
Single Women	58.0	58.8	56.7	57.4	58.4	58.3	57.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Percent to Women Under 20 years	20.9%	20.9%	19.7%	18.8%	18.3%	17.8%	17.0%
Percent Low Birthweight Infants	13.1%	12.9%	12.9%	14.7%	12.8%	13.2%	12.2%
Infant Deaths	228	211	190	173	202	204	211
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	24.6	22.6	20.3	18.2	21.2	20.7	21.0

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

Vital Statistics — Deaths

In 1985, resident deaths totaled 6,921. An average of 6,700 District residents have died in each of the last six years. The causes of death in the District roughly parallel those of the nation. Of 11 major national causes of death, the District has a lower death rate than the national average for only two of the causes: pulmonary and suicide. These death rates do not capture differences in the death rates for age, race and sex. Although males are only 46.3 percent of the District's population, they accounted for 53 percent of the deaths in 1985. Black males and males of other races accounted for 41.2 percent of all deaths yet this population group is only 34 percent of the population. All other groups paralleled their percentage distributions in the general population.

DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY SELECTED CAUSES

	Heart Disease	*Cancer*	*Cerebrovascular*	*Accidents*	*Pulmonary*	*Influenza Pneumonia*	*Diabetes*	*Chronic Liver*	*Atherosclerosis*	*Suicide*	*Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome*
1985 D.C.	339.7	252.9	69.0	43.4	24.2	37.0	19.3	26.8	12.3	6.9	15.1
1985** U.S.	325.0	191.7	64.0	38.6	31.2	27.9	16.2	11.2	9.9	12.0	9.4

DEATH BY RACE AND SEX

	Calendar Year						*1985 Population Estimates****	
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Total*	*Percent*
White								
Male	921	888	833	807	807	820	78,400	12%
Female	1,173	1,030	918	1,044	993	968	90,900	14
Subtotal	2,094	1,918	1,751	1,851	1,800	1,788	169,300	26%
Black & Other Non-White Races								
Male	2,729	2,768	2,613	2,642	2,724	2,854	212,500	34%
Female	2,159	2,160	2,105	2,198	2,159	2,279	245,600	39
Subtotal	4,888	4,928	4,718	4,840	4,883	5,133	458,100	73%
Total	**6,982**	**6,846**	**6,469**	**6,691**	**6,683**	**6,921**	**627,400**	**100%**

* By calendar year of diagnosis.
** Provisional.
***Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

Forensic Medical Investigation

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) is mandated by Public Law 91-358 to investigate all homicides, suicides, accidental and drug-related deaths and all medically unattended deaths. An average of 3,000 deaths a year are reported to and investigated by OCME, in conjunction with the Homicide Branch of the Metropolitan Police Department. About 1,000 cases per year require medical-legal autopsy to accurately determine the cause and manner of death. In other cases of unattended death, death from natural causes can be established through investigation and examination, without autopsy. When OCME investigates the cause of death, the medical examiners issue the death certificate. When deaths are reported but the causes of death are natural and require no investigation, OCME waives jurisdiction and the attending physician signs the death certificate. All cremations conducted in the District of Columbia must first be approved by the D.C. Medical Examiner's Office.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS' INVESTIGATIONS OF CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATHS

	Calendar Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Medical Examiner Investigations/Deaths Certified*	2,079	1,799	1,831	1,772	2,020
Cases Reported, Jurisdiction Waived	963	1,098	1,379	1,509	1,514
Total Cases Reported and Investigated	**3,042**	**2,897**	**3,210**	**3,281**	**3,534**
Request for Cremations Approved	1,327	1,314	1,438	1,626	1,433
Total Medical Examiner Cases	**4,369**	**4,211**	**4,648**	**4,907**	**4,967**
Autopsies					
Natural Causes	323	298	359	462	404
Homicides	220	194	183	156	205
Suicides	90	85	75	67	111
Home and Occupational Accidents	227	142	126	156	125
Traffic Accidents	70	100	108	98	92
Narcotics	100	69	140	144	157**
Undetermined	62	52	41	43	53
Total Autopsies	**1,092**	**940**	**1,032**	**1,126**	**1,147**

* Autopsies are a subset of total investigations.

**Narcotic deaths include 21 deaths due to overdose of prescription drugs.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Public and Private Hospitals

The District of Columbia is the center of a major hospital network with 12 acute care public and private hospitals. Four of these hospitals are affiliated with medical schools — D.C. General Hospital, Howard University, Georgetown University and George Washington University; nearly all of the hospitals have students in training. In addition, there is a private psychiatric hospital and a private rehabilitation hospital, which opened at the end of 1985. There are also three federally operated hospitals, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, an acute care psychiatric hospital, Walter Reed Army Hospital and the Veterans Administration Hospital. The bed capacity of these facilities is substantial and the range of services offered is comprehensive. The District government regulates all hospitals, except those operated under the auspices of the federal government, through local licensure requirements, state health planning laws and Medicaid certification.

The cost of District hospital care is high compared with that of the rest of the nation. Based on data in the American Hospital Association, *1986 Hospital Statistics*, the District of Columbia's community hospitals ranked third among states in the nation with an average daily hospital cost of $612. Alaska was first in per diem hospital cost at $693 and California was second at $653 a day; the national average was $460. Factoring the length of stay into the cost equation results in District of Columbia hospitals having the highest cost per hospital admission in the nation in 1985. The District's admission costs were $4,962 compared to a United States average of $3,245. The high cost of health care impacts on government expenditures for health insurance programs for employees and indigents. Over $138 million was spent in fiscal 1986 in District hospitals for inpatient care of Medicaid patients.

BEDS IN OPERATION*
December 1986

Medical/Surgical	3,424
Nursery Bassinets	479
Psychiatric	410
Pediatrics	361
Obstetrics/GYN	322
Intensive & Coronary Care	271
Alcohol	82
Total	5,349

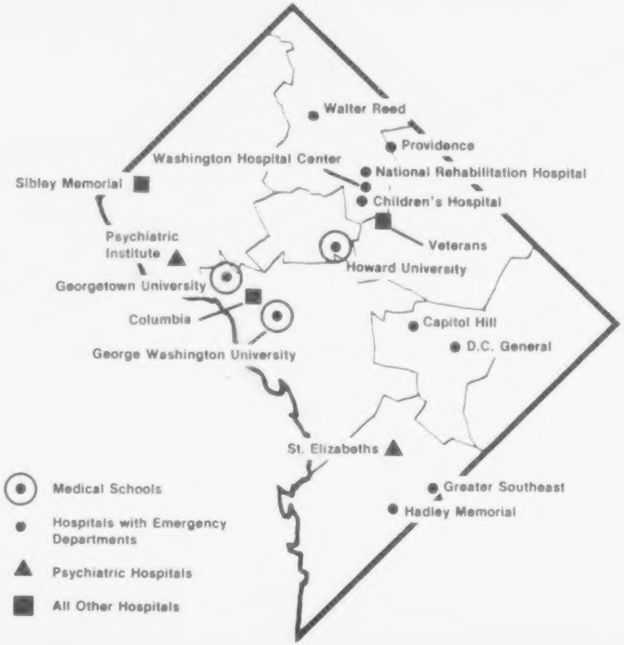
HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Calendar Year 1985

Total Hospital Expenditures (000)	$1,393,587
Full Time Equivalent Hospital Employees	32,106
Full Time Equivalent Trainees	1,807

*Excludes all federal hospitals

Sources: American Hospital Association. *1986 Hospital Statistics*.
Metropolitan Washington Area Council of Health Planning Agencies,
Metropolitan Washington Hospital Utilization Report, December 1986.

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Walter Reed
Providence
Washington Hospital Center
National Rehabilitation Hospital
Sibley Memorial
Children's Hospital
Psychiatric Institute
Veterans
Howard University
Georgetown University
Columbia
Capitol Hill
D.C. General
George Washington University
St. Elizabeths
Greater Southeast
Hadley Memorial
Medical Schools
Hospitals with Emergency Departments
Psychiatric Hospitals
All Other Hospitals

Hospital Beds in Operation in the District of Columbia*

As of December 1986, there were 4,870 inpatient hospital beds in operation in the District of Columbia. These beds were in fourteen hospitals, twelve of which are nonprofit institutions, one is a proprietary psychiatric inpatient treatment facility and one is a public general hospital. A new hospital opened at the end of 1985, the National Rehabilitation Hospital, with 120 beds. The majority of beds were operated in medical/surgical service. There were 479 nursery bassinets in operation in December 1986, of which 229 were neonatal intensive and intermediate care beds.

Excluded from this bed count are federal institutions. Federal hospitals are not subject to District licensure or the state health planning process certificate of need law requirements. These facilities include the Walter Reed Army Hospital, Veterans Administration Hospital and Saint Elizabeths Hospital, which is an inpatient psychiatric institution.

HOSPITAL BEDS*
December 1986

	Medical/ Surgical	*Intensive Care*	*Coronary Care*	*Obstetrics Gynecology***	*Pediatrics*	*Bassinets*		*Psychiatric*	*Alcohol*	**Total Beds********
						*Neonatal****	*Regular*			
Capitol Hill	234	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
Children's	—	—	—	—	227	40	—	—	—	227
Columbia	74	4	—	76	—	35	48	—	—	154
D.C. General	292	16	6	36	34	32	25	—	20	404
George Washington	415	16	8	30	—	18	38	34	—	503
Georgetown University	360	38	19	37	36	32	24	17	—	507
Greater Southeast	356	16	—	28	30	20	24	20	—	450
Hadley	71	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Howard University	357	33	4	30	30	25	10	26	—	480
National Rehabilitation	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Providence	278	12	—	23	—	6	20	20	40	373
Psychiatric Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	—	201
Sibley Hospital	290	18	—	24	4	—	24	26	—	362
Washington Hospital	577	46	14	38	—	21	37	66	22	763
Total	3,424	220	51	322	361	229	250	410	82	4,870

* Excludes all federal hospitals.
** Includes OB/GYN swing beds.
*** Includes neonatal intensive and neonatal intermediate care beds.
****Excludes bassinets.

Source: Metropolitan Washington Area Council of Health Planning Agencies, *Metropolitan Washington Hospital Utilization Report*, December 1986.

Public Hospital Services

D.C. General Hospital is the only public, acute care general hospital in the District of Columbia. Its mission is to serve all residents who seek medical care, regardless of their ability to pay. The Hospital is governed, as provided in D.C. Law 1-134, by a commission appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council of the District of Columbia. The Hospital is administered by an executive director, who is selected by the D.C. General Hospital Commission. The Hospital provides a full range of inpatient, outpatient and emergency services at its complex of 21 buildings located in Southeast Washington. D.C. General Hospital is also a teaching hospital affiliated with Howard and Georgetown University Medical Schools.

Admissions at D.C. General Hospital, after increasing during 1982 and 1983, began to stabilize in 1984. Like other hospitals in the District and in the nation, the length of patient stay has decreased in recent years. This results in a decline in the number of patient days. The average occupancy level has varied over the years due to changes in the number of beds in operation. In 1986, the occupancy, excluding nursery services, averaged 71 percent of 400 beds. For all hospitals in the District in 1986, occupancy averaged 77 percent.

The average length of stay of newborns at D.C. General Hospital was 8.2 days in 1986. This long length of stay reflects the fact that the number of infants born prematurely and with low birthweight is on the increase at D.C. General Hospital. In 1986, more than 63 percent of the newborns were premature. These premature infants account for nearly 60 percent of the newborn days.

Emergency room and outpatient visits have remained at over 200,000 visits a year, for the last four years at D.C. General Hospital. The public hospital has the busiest emergency room of any hospital in the District of Columbia. In 1986, 742 patients were transferred from other hospitals to D.C. General. Some 59 percent was admitted as inpatients; the others were treated in the emergency room and released.

The hospital established a 20-bed unit in 1986 for treatment of persons who use the drug, PCP. D.C. General Hospital's contract with Saint Elizabeths Hospital to provide inpatient medical/surgical care to psychiatric patients was renewed in 1986.

In fiscal year 1986, D.C. General Hospital spent $100.6 million. Of the hospital's expenses, 48 percent was paid by District government appropriations. The other 52 percent was obtained from collections from third party payors, including government reimbursements from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The percent distribution of expenses in fiscal year 1986 shows that 68 percent was spent for salaries and benefits; contractual services and supplies accounted for another 22 percent of the expenses; energy and communications were 6 percent; and depreciation was nearly 4 percent.

Source: D.C. General Hospital

D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL OPERATING STATISTICS

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Average Beds in Operation	404	433	452	421	400	411
Admissions, Excluding Newborns	10,519	12,371	12,755	12,520	12,567	12,688
Patient Days, Excluding Newborns	118,210	122,803	113,262	109,441	103,605	111,644
Average Occupancy Rate, Excluding Newborns	80%	77%	68%	71%	71%	74%
Bassinets	57	57	57	57	57	57
Admissions of Newborns						
Premature	871	968	1,001	1,075	1,157	990
Intensive Care	126	140	144	146	136	143
Regular	596	662	684	750	523	677
Total	**1,593**	**1,770**	**1,829**	**1,971**	**1,816**	**1,810**
Newborn Days						
Premature	8,475	8,943	8,539	8,890	8,999	8,751
Intensive Care	1,014	1,466	1,081	2,522	2,427	2,359
Regular	3,985	4,608	4,310	4,293	3,644	3,548
Total	**13,474**	**15,017**	**13,930**	**15,705**	**15,070**	**14,658**
Newborn Occupancy Rate	65%	72%	67%	76%	72%	70%
Deliveries of Newborns	1,597	1,779	1,851	1,971	1,807	1,740
Emergency Room Visits	79,250	84,732	82,564	82,353	85,039	82,712
Percent of Admissions through the Emergency Room	82%	73%	74%	77%	78%	78%
Transfers from Other Hospitals*	523	810	904	930	742	742
Outpatient Visits	109,994	120,450	120,656	122,103	121,128	121,057
Total Expenses*	$75,799	$84,271	$90,029	$94,751	$100,587	$106,158
D.C. Contribution	41.4%	46.4%	47.9%	48.0%	48.0%	48.0%

*Expenditures reported on an audited basis, according to generally accepted accounting principles.

Source: D.C. General Hospital

Preventive Health Services

A priority of the District government is controlling the spread of communicable diseases and reducing the incidence of chronic and disabling illness. A number of public health services are provided at public health clinics "in the public interest" at no cost to the recipient. The services mandated as in the public interest by law, include treatment for drug addiction, sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis. Screening programs for hypertension, lead poisoning and sickle cell anemia are also provided in the public interest. At D.C. General Hospital services to victims of sexual assault were declared in the public interest in 1986. School health visits by physicians and nurses and audiological screening are also free to public school students.

In calendar year 1986, 17,402 new cases of venereal disease were recorded, a five percent increase over 1985. The number of new cases of tuberculosis in 1986 rose by two cases over 1985 when the lowest level of new cases was recorded. In July 1983, the reporting of cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) became mandatory in the District of Columbia. Since reporting began and through 1986, 571 residents of the District have been diagnosed with AIDS; 377 District residents have died from the disease. During 1986, the District government developed the AIDS Response Plan which provides for a comprehensive government effort to curb the spread of the disease and for services to persons who have the disease. District government appropriations in response to the AIDS crisis have increased from $45,000 for AIDS-related programs in 1985 to more than $889,000 in fiscal year 1986 to a planned $1.6 million in fiscal year 1987.

NEW CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES RECORDED

	Calendar Year						
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Tuberculosis	341	239	228	202	189	167	169
Venereal Diseases*	17,970	14,963	15,556	16,703	15,773	16,534	17,402
AIDS**	1	NA	6	41	98	190	235

* Includes gonorrhea and primary and secondary syphilis.

**AIDS cases are reported by calendar year of diagnosis. Statistics previously published in *INDICES* have been revised to reflect current reporting of AIDs cases.

Source: Department of Human Services

Public Health Clinic Services

The Department of Human Services operates a network of 21 health clinics, which offer a range of medical, dental and specialty services. Located throughout the District of Columbia, these facilities are concentrated in areas where people of the lowest income levels live. Utilization in fiscal year 1986 was lower than the previous year, particularly in family planning, specialty clinics and pediatrics. Although the number of pediatric services declined in fiscal year 1986, pediatric service was the largest category of services rendered, accounting for 18 percent of all clinic services. The school hearing tests were the next largest category of clinic services in 1986.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLINIC SERVICES

	Fiscal Year					
Type of Service	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Pediatrics	70,810	78,508	75,730	67,142	58,884	58,900
Gynecology	6,801	6,109	5,752	5,663	6,879	7,000
Maternity	13,047	14,523	13,680	12,516	12,582	13,000
Family Planning	15,345	16,682	15,283	14,697	12,443	12,500
General Medicine	27,202	30,252	31,753	32,134	32,426	32,500
Crippled Children	33,652	30,145	29,827	30,456	30,112	30,000
Dentistry	36,341	38,368	33,771	33,300	40,602	41,000
Podiatry	4,094	4,661	4,489	4,428	4,147	4,000
Tuberculosis	7,241	6,476	6,664	6,396	5,918	6,000
Venereal Disease	36,270	36,706	32,993	33,297	31,334	31,500
School Audio Screening	25,735	27,289	31,527	30,203	41,876	42,000
Specialty Clinics*	51,858	53,876	53,305	52,606	40,685	40,000
Total	328,396	343,595	334,774	322,838	317,888	318,400

*Includes allergy, cardiology, dermatology, eye, speech and hearing clinic services.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Substances Abuse Services

Substance abuse is a major public health problem affecting residents of the District of Columbia. Substance abuse is the misuse of alcohol, illegal drugs or prescription medicines. The problem of substance abuse may manifest itself as an addiction or as a functional disability. The District government through the Department of Human Services' Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration (ADASA) offers counseling, assessment services, inpatient and outpatient treatment to assist persons with substance abuse problems. ADASA also offers education and prevention programs such as "SAM," the substance abuse mobile, a van equipped with audio-visual equipment and informational brochures to communicate to youths and adults in the community that alcohol and drugs are dangerous substances. In fiscal year 1986, ADASA operated with a budget of $21.8 million. As of December 1986, there were 9 inpatient programs and 19 outpatient programs; of these, 14 were operated by ADASA and 14 were private providers under contract with ADASA. There were 10 alcoholism programs and 18 drug abuse programs. ADASA also operates a urinanlysis program which monitors criminal justice system offenders for drugs. Thus a continuum of prevention and treatment services are available for substance abusers in the District of Columbia.

INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

(FY)	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Inpatient Services		
Detoxification Admissions		
Men	3,060	3,200
Women	378	400
Total	**3,438**	**3,600**
Drug Treatment* Admissions		
Men	227	250
Women	185	200
Total	**412**	**450**
Outpatient Service Admission		
Alcohol Clients		
Men	1,934	2,000
Women	718	700
Total	**2,652**	**2,700**
Drug Abuse Clients		
Men	2,889	3,600
Women	1,071	1,400
Total	**3,960**	**5,000**
Methadone Program**		
Clients	2,493	2,600
Visits	610,560	650,000
Criminal Justice Program***	23,666	32,300

* Includes three contract programs, CADAC, RAP and Second Genesis.

** Methodone clients represent 19 percent of the 12,955 clients treated in 1986 and 41 percent of the total clinic visits.

***Criminal Justice Program accepts referrals from the D. C. Superior Court for urinanlysis.

Source: D. C. Department of Human Services

Mental Health Services

The Department of Human Services Mental Health Services Administration (MHSA) operates two comprehensive outpatient clinics, known as North and South Community Mental Health Center, (CMHCs). The CMHCs offer a range of services from outreach and diagnostic counseling to verbal therapy and comprehensive day treatment programs. MHSA also operates a crisis resolution unit and two schools for emotionally disturbed children. In fiscal year 1986, more than 64,000 visits were made to MHSA clinics.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Fiscal Year

	1983		*1984*		*1985*		*1986**	
	Children	*Adults*	*Children*	*Adults*	*Children*	*Adults*	*Children*	*Adults*
North CMHC								
Caseload as of September	380	1,543	455	1,617	439	1,551	484	1,466
Admissions	210	757	298	649	301	698	142	603
Terminations	163	683	264	675	303	722	74	448
Percent Readmissions	7.0%	22.9%	8.7%	22.8%	8.0%	22.0%	70.4%	45.2%
Visits	22,377	59,491	30,079	64,657	24,990	52,763	4,657	27,737
South CMHC								
Caseload as of September	75	1,301	89	1,232	121	1,152	132	1,099
Admissions	88	1,084	80	950	87	1,017	55	728
Terminations	101	951	66	993	68	1,086	29	644
Percent Readmissions	5.7%	3.5%	10.0%	31.4%	10.0%	30.0%	41.2%	31.7%
Visits	7,702	34,977	8,112	32,572	5,112	35,920	9,817	19,373
Crisis Resolution Unit								
Admissions	**	2,209	**	2,496	**	1,934	**	2,452
Terminations		2,209		2,496		1,934		2,452
Visits		2,719		3,032		3,652		2,452
Percent Readmissions		NA		28.0%		28.0%		NA

* Note: In 1986, the methodology for calculating visits and readmissions was changed resulting in the 1986 information not being comparable to prior years' data. Readmissions in 1983, 1984 and 1985 were calculated as follows: a person was admitted to the same program in the same center. In 1986, readmissions were calculated as a person who was readmitted to any program of either center.

**The Crisis Unit rarely serves children.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

For over a century, the federally-operated Saint Elizabeths Hospital has served the national purpose for which it was established. Founded in 1852, as the "Government Hospital for the Insane," Saint Elizabeths Hospital later cared for military personnel during the Civil War. Subsequently, the Hospital expanded its role to care for persons in the federal criminal justice system and District and non-District residents who were determined to be mentally ill. Special programs were created to help those persons with handicapping conditions such as the Mental Health Program for the Deaf. Over time, Saint Elizabeths Hospital has evolved into the public psychiatric hospital for District of Columbia residents.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital occupies 336 acres in Southeast Washington and has over 104 buildings on its grounds. In 1986, it had an operating budget of $130 million, 48 percent of which was funded by District government appropriations (including Medicaid matching funds), 31 percent by federal appropriations and another 22 percent from other reimbursements. There were 3,400 employees and 1,600 patients in fiscal year 1986.

In October, 1984, the U.S. Congress passed Public Law 98-621, *The Saint Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia Mental Health Services Act of 1984*, which provides for the District government's assumption of selected functions, programs and resources of Saint Elizabeths Hospital. After significant community input and Council and Congressional comments, a final implementation plan to unify the public mental health system was submitted to the Council of the District of Columbia on October 1, 1986. The Council modified and approved the plan by public resolution in December 1986. This plan was forwarded to Congress for oversight review in March 1987. On October 1, 1987, Saint Elizabeths Hospital will become a part of the District's Department of Human Services, under a Commission of Mental Health. The legislation contains a formula of decreased federal financial participation in the District's mental health system and increased District appropriations over the six-year transition period from 1985 to 1991. This shift is already in evidence. The increase in reimbursements in fiscal year 1983 was attributable to the Hospital's becoming a Medicaid provider. In 1987, the District government is paying for more than 50 percent of the institution's operating expenses.

SOURCES OF FUNDING
(In Millions)

(FY)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Federal Appropriations	$99.4	$95.7	$82.4	$69.8	$48.6	$39.8	$36.4
District of Columbia Payment*	21.3	22.9	24.7	35.1	55.8	61.8	72.1
Other Reimbursements	2.0	5.3	27.4	23.5	22.8	28.4	30.4
Total	$122.7	$123.9	$134.5	$128.4	$127.2	$130.0	$138.9

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF FUNDING

(FY)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Federal Appropriations	81.0%	77.2%	61.2%	54.4%	38.2%	30.6%	26.2%
District of Columbia Payment*	17.4	18.5	18.4	27.3	43.9	47.5	51.9
Other Reimbursements	1.6	4.3	20.4	18.3	17.9	21.9	21.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Includes District government Medicaid match.

Source: Saint Elizabeths Hospital

Saint Elizabeths Hospital Operating Statistics

Admissions at Saint Elizabeths Hospital totaled 3,531 in fiscal year 1986. The overwhelming number of admissions for inpatient care are voluntary civil admissions. Only 244 admissions were criminal commitments. More than 51 percent of the admissions were actually readmissions of former inpatients at Saint Elizabeths. Over 87 percent of the 1986 inpatient admissions was District of Columbia residents.

Due to the introduction of psychotropic drugs and psychosocial and legal reforms in the approach to treatment known as deinstitutionalization, the number of inpatients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital has been on the decline. In fiscal year 1986, there was an average daily census of 1,607 inpatients. This inpatient census was slighly higher than in the previous two years. At the end of fiscal year 1986, more than half of the patients on the rolls were outpatients.

UTILIZATION OF SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Inpatient (FY)	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Civil Admissions*						
New Admissions	1,663	1,613	1,530	1,335	1,612	1,436
Readmissions	1,751	1,845	1,749	1,584	1,675	1,450
Criminal Admissions*						
New Admissions	83	103	130	117	112	76
Readmissions	111	145	123	136	132	68
Total	3,608	3,706	3,532	3,172	3,531	3,030
Percent of Inpatient Admissions by Residence:						
District of Columbia	84.8%	87.6%	88.6%	87.3%	86.9%	87.2%
Maryland & Virginia	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.1	6.3
Other States	8.8	6.5	5.0	5.8	5.6	5.4
Foreign	.1	.1	.1	.2	0	0
Unknown	.6	.0	.3	.3	.4	1.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Inpatient Days	606,108	589,981	565,348	563,178	586,661	5[illegible]7,078
Average Daily Census in the Hospital	1,661	1,616	1,544	1,543	1,607	1,471
Patients on the Rolls as of End of Year						
Inpatient	1,803	1,807	1,692	1,805	1,795	1,757
Outpatient	1,485	1,523	1,528	1,425	1,083	1,098
Area D (outpatient only)	1,254	1,272	1,231	958	1,186	1,150
Total	4,542	4,602	4,451	4,188	4,064	4,005

*Includes clinic registrations

Source: Saint Elizabeths Hospital

In-Home Support Services

In-home support services are provided by the District government to persons who are unable to perform the activities of daily living but are not ill enough to require hospitalization or nursing home placement. About 80 percent of the recipients of homemaker services are elderly or disabled individuals, many of whom live alone. Families with children comprise the other 20 percent of the caseload, where the caregivers in the households are unable to care for themselves, their children or perform other household duties. Often the disability is temporary, for example where caregivers have just been released from the hospital and are recovering from illness or surgery. However, in some families the caregiver or adult has a degenerative disease such as multiple sclerosis and the family needs ongoing homemaker assistance. Homemakers and chore aides perform housework, laundry, errands, meal preparation, respite care, home management and/or child care.

Personal care aides provide some health services to homebound persons in addition to handling their bathing and grooming needs. For the most part, the recipients of these services, which are provided by the Long Term Care Administration of the Department of Human Services, are eligible for Medicaid.

Adult protective services are provided to individuals who are victims of abuse, exploitation and neglect. All complaints of such incidents are investigated by the Adult Protective Services Unit of the Department of Human Services. Where abuse, neglect or exploitation is substantiated, appropriate steps are taken to ensure the protection of the vulnerable person. Persons aged 60 years and older are approximately 75 percent of the caseload of the adult protective services program. The Office on Aging opened an emergency shelter for elderly persons at-risk during fiscal year 1986.

PERSONS RECEIVING IN-HOME SUPPORT

	Annual Fiscal Year Total					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Homemaker	794	922	991	1,045	1,303	1,654
Chore Aides	1,002	1,203	1,394	1,558	1,746	1,800
Personal Care	875	1,027	1,055	1,150	1,394	1,560

PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ADULTS

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
New reports	489	841	601	804	1,374	1,850
Cases Accepted for Ongoing Service	240	394	302	348	406	621
Cases Assessed and Closed	249	447	299	456	705	1,079
Persons Who Received Ongoing Adult Protective Services	366	555	562	554	617	900

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Residential Placements

The District government provides support for a range of facilities for persons who due to age or disability have been determined to be in need of supervised living arrangements. A community residence facility (CRF) is one type of facility that provides care for persons who require minimal assistance with their daily living. Individuals who require professional health care are placed in nursing homes that provide medical supervision. Both CRFs and nursing homes are required to be licensed.

Two units in the Department of Human Services are responsible for aiding in the placement of persons in facilities that are appropriate to the level of care required. The Central Referral Bureau of the Long Term Care Administration in the Commission of Public Health makes assessments of the need for long term care. The Bureau's approval is a prerequisite for public payments for patients in both community residential facilities and nursing homes. More than 1,700 assessments were made in 1986. The bureau placed 384 persons in CRFs and 877 persons in nursing care homes.

The Residential Placement Unit in the Commission of Social Services reviews all of the cases of children, who are required by court decree or by law to be placed in the least restrictive setting appropriate to their level of functioning. This unit also works with the District public schools to meet the needs of handicapped children who cannot be served through the special education programs of the public school system and need to be placed in a residential treatment setting or a psychiatric institution. The unit oversees the residential placement of more than 200 District children a year.

REVIEWS FOR RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS

(Calendar Year)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	*Planned* 1987
Central Referral Bureau						
Assessments for Community Residence Facilities	1,052	771	743	501	823	1,200
Assessments Approved	567	420	427	468	571	900
Persons Placed	518	412	347	394	384	700
Initial Assessments for Nursing Care	1,480*	1,418	1,347	1,457	1,700	1,800
Assessments Approved	1,428	1,384	1,369	1,457	1,700	2,000
Persons Placed	549	623	1,145	618	877	950
(FY)	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Residential Placement Unit						
Assessments for Residential Placement of Children	163	200	250	225	301	312
Children Placed	55	93	121	109	194	265
Annual Average Child Population in Residential Placement	202	211	214	217	254	350

*Data for the period March 1982 through December 1982.

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services

Community Based Residential Facilities

Community based residential facilities (CBRFs) care for individuals in need of supervision and who are unable to provide for themselves. The elderly, mentally ill, mentally retarded and recovering alcoholics are examples of population groups who are not sufficiently ill to require hospitalization or long term nursing care, yet need some level of supportive services, which can be provided by CBRFs. The majority of CBRFs operating in the District of Columbia are private; some CBRFs have no financial relationship with the District government. Other CBRFs, however, aid the government in responding to legal requirements mandating residential placement for persons who are in the care of the government. The majority of government operated/contracted CBRFs are under the auspices of the D.C. Department of Human Services. A few facilities are operated/contracted by the D.C. Office on Aging and the D.C. Department of Corrections. The Medicaid program pays for the care of residents of Medicaid certified nursing homes and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. The federal government's Supplemental Security Income program augmented by District government funds, pays for the residential care of many elderly and disabled CBRF residents.

The location of CBRFs on private property is determined by regulations of the D.C. Zoning Commission. Prior to 1981, CBRFs were permitted as "a matter of right" only in residential neighborhoods of attached row houses and apartment buildings. Residential facilities could be established in other residential zones only with the prior approval of the Board of Zoning Adjustment. In July 9, 1981 Zoning Commission Order 347 was issued requiring that CBRFs be dispersed as equally as possible around the city and that smaller facilities, approximating the size and characteristics of families, be encouraged. The zoning order created three classes of CBRFs. For those CBRFs housing fewer than five residents, they are permitted as "a matter of right" in all zoning districts. An exception are facilities housing youth and adult offenders and substance abusers; these facilities require Board of Zoning Adjustment approval before locating in all residential districts. Existing facilities were not affected by the zoning order.

For licensure purposes, those facilities which care for the elderly, mentally ill, mentally retarded and the physically handicapped are licensed by the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs as community residence facilities. Health care facilities are licensed as skilled and intermediate care facilities. In 1986, *The Youth Residential Facilities Act of 1986* was enacted to create licensure requirements for youth residential facilities (foster care homes) and youth rehabilitation facilities. In addition to licensure, certain CBRFs are also certified to receive Medicaid reimbursement.

An Office of the Coordinator for Community Based Residential Facilities was established in November 1984 in the Office of the City Administrator to collect, maintain and disseminate information on CBRFs. This office coordinates the activities of those agencies which regulate CBRFs and those which use CBRFs for client placements, so as to maintain the CBRF inventory and plan for additional capacity. The inventory of facilities included 578 CBRFs in operation as of March 1987, with a total of 9,307 beds. One third of this bed capacity is in nursing homes. The largest number of facilities, 438, are licensed as community residence facilities; their average size was seven beds. Compared to the previous year, the number of CBRFs has increased by 62 facilities. Nearly all of the increase is in the category of community residence facility, which care for the elderly, mentally ill and retarded.

Source: D.C. Office of the Coordinator for Community Based Residential Facilities

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
March 1987

Type	*Total Facilities*	*Total Facilities with 5 or More Beds*	*Total Beds*	*Beds in Facilities with 5 or More Beds*	*Average Bed Size*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded)	438	210	3,203	2,492	7
Youth Residential (Foster Care Home)	56*	56	455	455	8
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	15	15	2,467	2,467	165
Emergency Shelters	33	33	2,145	2,145	65
Youth Rehabilitation	16	16	172	172	11
Adult Rehabilitation	14	14	615	615	44
Substance Abuse	6	6	250	250	42
Total	578	350	9,307	8,596	16

*Note that 806 foster homes are not included due to the family size of the facilities which excludes them from CBRF designation under the zoning order.

Source: D.C. Office of the Coordinator for Community Based Residential Facilities

Public Long Term Care Nursing Beds

There were 948 public long term care nursing beds operational in three District government facilities in fiscal year 1986. D.C. Village is largest of these facilities with 446 beds operated by the Department of Human Services (DHS) Long Term Care Administration. The other two facilities are contract operations; the J.B. Johnson facility is also under the auspices of DHS, whereas the Washington Center for Aging Services is a contractor of the Office on Aging. In addition to these nursing facilities which provide intermediate and skilled nursing care services for aged, chronically disabled and ill patients whose conditions do not require the acute care services of hospitals, there were another 305 long term care beds at Forest Haven, the District facility for mentally retarded persons. Thus there were a total of 1,253 public beds for persons requiring intermediate and skilled nursing care during fiscal year 1986.

The occupancy rates of the District government's long term care facilities show that long term beds are in great demand. Overall occupancy of the District's public nursing care beds has averaged 95 percent in the last five years. As in previous years, the number of admissions and discharges in these facilities in fiscal year 1986 closely parallelled one another, again demonstrating the high demand for these beds.

PUBLIC NURSING BEDS

(FY)	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985**	*1986*
D.C. Village					
Annual Average Beds in Operation	526	530	530	446	446
Patient Days (000s)	191	178	160	155	155
Occupancy Rate	100%	91%	83%	95%	95%
Admissions	169	84	103	144	163
Discharges/Deaths	183	145	141	153	161
J.B. Johnson					
Annual Average Beds in Operation	244	244	244	244	244
Patient Days (000s)	89	87	84	88	88
Occupancy Rate	99%	98%	95%	99%	98%
Admissions	63	73	55	82	59
Discharges/Deaths	60	77	68	84	56
Washington Center for Aging Services					
Annual Average Beds in Operation	176	190	256	253	258
Patient Days (000s)	59	68	86	91	92
Occupancy Rate	98%	97%	92%	98%	98%
Admissions	89	109	200	114	141
Discharges/Deaths	50	106	119	115	141
Total Public Facilities					
Annual Average Beds in Operation	946	964	1,030	943	948
Patient Days (000s)	339	333	330	329	335
Occupancy Rate	98%	95%	88%	96%	97%
Admissions	321	266	358	267	363
Discharges/Deaths	293	328	328	340	358

*Note revisions in data published in *INDICES*, 1986 for D.C. Village and J.B. Johnson facilities.

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office on Aging

Change in the Supply of Long Term Care Nursing Beds

As of December 1986, there were 3,636 long term care nursing beds in operation in the District of Columbia. These beds were based in 21 facilities all of which are located in the District of Columbia, except Forest Haven, the public facility for mentally retarded persons, which is located in Laurel, Maryland. More than one-third of the long term care beds in operation in December 1986 were public beds in facilities owned by the District government. Another 31 percent of the beds was in proprietary institutions. The other beds were operated by nonprofit organizations and the federal government.

Over the period 1982 through 1986, a shift in the ownership of long term beds has occurred. In 1982, 35 percent of all long term care beds was operated by nonprofit institutions; whereas, in 1986, only 21 percent of the beds was under nonprofit agencies. Over the same time period, the number of proprietary beds has risen from 20 percent of all long term care beds in 1982, as compared to 31 percent in 1986. The number of long term care beds is projected to increase in 1987 to meet the continued demand for long term care services.

LONG TERM CARE NURSING BEDS IN OPERATION

As of December

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Public*	877	1,166	1,196	1,225	1,245	1,299
Federal	473	473	473	473	509	509
Nonprofit	1,065	755	708	712	771	825
Proprietary	609	756	1,022	1,059	1,111	1,111
Total	3,024	3,150	3,399	3,469	3,636	3,744

*Public beds include D.C. Village, Forest Haven, J.B. Johnson and Washington Center for Aging Services. The figures on the preceding and following pages are annual averages. The figures presented here are as of a single point in time, namely the month of December.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Services for Mentally Retarded and Developmentally Disabled Persons

The District government, like many jurisdictions, has been operating under a court order requiring the deinstitutionalization of mentally retarded persons. Known as the Pratt Decree, this 1978 court order mandated the closure by 1987 of Forest Haven, the District government's institution for mentally retarded persons. To accomplish this, admissions were stopped in 1978, and goals were set for outplacements. The court order required, beginning in 1981, the outplacements of 100 persons be accomplished each year. In fiscal year 1986, the District government gave notice of eight community residences opening to house former residents of Forest Haven.

To ensure that the mentally retarded person is properly served in the community, an Individual Habilitation Plan is developed. The plan is designed to assist the person to reach the highest level of self-sufficiency and independence possible. The Bureau of Community Services of the Department of Human Services, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Administration, oversees the provision of a host of educational, vocational, recreational and therapeutic programs for deinstitutionalized and other developmentally disabled persons.

D.C. Law 2-137, *The Mentally Retarded Citizen's Constitutional Rights and Dignity Act*, affords mentally retarded persons the opportunity to live in the least restrictive environment and to receive habilitation services. The law also sets forth a process whereby eligible citizens can petition the court to order the District government to pay for these services. The number of petitions granted has increased each year since 1983. The programs for these persons is also supervised by the Bureau of Community Services.

FOREST HAVEN

(FY)	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Average Beds in Operation	939	789	553	439	367	337
Average Daily Census	616	513	407	377	301	261
Average Daily Occupancy	65%	65%	74%	85%	82%	77%

PLACEMENTS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS

(FY)	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Forest Haven Outplacements						
Intermediate Care Facilities	24	65	65	47	41	84
Group Homes	51	17	5	7	1	16
Foster Homes	13	14	1	1	3	0
Supervised Apartments	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other***	12	3	6	3	0	0
Total	101	100	77	58	45	100
Petitions Granted for Placements						
Intermediate Care Facilities	1	0	4	6	12	16
Group Homes	0	3	5	5	1	9
Foster Homes	10	4	2	0	0	20
Supervised Apartments	1	7	3	4	0	5
Other**	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	12	14	14	15	14	50
Total in Supervision	235	349*	440*	513*	572*	722

* Note revision of data published in *INDICES* 1986.
**Out-of state facilities
Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Rehabilitation Services

Services defined as rehabilitative are designed to assist physically and mentally disabled persons to reach the highest possible level of self-sufficiency and independence. The Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) in the Department of Human Services, evaluates a person's skills and develops a plan of occupational training aimed toward achieving these goals. In fiscal year 1986, RSA evaluated more than 10,000 persons. As a result of services provided, more than 1,092 physically disabled, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons gained employment.

The Disability Determination Program assesses an individual's physical or mental impairment to determine whether he or she is totally and permanently disabled. Results of evaluations are supplied to the Social Security Administration to make a determination of eligibility for Supplemental Security Income or for Social Security Disability Insurance.

Persons receiving income assistance from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children who have school age children are required by federal statute to register in the Work Incentive Program (WIN). The Department of Human Services (DHS) evaluates program registrants and certifies their eligibility to participate in the program. DHS also provides supportive services such as counseling, medical examinations, child care, transportation and financial mangagement to remove barriers to employment. In fiscal year 1986, 3,685 persons were evaluated for employment and 2,781 were certified as being employable. The training component of WIN is administered by the Department of Employment Services. Participants are provided pre-employment counseling and training in courses such as word processing, bookkeeping, typing and other clerical and administrative duties. On-the-job training placements are provided through private contractors with the District government and also in jobs in the District government.

VOCATIONAL EVALUATION SERVICES

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Vocational Rehabilitation Program						
Clients Evaluated	13,865	13,832	13,038	10,883	10,105	10,457
Clients Provided Services	6,018	5,983	5,603	4,217	4,335	5,228
Clients Rehabilitated/Employed	1,390	1,450	1,358	1,236	1,092	1,511
Work Incentive Program						
Clients Assessed	4,629	5,777	5,263	4,518	3,685	3,739
Clients Certified for Employment/Training	3,573	3,808	4,116	3,455	2,781	1,654
Disability Determinations for Social Security						
Clients Evaluated	7,245	7,940	8,633	9,330	8,807	9,350

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Shelter Services for the Homeless

The District government is mandated by the citizen-sponsored *District of Columbia Right to Overnight Shelter Initiative of 1985,* D. C. Law 5-146, to provide adequate shelter to homeless persons. Services for homeless persons are coordinated through the Office of Emergency Shelter and Support Services. To meet the needs of those families and single adults who are temporarily without housing, the District government contracts for shelter services in the private sector. In fiscal year 1986, over $7.6 million was spent for shelter and other basic services. A total of 310,613 nights of shelter was provided through District government contracts with private providers of shelter services, an increase of 12 percent over the previous year. The occupancy rates for contract shelters in 1986 was 95 percent in family shelters and 92 percent in adult shelters. Included in the total expenditures for shelter services in fiscal year 1986, were 77,946 nights of shelter purchased on the open market in private hotel and rooming houses.

The 932 shelter beds provided in fiscal year 1986 by the District government through contracts were supplemented by an estimated 1,500 shelter beds for homeless persons provided by private nonprofit group such as the Salvation Army, the Central Union Mission and the Center for Creative Nonviolence. In addition to temporary housing provisions, other services provided to homeless persons include meals, health care, alcohol and drug treatment, and counseling. The Health Care for the Homeless Project, created in 1984 with private funds, provided mobile health teams for designated shelters and for the homeless who refuse shelter services.

DISTRICT SUPPORTED SHELTER SERVICES
Fiscal Year 1986

	Contract Bed Capacity	*Shelter Nights*	*Average Nightly Census*	*Percent Occupied*	*Unduplicated Clients Served Within Each Program*	*Average Nights Length of Stay*
Family Shelters						
Community of Hope	33	10,853	29.7	90.9%	NA	101.1
Comprehensive Marketing System	101	26,502	89.6	89.1	NA	94.1
Greentree	35	10,853	28.1	80.2	NA	30.7
House of Ruth*	20	3,826	13.6	70.0	76	
My Sister's Place	21	7,633	20.5	95.2	606	20.4
Pitts Hotel	161	66,029	177.5	109.9	42	73.9
Urban	44	14,503	37.4	84.1	NA	87.0
Washington & Washington	48	15,824	44.3	91.7	NA	73.3
Total	463	156,023	440.0	95.0%	—	—
Adult Shelters						
Blair & Pierce	300	95,374	262.5	78.7	1,236	72.3
Calvary	20	6,758	20.0	100.0	347	30.0
House of Ruth**	84	28,607	81.7	97.2	976	14.1
Irving Street	65	23,851	66.5	102.0	746	22.9
Total	469	154,590	430.7	91.9%		
Open Market for Families	—	77,946	222.0	—	2,358	NA

* Program for battered women and their children
**Program for homeless single women and pregnant women
Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Medicaid and Medical Charities Utilization

Medicaid is a federally established program to pay for the health care of indigent families with children, the disabled and elderly. Medicaid ensures access to health care for poor District citizens. The District government provides the eight basic services required by Medicaid; these include inpatient hospital care, skilled nursing care and physician services, as well as a number of the optional services such as podiatry, orthopedics, optical, emergency room, intermediate nursing care and prescription drugs. The District government has also chosen to include 15,000 medically needy, those persons who have incomes above the welfare levels, but whose medical care expenditures cause them to become Medicaid eligible.

The Medical Charities program, which is funded 100 percent by District government appropriations, pays hospital costs for indigent, childless persons, who do not meet the Medicaid eligiblity criteria. In fiscal year 1986, total Medical Charities expenditures were $1.9 million.

MEDICAID

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Service Recipients	108,426	117,250	105,307	98,289	98,020	98,000
Average Annual Payment per Recipient	$1,650	$2,047	$2,817	$3,123	$3,285	$3,456
Hospital Days Paid* (Excluding St. Elizabeths Hospital)	246,115	245,293	209,335	208,016	171,246	196,000
Average Paid per Hospital Day	$381.27	$418.27	$511.00	$533.00	$631.05	$649.05
Intermediate Nursing Days Paid	316,341	450,927**	576,492	692,695	677,474	700,000
Average Paid per Intermediate Nursing Care Day**	$40.36	$62.03	$68.42	$76.59	$85.00	$90.00

MEDICAL CHARITIES

Average Monthly Eligible Beneficiaries	7,271	8,885	8,654	7,897	7,663	7,600
Inpatient Hospital Days	30,541	25,960	24,000	21,000	18,044	18,000

* Derived by dividing total payments for discharged patients by total days of care.

**Excludes Forest Haven and D.C. Village.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Medicaid Expenditures by Service

In fiscal year 1986, $321.9 million was expended for Medicaid health care services. This expenditure level was 4.8 percent greater than in the previous year but was 6.3 percent less than expenditures projected for that period. A total of 98,020 persons received health care services paid for by Medicaid in fiscal year 1986. Since 1983, the total number of persons receiving services has declined, yet the average annual expenditure per recipient has increased to $3,285 in fiscal year 1986. Inpatient hospital services absorbed 43 percent of the Medicaid expenditures in 1986, down from 53 percent in 1982. Nursing care expenditures have increased over the period of 1982 to 1986 by 244 percent.

The decline in inpatient hospital care and the growth in nursing care services are reflective of the District government's policy to move persons who are mentally ill or mentally retarded from institutions and acute care facilities to community-based residential settings where Medicaid covered health services are provided. Similarly, as the number of public long term care facilities increased, those elderly persons who do not require the level of care provided in hospitals were moved to nursing care facilities. In fiscal year 1986, there were 1,253 long term care beds in operation in the public sector, another 1,700 are maintained in the private sector.

Medicaid costs are shared by the federal and District governments. In fiscal year 1986, the federal government paid 50 percent of the Medicaid service reimbursements.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAID SERVICE EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Total Expenditures (000s)	$178,928.8	$241,184.7	$297,657.9	$306,984.8	$321,963.3	$343,740.0
Inpatient Hospitalization	53.7%	47.7%	46.5%	47.8%	43.0%	39.1%
Nursing Care (Including ICF/MR)	16.6	23.5	26.6	27.1	31.8	35.3
Physician	8.5	8.5	5.8	6.5	6.2	5.5
Hospital Emergency Room and Outpatient	8.4	7.5	6.8	6.2	5.4	6.5
Other (Dental, Family Planning, Home Health, Other Practitioners, etc.)	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.2	5.6	3.9
Drugs	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	5.8
Clinic	3.7	4.4	6.7	5.2	4.8	3.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Education/ Recreation/Library

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Sumner School—Renovation of a Historic School Property

Public School Enrollment

Total public school enrollment as of October 1986 was 86,893. This level of enrollment was a slight decline from the previous year. Over the period 1981 through 1986, enrollment has declined 8.5 percent. Kindergarten enrollment in 1986 declined for the first time in six years while enrollment for pre-kindergarten continued to experience a slight increase. The continuing decline in total public school enrollment reflects District of Columbia population trends such as smaller families and the outmigration of families with children from the urban center to the suburbs. Enrollment losses are offset by the school system's offering pre-school, pre-kindergarten and postsecondary students education in career development centers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PUPIL MEMBERSHIP BY GRADES IN THE REGULAR DAY SCHOOLS, 1981-1986

	As of October					
School Level and Grade	*1981*	*1982**	*1983**	*1984**	*1985**	*1986*
Elementary Schools						
Pre-Kindergarten	2,807	2,930	3,015	3,265	3,309	3,405
Kindergarten	5,867	6,215	6,073	6,431	6,602	6,546
Grades 1 - 6	41,283	40,656	40,024	39,559	39,587	39,599
Subtotal	**49,957**	**49,801**	**49,112**	**49,255**	**49,498**	**49,550**
Junior High School	21,573	21,207	20,734	20,306	19,411	18,697
Senior High School	15,639	15,412	16,476	16,329	16,523	16,328
Other High School Programs	1,645	1,006	790	**	**	**
Career Development Centers	2,840	2,387	581***	442***	596***	793***
Special Education State Schools and Programs	2,771	1,292	1,150	1,065	1,064	1,037
Tuition Grant	374	481	514	421	365	382
Pre-School	176	242	134	109	220	106
Grand Total	**94,975**	**91,828**	**89,491**	**87,927**	**87,677**	**86,893**

* Note: School enrollment figures for years 1982-1985 are different from earlier editions of *INDICES* due to redistribution by the D.C. Public Schools of enrollments for special education and the Senate Page School. Redistribution did not alter total enrollment for those years.

** The Street Academy and the STAY enrollments are counted in adult education

***This enrollment represents postsecondary students only. Other students enrolled are counted in regular senior high school enrollment.

Source: D. C. Public Schools

Public School Facilities and Trends

In 1986, there were 174 buildings in the public school system. The average occupancy rates for junior and senior high schools decreased slightly in school year 1986; the rate for elementary level schools showed a small increase. In fiscal year 1987, funds totaling $69.9 million were authorized for capital improvements. This authorization is greater than the capital budget for the last five years combined. These funds will pay for asbestos abatement, roofing, window and boiler replacements, conversion of classroom space into science and computer laboratories and general upgrading of the physical environment of some older school plants.

Enrollment in special education programs has been relatively stable in recent years. In the 1985 - 1986 school year, special education enrollment in state school and programs was 1,037. Enrollment figures were not reported for special education students enrolled in regular classroom settings. Tuition voucher payments made by the Board of Education for children in other special schools, located both in and outside the District, increased in school year 1986 over the previous year.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM FACILITIES, 1986*

Elementary Schools	119
Elementary School Arts Center	1
Middle Schools	2
Elementary/Junior High School	2
Junior High Schools	26
Senior High Schools	13
Career Development Centers	6
School of the Arts	1
Special Education Schools	4
Total	174

AVERAGE SCHOOL BUILDING OCCUPANCY RATE

	School Year			
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Elementary	65.1%	65.6%	65.0%	65.3%
Junior High	71.2%	70.6%	67.4%	67.1%
Senior High	105.0%	98.3%	101.1%	95.5%

SPECIAL EDUCATION
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	School Year			
	1983-84	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87***
Regular Classroom	1,692	1,648	1,565	NA
State Schools/Programs	1,069	1,065	992	1,037
Subtotal	**2,761**	**2,713**	**2,557**	**1,037**
Tuition Grants	514	421	365	382
Total	**3,275**	**3,134,**	**2,922**	**1,419**

* Buildings are characterized by principal use; the total for elementary schools include middle school and elementary/junior high school programs. The Senate Page School is administered in a Library of Congress building and is not counted in this summary. Public schools also house special programs such as STAY, Street Academy, community schools, adult education centers, adult career centers and special education programs.

**New reporting procedures for special education are being developed by the public schools. Enrollment for special education students in regular classroom setting are not available.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

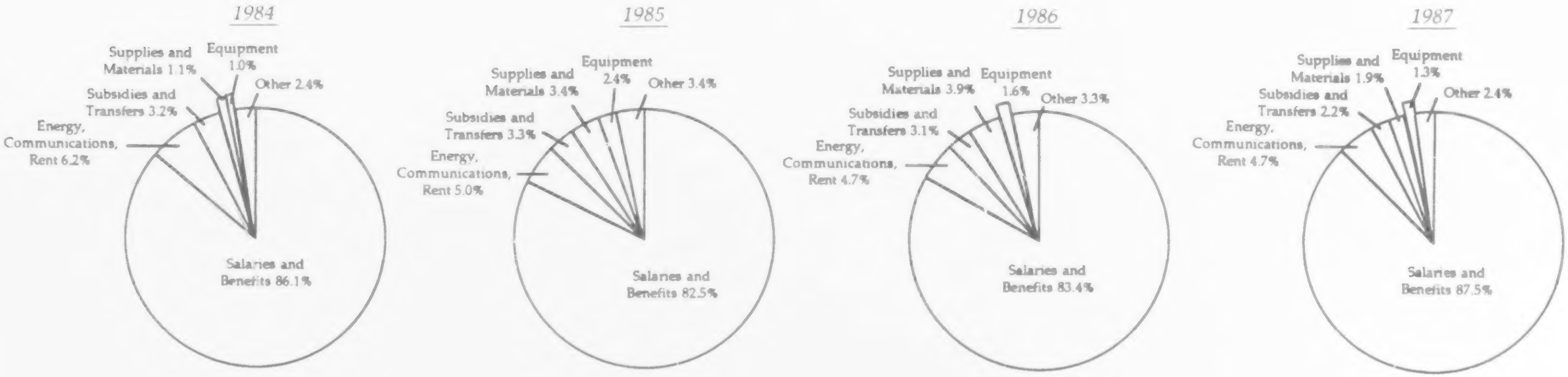
Public School System Finance

The fiscal year 1987 budget for public schools is $386.4 million in appropriated funds and a total of $501.2 million when all other funds are added. In fiscal year 1987, the school transit subsidy is budgeted for $4.1 million, and the Teachers' Retirement Fund is budgeted for $58.8 million. The majority of school children ride the public transit system, only special education students ride school system buses.

SOURCES OF FUNDS
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
OPERATING BUDGET						
District Appropriations	$272.3	$306.5	$326.4	$340.7	$360.1	$386.4
Federal Funds	41.0	42.4	45.5	48.0	43.6	44.9
Total	**$313.3**	**$348.9**	**$371.9**	**$388.7**	**$403.7**	**$431.3**
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS	$ 14.5	$ 8.0	$ 19.8	$ 11.6	$ 22.5	$ 69.9
Grand Total	**$327.8**	**$356.9**	**$391.7**	**$400.3**	**$426.2**	**$501.2**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET



Sources: D.C. Public Schools
D.C. Office of the Budget

Student Promotions and Test Scores

The Student Progress Plan started six years ago in the public schools to ensure students' mastery of specified skills in grades one through six. The Secondary Student Progress Plan was introduced for grade seven in September 1985 and for the eighth grade in 1986. In June 1985, the program promoted 71 percent of the seventh graders and in 1986, 89 percent. Eighth graders registered a 93 percent promotion rate in June 1986. In the school year 1987-1988 the plan will include students in 10th and 11th grades. Student promotions have increased under the progress plan.

The public schools use the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills to measure students reading and mathematics skills. In 1986, elementary school students scored higher than the national norms for reading and mathematics; students in junior and senior high schools scored lower. Prompted by changes in schools' curriculum both nationally and locally, a new version of the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills was administered in the spring semester of 1987.

STUDENT PROGRESS PLAN

	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
As of January						
1st-6th Graders Promoted	68%	73%	84%	88%	89%	90%
As of June						
1st-6th Graders Promoted	84%	81%	92%	93%	93%	93%

COMPREHENSIVE TEST OF BASIC SKILLS

READING*
Spring Semester

	District Scores					*National Norm*
Grade	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1986*
3	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8
6	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8
9	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.8
11	9.2	10.1	9.6	10.2	10.0	11.8

MATHEMATICS*
Spring Semester

	District Scores					*National Norm*
Grade	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1986*
3	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8
6	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.8
9	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8
11	9.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.2	11.8

*Scores are medians.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Options In Senior High School

District of Columbia high school students have many educational options. The basic academic program of English, math, science and foreign languages is offered in all high schools. To graduate from high school, students must complete 20.5 Carnegie Units, the standard measure of academic credit of secondary education. One unit of study in a particular subject equals two semesters. Other specialized academic programs are available in the School Without Walls, the High School/College Internship Program and the math and science programs at Ballou Senior High School. Banneker is the academic high school, which requires students to earn an additional five Carnegie Units above the standard requirement for graduation. The Duke Ellington School of the Arts is a high school offering training in music, visual arts, theatre and dance. In school year 1986, the Board of Education approved an alternative education program for both high school and junior high students with severe behavioral problems. The program is named "Providing an Alternative Unique School Environment" (PAUSE); it is a highly structured, closely supervised program designed to modify students' behavior so as to permit their return to the regular school setting.

In the fall of 1982, five career programs were created to offer students job training, as well as academic preparation. These programs concentrate on business and finance, communications, engineering, health, hotel management and culinary arts. The programs operate in conjunction with business organizations, such as the Hotel Association of Washington, D.C., D.C. Bankers' Association, C & P Telephone Company, IBM and area hospitals. In 1986, 1,522 senior high school students in District high schools took the Scholastic Aptitude Tests. The average scores were lower than the national averages. In 1986, 3,875 students graduated from D.C. public high schools.

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST*

Verbal	Calendar Year				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
D.C. Public Schools	334	334	325	333	337
NATIONAL AVERAGE	426	425	426	431	431

Mathematics	Calendar Year				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
D.C. Public Schools	363	368	361	361	367
NATIONAL AVERAGE	467	468	471	475	475

*Scores shown are yearly averages.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

1980 — 1981	4,848
1981 — 1982	4,521
1982 — 1983	4,909
1983 — 1984	4,073
1984 — 1985	3,940
1985 — 1986	3,875

Source: D.C. Public Schools

District Public School Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures Compared with Selected Public School Systems in the Washington Metropolitan Area

During the last six school years, many public school districts in the Washington metropolitan area experienced declines in enrollment and increases in per pupil expenditures. The trend in rising costs has extended into a seventh year and is likely to continue because of inflation, increases in teachers' salaries, greater emphasis on special education and increases in tutorial assistance programs. However, the decline in school enrollment has been reversed in the 1986-1987 school year for several suburban jurisdictions.

The moderate increases in enrollment may be due in part to growth in the immigrant populations and to a higher number of births in those suburban areas. In 1985, births in the metropolitan area rose by 18 percent over 1980 levels. Almost all of this increase has occurred in the suburban areas; the District of Columbia has had a fairly constant low birth rate. For those suburban school districts where enrollments have grown, the increases have occurred in both elementary and secondary levels. The 2.6 percent enrollment increase in 1986 for Arlington County, Virginia public school district marked its largest enrollment rise since 1980. School enrollment grew for the fourth consecutive year in Falls Church and Fairfax, Virginia. Enrollment in Montgomery County, Maryland schools has grown for three consecutive years. Enrollments in Prince George's County and the District of Columbia public schools declined for the sixth year.

Falls Church per pupil expenditures for 1986 were higher than other school districts. Prince George's County public school experienced the greatest rate of growth in per pupil expenditure in 1986 followed by Fairfax County.

	School Year	*Enrollment*[*]	*Percent Change*	*Per Pupil Expenditure*[**]	*Percent Change*
District of Columbia					
	1980-1981	97,517	—	$2,689	—
	1981-1982	93,959	−3.7%	$2,857	+6.3%
	1982-1983	88,175	−6.2	$3,656	+28.0
	1983-1984	85,828	−2.7	$3,726	+1.9
	1984-1985	84,553	−1.4	$4,212	+13.0
	1985-1986	84,148	−0.5	$4,290	+1.9
	1986-1987	83,382	−0.9	$4,297	+ 0.2
Fairfax County, Va.					
	1980-1981	127,207	—	$2,696	—
	1981-1982	124,315	−2.3	$2,801	+3.9
	1982-1983	121,862	−2.0	$3,236	+15.5
	1983-1984	122,003	+0.1	$3,044	−5.9
	1984-1985	123,175	+1.0	$3,476	+14.2
	1985-1986	125,066	+1.5	$3,586	+3.2
	1986-1987	126,724	+1.3	$3,977	+10.9

[*] The enrollment figures do not include pre-school and pre-kindergarten students.

[**] The per pupil expenditure figure is based on a school district's operating budget for the regular day school program excluding debt service, employee benefits, school food service, summer school and adult eduction. School systems include all students enrolled and use the regular day school budget in calculating per pupil expenditures. However, Alexandria and Prince George's County include kindergarten students; Fairfax County includes kindergarten students but excludes special education costs.

Public School Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures Compared with Selected Public School Systems in the Washington Metropolitan Area, *continued*

	School Year	Enrollment*	Percent Change	Per Pupil Expenditure**	Percent Change
Alexandria, Va.	1980-1981	10,838	—	$3,714	—
	1981-1982	10,459	−3.5	$4,222	+13.7%
	1982-1983	10,384	−0.7	$4,298	+1.8
	1983-1984	10,320	−0.6	$4,519	+5.1
	1984-1985	10,549	+2.2	$4,794	+6.1
	1985-1986	10,344	−1.9	$5,139	+7.2
	1986-1987	9,967	−3.6	$5,312	+3.4
Arlington County, Va.	1980-1981	15,146	—	$3,273	—
	1981-1982	14,388	−5.0	$3,784	+15.6
	1982-1983	14,622	+1.6	$3,805	+0.6
	1983-1984	14,525	−0.7	$4,184	+10.0
	1984-1985	14,684	+1.1	$4,346	+3.9
	1985-1986	14,486	−1.3	$4,842	+11.4
	1986-1987	14,870	+2.6	$5,312	+9.7
Falls Church, Va.	1980-1981	1,100	—	$3,957	—
	1981-1982	1,039	−5.6	$4,523	+14.3
	1982-1983	1,013	−2.5	$4,761	+5.3
	1983-1984	1,035	+2.2	$5,020	+5.4
	1984-1985	1,061	+2.5	$5,350	+6.6
	1985-1986	1,110	+4.6	$5,579	+4.3
	1986-1987	1,132	+1.9	$6,161	+10.4
Prince George's County, Md.	1980-1981	119,027	—	$2,355	—
	1981-1982	113,578	−4.6	$2,432	+3.3
	1982-1983	111,805	−1.6	$2,548	+4.8
	1983-1984	108,196	−3.2	$2,603	+2.2
	1984-1985	105,830	−2.2	$3,049	+17.1
	1985-1986	102,997	−2.7	$3,319	+8.9
	1986-1987	102,530	−0.5	$3,803	+14.6
Montgomery County, Md.	1980-1981	96,126	—	$2,875	—
	1981-1982	94,458	−1.7	$3,167	+10.2
	1982-1983	91,672	−3.0	$3,486	+10.1
	1983-1984	90,190	−1.6	$3,753	+7.7
	1984-1985	90,861	+.7	$3,996	+6.5
	1985-1986	91,959	+1.2	$4,269	+6.8
	1986-1987	93,459	+1.6	$4,598	+7.7

* The enrollment figures do not include pre-school and pre-kindergarten students.

**The per pupil expenditure figure is based on a school district's operating budget for the regular day school program excluding debt service, employee benefits, school food service, summer school and adult eduction. School systems include all students enrolled and use the regular day school budget in calculating per pupil expenditures. However, Alexandria and Prince George's County include kindergarten students; Fairfax County includes kindergarten students but excludes special education costs.

Source: Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area Boards of Education, *Basic Information Guide School Year 1986-1987* and prior year's editions.

Private School Enrollment of District Residents

During the 1986-87 school year 14,773 students were enrolled in nonpublic school kindergarten to twelfth grade programs. The majority, nearly 83 percent, attends District-based private or church sponsored schools. Enrollment of District residents in church administered schools located in the District has declined in each of the last seven years while enrollment in private schools and other programs has fluctuated during this period. For school year 1986-87, the enrollment of District residents in District-based private schools increased by nine percent while enrollment in other school programs declined by 35 percent; church administered school enrollment declined by nearly five percent. Overall attendance of District residents in nonpublic schools located both in the District and in the suburbs, has declined since 1980. The District of Columbia Board of Education is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Compulsory School Attendance Law of the District of Columbia. District residents are required to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age.

PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS

	School Year						
	1980-1981	*1981-1982*	*1982-1983*	*1983-1984*	*1984-1985*	*1985-1986*	*1986-1987*
District Based							
Parochial Schools*	9,119	8,107	8,104	7,797	6,925	6,906	6,571
Private Schools	6,633	5,924	6,003	5,459	5,370	4,752	5,159
Other Programs	696	819	587	495	774	721	466
Total	**16,448**	**14,850**	**14,694**	**13,751**	**13,069**	**12,379**	**12,196**
Outside the District of Columbia	4,445	2,798	2,657	2,755	2,741	2,771	2,577
Grand Total	**20,893**	**17,648**	**17,351**	**16,506**	**15,810**	**15,150**	**14,773**

*Includes schools affiliated with the Catholic Church, as well as those Christian, Baptist, Episcopal, Greek, Muslim and Seventh Day Adventist schools based in the District of Columbia.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Public Higher Education

The University of the District of Columbia (UDC) is a public land-grant institution established in August 1977 through the merger of three schools: D.C. Teachers College, Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute. It is the only exclusively urban land-grant institution of higher education in the nation. The University is governed by a 15-member Board of Trustees: eleven appointed by the Mayor with Council confirmation, three members selected by alumni and one member elected by the UDC student body. The University is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. In 1985, it received reaffirmation of its accreditation.

UDC has five academic colleges. As of January 1987, it offered 135 programs: 44 associate, 68 baccalaureate, and 17 master's degrees and 6 certificate programs. In addition to its academic programs, the University offers a number of specialized programs through the Cooperative Extension Service and its Division of Continuing Education. The Cooperative Extension Service offers the traditional 4-H and Youth program, Community Resources Development, i.e. housing repair, training in pesticide handling and urban gardening. The Division of Continuing Education is the outreach unit of the University's instructional programs coordinating off-campus credit and non-credit courses as well as training programs.

The fiscal year 1987 budget for the University is $68.9 million in District government appropriated funds and $85.4 million when all other funds, including tuition, are added. For the academic year 1986-1987, 546 full-time and 217 part-time faculty members performed teaching and other academic duties. In fiscal year 1987, a full-time professor's salary ranged from $26,980 to $47,900 with an average salary of $45,323. Of the full-time teaching staff, 45 percent has earned doctorates, 49 percent a master's degree, 5 percent bachelor's degree and less than 1 percent had other certificates. The University employs 1,264 full-time persons in fiscal year 1987. Included in this number are 718 support, clerical, administrative, maintenance and operations employees.

The Van Ness campus, located in Northwest Washington, is a 21.8 acre site and the school's main campus. The University's Master Plan provides for the development of 1.2 million square feet at Van Ness; to date, one million square feet have been completed at a cost of $70.7 million. Academic programs are also housed in two satellite campuses, the downtown Mount Vernon Square campus and the Georgia Avenue and Harvard Street campus, formerly the site of D.C. Teachers College.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT ENROLLMENT & FACULTY BY COLLEGE AFFILIATION

	School Year								
	1984-1985			*1985-1986*			*1986-1987*		
	Faculty	Students	Ratio	Faculty	Students	Ratio	Faculty	Students	Ratio
Liberal & Fine Arts	217.1	3,155	1:15	219.8	2,927	1:13	205.4	2,697	1:13
Business & Public Management	92.9	1,444	1:15	89.6	1,386	1:15	89.6	1,290	1:14
Life Sciences	52.9	663	1:13	53.5	648	1:12	53.5	641	1:12
Education & Human Ecology	79.8	426	1:5	76.9	412	1:5	79.6	423	1:5
Physical Science, Engineering & Technology	130.6	2,137	1:16	130.4	2,038	1:16	124.5	1,818	1:15
Total	573.3	7,825	1:14	570.2	7,411	1:13	552.6	6,869	1:12

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Profile of Students in Public Higher Education

In the fall of 1986, the University of the District of Columbia had a total student enrollment of 11,098 with full-time equivalent enrollment (FTE) of 6,869. There were 12 FTE students per one FTE faculty. Of the total enrollment, 94 percent was undergraduate, 62 percent was studying part-time with an average academic load of nine credit hours per semester. The University has an open admissions policy for entering freshmen undergraduates only. This ensures that any District resident who is a high school graduate or has passed the General Education Development (GED) program has the opportunity to enroll at UDC. Students are encouraged to take developmental education courses to enhance their basic skills.

In the 1986-1987 academic school year, 85 percent of the total student body lived in the District of Columbia; 55 percent was female; 74 percent was Black; and the average age was 27 years. There were 2,505 students with foreign visas registered in 1986, with nearly 24 percent from Nigeria. Of 5,310 freshmen in the 1986-1987 academic year, 2,180 were first time college enrollees.

Tuition costs for the 1986-1987 academic year for District resident undergraduates were $634 a year, a 28 percent increase over the previous year; graduate tuition was $1,234. For both nonresident undergraduates and graduate school students, tuition for the academic year was $2,434 per year. Approximately 21 percent of UDC students received some form of student aid during the year with an average award of $1,018 per year to cover tuition, books and other living expenses.

ENROLLMENT

	Fall					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Projected 1987*
Headcount	14,107	13,576	12,832	12,080	11,098	11,312
Full-Time Equivalent	8,593	8,351	7,825	7,411	6,869	7,013

STUDENT STATUS

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Projected 1987*
Full Time	4,912	4,809	4,491	4,475	4,197	4,276
Part Time	9,195	8,767	8,341	7,605	6,901	7,036

CLASS STANDING

	Fall				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Freshman	8,074	7,605	6,862	6,408	5,310
Sophomore	2,029	2,207	2,363	2,131	1,931
Junior	1,264	1,295	1,337	1,403	1,397
Senior	1,033	1,156	1,196	1,283	1,565
Graduate	788	786	660	615	643
Special*	919	527	414	240	252
Total	**14,107**	**13,576**	**12,832**	**12,080**	**11,098**

DEGREES AWARDED BY COLLEGE — 1985-86

College	*Associate/Certificate*	*Bachelor's*	*Master's*	*Total*
Liberal & Fine Arts	20	138	8	166
Business & Public Management	46	210	52	308
Life Sciences	84	40	NA	124
Education & Human Ecology	6	50	91	147
Physical Science, Engineering & Technology	92	72	0	164
Total	**248**	**510**	**151**	**909**

*Students who have not designated a degree program or a consortium student.

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education

Washington, D.C. is an educational center with 19 degree-granting institutions of higher education. In the fall of 1986, these colleges, universities and seminaries had 46,066 undergraduates and 31,605 graduate or professional students enrolled. The University of the District of Columbia had the largest undergraduate student enrollment, 10,455 students, or 22.7 percent of the total undergraduate students in District-based institutions. George Washington University had the largest number of graduate/professional students, with 11,409 students enrolled. Over 60 percent of all District college students are enrolled on a full-time basis. Undergraduate full-time tuition, including room and board in the 1986-87 school year averaged $4,828. Total enrollment for all District-based higher education institutions declined again in the 1986-1987 school year, but at a lower rate than in the 1985-1986 school year.

In addition to the degree-granting institutions based in Washington, D.C., there are numerous degree-granting branches of other state universities, non-degree institutions of higher education, and specialized public and private research centers. The largest non-degree enrollment in college level courses is in the Graduate School of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which had 29,888 students enrolled in 1985-1986, most of whom attend classes in locations in the District of Columbia.

FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT LEVEL IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	1984—1985		*1985—1986*		*1986—1987*	
	Undergraduate	*Graduate*	*Undergraduate*	*Graduate*	*Undergraduate*	*Graduate*
American University	5,325	5,164	5,429	5,193	5,681	4,986
Ben Franklin University	NA	NA	NA	NA	316	36
Catholic University of America	2,867	3,913	2,886	3,765	2,891	3,770
Corcoran School of Art	419	0	515	0	504	0
De Sales School of Theology	0	25	0	26	0	32
Defense Intelligence College	398	220	317	350	358	344
Dominican House of Studies	1	37	0	42	0	50
Gallaudet University	1,140	318	1,536	308	1,657	325
George Washington University	7,754	11,578	7,499	11,291	7,302	11,409
Georgetown University	5,829	6,160	5,836	6,149	5,769	6,198
Howard University	8,278	3,202	8,193	2,991	8,257	2,796
Lutheran House of Studies	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	32
Mount Vernon College	489	0	503	0	520	0
Oblate College	0	42	0	46	8	34
Southeastern University	607	353	672	350	657	389
Strayer College	1,321	0	1,226	0	917	0
Trinity College	623	215	739	202	774	187
University of the District of Columbia	12,172	660	11,465	615	10,455	643
Wesley Theological Seminary	0	399	0	370	0	374
Total	**47,223**	**32,286**	**46,816**	**31,698**	**46,066**	**31,605**

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

The Public Library System

Created by an act of Congress in 1896, the public library system has grown from the original Central Library building to include the Martin Luther King Memorial Library (MLK) which opened in 1972 as the main library, 4 regional branches, 16 local branches, 4 community libraries and a kiosk. The first branch library, Takoma Park, was built in 1911. Today, library facilities are located throughout the District and are now structurally accessible to the handicapped.

As the number of buildings has increased, so too have the programs, services and collections offered by the library system. Since 1982, the annual book fund has increased by 92 percent, representing an expenditure of 9.4 percent of the library system's $15 million appropriated budget for fiscal year 1986. An automated catalog provides information on more than a million of the most active books in the library's collection and an automated information service at the main library provide users with a directory of more than 1,000 governmental and private providers of local community services.

As a place to read, study and do research, the library provides an extensive and varied collection of material. The Washingtoniana Division provides a wealth of information on the District of Columbia. This division houses a photo collection, as well as tapes of oral history by older residents of the District. Other materials, including films and recordings, are available for use in the library and for loan to registered borrowers. Video cassettes on a variety of subjects are available for loan for a fee.

During the 1986-1987 fall, winter and spring schedules, there were 69 weekly hours of service for MLK, seven days a week. The branches were each open 55 hours, six days a week. The community libraries and kiosk were open 36 hours, five days a week.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTION

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Books (in thousands)	1,347	1,360	1,355	1,404	1,440	1,475
Books Purchased (in thousands)	82	85	95	132	140	146
Newspaper Subscriptions	165	172	212	225	230	235
Magazine Subscriptions	2,993	3,016	2,860	2,955	3,042	3,050
District Appropriated Budget (In Millions)	$10.8	$11.5	$12.5	$14.3	$15.0	$16.6
Book Fund as a Percent of Operating Budget	6.8%	6.9%	6.7%	8.6%	9.4%	9.3%
Per Capita Book Expenditures						
District of Columbia	$1.15	$1.26	$1.32	$1.92	$2.24	$2.44
Average — Washington suburbs	2.16	2.37	2.55	3.44	NA	NA
Average — U.S. cities population 550,000-750,000	1.75	2.12	2.10	2.46	NA	NA

Source: D.C. Public Library

Library Use

Over the period 1982-1986, the use of the District's public libraries has steadily increased. More than two million persons were counted during 1986 entering the system's 26 facilities, including the Martin Luther King Memorial Library (MLK). Total circulation at the MLK library has grown by 32 percent since 1982. The circulation of children's material increased in 1986 at branch libraries by 44 percent over the 1982 level and by 23 percent at MLK. The library's downtown location makes it easily accessible to many college students, to a large daytime workforce and to residents from throughout the city and region. Through a reciprocal borrowing arrangement, District residents may obtain library cards from suburban libraries and residents of those jurisdictions may obtain District Public Library cards.

In recent years, the library has placed special emphasis on community outreach. A senior bookmobile operates five days a week, offering large-print books, other reading materials and programs to senior citizens. Visits are also made to homebound persons. Expanded special services such as "talking books" in disc and tape form, and accommodations for hearing-impaired persons have contributed to greater use of library services.

PUBLIC LIBRARY USE
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Total Circulation	**1,488**	**1,625**	**1,725**	**1,773**	**1,826**	**1,961**
MLK Adult	326	373	398	416	434	460
MLK Children	34	35	38	39	42	45
Branches Adult	806	833	858	867	886	956
Branches Children	322	384	431	451	464	500
Blind and Physically Handicapped	132	133	143	144	156	160
Head Count (Persons entering libraries)	1,642	1,777	1,858	2,007	2,035	2,194
Occupancy (Hourly count)	1,263	1,318	1,370	1,316	1,410	1,481
Telephone Inquiries	486	553	545	553	586	607
Active Registered Borrowers	NA*	250	261	265	279	289

*Current method of counting registered borrowers was not used until 1983.
Source: D.C. Public Library

Washington, A City of Celebration

Various special events, festivals and celebrations in the District of Columbia are sponsored by the District government to promote community spirit and to help ensure the vitality of the tourism industry. These activities are carried out under the direction of the District government in cooperation with the community and national organizations, businesses and the federal government.

The District government dedicates a portion of the revenue it receives from the hotel occupancy tax to promote conventions and tourism. In accordance with a formula set forth in the *Hotel Occupancy Tax Act*, D.C. Law 2-58, $914,000 of hotel occupancy tax receipts were allocated in fiscal year 1986 to the Washington Convention and Visitor Association and $686,000 to the Committee to Promote Washington. The remaining funds were given to the Washington Convention Center for promotional activities. In fiscal year 1987, funds will also be given to the D.C. Chamber of Commerce to broaden the participation of minority businesses in the convention and tourism industry. In addition to government funds, national corporations and local businesses provide funds and services to support major celebrations and festivals.

During 1986, the combined attendance for major events such as the annual Cherry Blossom Festival and Parade, the month-long Potomac Riverfest, the Independence Day celebration, the Hispanic Festival, Adams Morgan Day, and the city's New Year's Eve celebration was over 2.5 million people. Additionally, neighborhood festivals and ward celebrations such as Georgia Avenue Day, the Ward 7 Family Day and Ward 8's annual parade in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., attracted citywide attendance. The many city services required for these types of activities are coordinated by the Mayor's Special Events Task Group under the direction of the District's Office of Emergency Preparedness. In addition to the licenses and permits required for most public events, planning must be made for crowd control, food safety, sanitary facilities, street closings, emergency medical services, public transportation, parking and cleanup. Eighteen District government agencies, nine federal agencies and several private and regional organizations are members of the Task Group.

SPECIAL EVENTS DURING 1986

Date	*Event*	*Attendance*
February 24th	Chinese Lunar New Year Celebration	8,000
March 16th	St. Patrick's Day Parade	10,000
April 6th-12th	Cherry Blossom Festival	80,000
April 13th	D.C. Marathon	10,000
May 28th	D.C. Senior Olympics	1,500
June (Month)	Potomac Riverfest	1,700,000
June 5th-7th	Capital City Jazz Festival	8,000
June 8th-12th	Mayor's Cup Invitational Amateur Boxing Tournament	12,000
July 4th	Independence Day Celebration	250,000
July 5th	D.C. Free Jazz Festival	2,000
July 26th-27th	Hispanic Festival	300,000
August 29th	Add Arts	15,000
September 14th	Adams Morgan Day	250,000
September 21st	Reggae Festival	20,000
October (Mid)	Halloween Film Festival	7,000
December 17th	Season of Song	8,500
December 18th	Pageant of Peace	1,500
December 31th	New Year's Eve at the Post Office Pavilion	150,000

Sources: Office of Emergency Preparedness
D.C. Committee to Promote Washington
D.C. Department of Recreation

Recreation and Leisure Time Activities

Recreation services provided by the District government are located throughout the city in public schools, housing projects and 100 year-round neighborhood centers. Most of the services administered by D.C. Department of Recreation are available free to residents and visitors.

Youths and adults can participate in organized sports leagues for soccer, softball and football on 96 playing fields located at 66 sites throughout the city. In 1986, 45 swimming pools, which include 3 therapeutic and 11 indoor facilities, were operated by the department. Thirteen senior citizens' centers and two adult centers offered day and evening programs ranging from health and nutrition counseling to music, drama, visual arts and ethnic cultural programs.

Many of the activities and programs sponsored by the city extend the concept of recreation beyond its usual meaning. For example, recreation centers serve as nutrition sites for the elderly; the 16 sites for project Operating Services Assisting Youth, (O'SAY), provided, in fiscal year 1986, outreach and counseling to over 5,000 youths. A total of 413 children were enrolled in day care programs at 19 sites during fiscal year 1986 and another 379 school-aged youth were enrolled in the before-and-after school day care programs at 13 centers. Throughout the year, therapeutic recreational programs for mentally retarded and physically disabled persons were provided in six specially equipped facilities. A total of 2,551 persons, aged six months to 60 years and over, participated in the therapeutic programs during 1986.

Twelve "day" camps, including four for handicapped children, provide day, overnight camping experience and weekend trips during the summer months. The 64 urban day camps provided enrichment activities for thousands of children also during the summer months but are limited to a daytime operation. A resident camp, located in Scotland, Maryland, offers additional camping opportunities for young people.

The fiscal year 1987 appropriated operating budget for the Department of Recreation is $27.6 million. Its 1987 capital improvement budget authority totaled $21.7 million for 13 projects.

RECREATION SERVICES
Fiscal Year 1986

Year Round Recreation Centers	100
Seasonal Centers	6
Adult Recreation Centers	2
Therapeutic Recreation Centers	6
Senior Citizens Centers	13
Tennis Courts	166
Day Care Centers	19
Before/After School Centers	13
Cooperative Play Centers	22
Youth Garden Demonstrations	3
Day Camps	8
Day Camps for Handicapped	4
O'SAY Centers	16
Overnight Camp	1
Urban Camps Day Camps	64

Swimming Pools		
Indoor		11
Recreation Buildings	2	
School Buildings	9	
Outdoor		19
Walk-To-Learn		15
Total		45
Park and Water Acreage		
Park Acres		
District		1,337
Federal		7,222
Total		8,559
Water Acres		3,500

Source: D.C. Department of Recreation

Public Works

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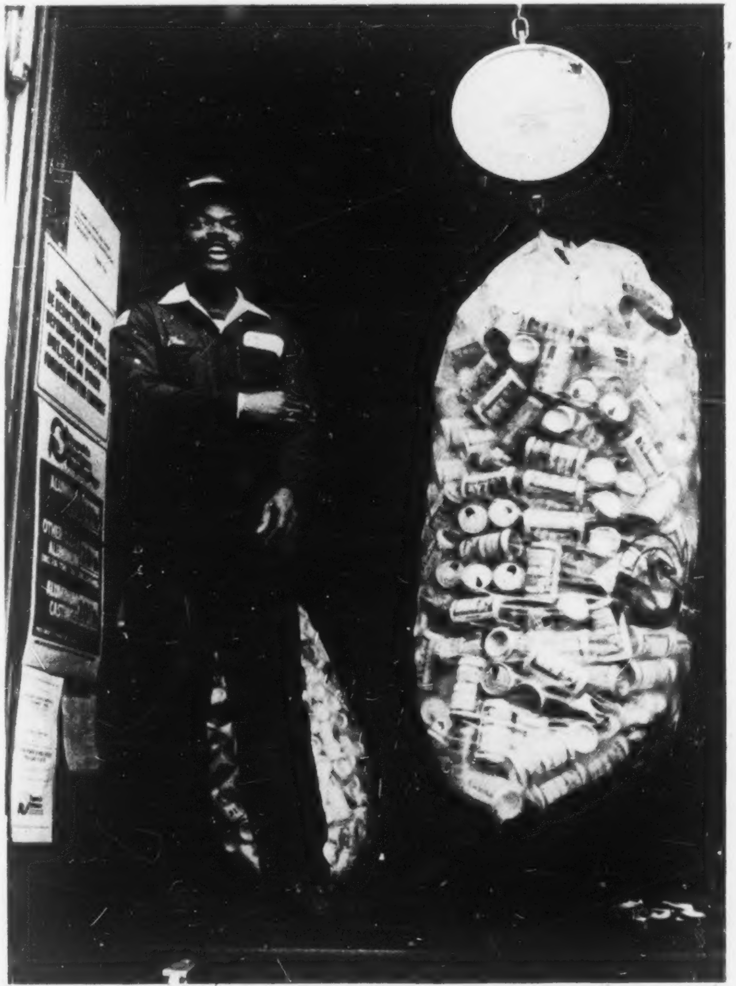


Aluminum Recycling Program

Transportation System

The metropolitan area is served by three major ground transportation systems: the railroads, which operate from Union Station, the Metrobus and Metrorail system and the interstate highways. At the center of this transportation network, where the use is most intense, is the District of Columbia. The overall transportation goal of the District government is to promote a balanced transportation system that meets the needs of all its users. Commercial activity and the quality of residential life depend on the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians and vehicles throughout the District. To do so requires that the District's streets, alleys, bridges, bicycle paths and sidewalks be designed, constructed, maintained and repaired.

Streets and other public rights of way represent more than 22 percent of the District's land area. Maintenance and repair of streets and bridges are major activities of the Department of Public Works. During 1986, approximately 27 miles of road were resurfaced. Current rehabilitation activities include reconstruction of New York and New Jersey Avenues, Military Road, K Street Northwest, the Duke Ellington Bridge and the Southeast-Southwest Freeway. An immediate priority is the renovation of the District's traffic signal control system, with over 1,300 signalized intersections. Over the next five years, electronic controls will replace the current mechanical devices and a computerized communications network will facilitate signal monitoring and improve traffic flow.

Registration of vehicles and the licensing of drivers are functions performed by the Department of Public Works. Of the 285,600 motor vehicles registered in 1986, 265,500 were cars and pleasure vehicles, 10,300 were taxis and 7,000 were commercial vechicles. New tags were issued for all of these 285,600 vehicles in 1986. In November 1986, the District government entered into the "Drivers' License Compact Agreement." This interstate agreement with 36 other states ensures that persons applying for a drivers license in the District of Columbia have not had drivers' licenses suspended or revoked in these other states. In addition, the system helps the District government to issue only one valid license to an individual.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

	Total District FY 1986
Miles of streets	1,102
Miles of sidewalks	1,647
Miles of alleys	452
Bridges	231
Street lights	66,483
Signalized intersections	1,300

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

	Total District FY 1986
Pleasure Vehicles	265,500
Commercial Vehicles	7,000
Motorcycles	2,800
Taxicabs	10,300
Total	**285,600**

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

MILES OF ROAD RESURFACED

Fiscal Year

1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
27.1	30.3	29.8	21.2	21.0	26.9

Traffic Safety

The District of Columbia's Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) enforces traffic regulations, facilitates safe and efficient flow of traffic and promotes greater safety awareness by the public. During calendar year 1986, 24,524 traffic accidents were reported and 46 traffic-related fatalities were recorded. Compared with 1985 incidents, there was a 5 percent increase in traffic accidents and a 25 percent drop in traffic-related fatalities. Both alcohol-related fatalities and drunk driving arrests were down in 1986 as compared with the levels recorded in the three previous years. These statistical measures suggest that the public education campaign against driving while under the influence and increased levels of enforcement may have had an impact.

In 1986, the Council of the District of Columbia raised the minimum age for drinking alcoholic beverages from 18 to 21. Persons who became 18 by September 23, 1986 were exempt from the age change. In addition, legislation has been introduced in the District of Columbia Council to create mandatory fines for drunk driving. The Council passed a seat belt law. The act took effect in December 1985 and there was a six-month educational campaign to ensure that the public was aware of the seat belt requirement. The D.C. Department of Public Works conducted a public education campaign with a theme of "Buckle-Up: D.C.'s Got It Together." Between June and August of 1986, Metropolitan Police Department's officers issued 1,600 citations for driving or riding in the front seat of a vehicle without a seat belt. This violation carries a $15 fine.

The Department of Public Works' "Project Safe Child" began making child safety seats available in 1981. Any District resident may rent an infant or toddler safety seat for a nominal fee, half of which is refunded when the seat is returned in good condition. "Project Safe Child" has been a huge success with more than 7,000 infant and toddler seats rented, since the inception of the program. In 1982, the use of child restraint seats for children under the age of 3 years became mandatory.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	Calendar Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Accidents	23,746	23,737	24,737	25,026	23,300	24,524
Fatalities	51	36	72	65	61	46
Alcohol-Related Fatalities	16	14	37	25	27	10
Drunk Driving Arrests	3,344	3,826	5,464	5,645	5,454	4,611

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Parking Enforcement

The District government has established an aggressive parking enforcement program designed to provide for pedestrian safety and motorists' rights and enhance the visual environment in the downtown and neighborhood commercial areas. The parking enforcement program is designed to keep traffic circulating so that shoppers, visitors and people conducting business may find a place to park. The District of Columbia's 13,000 blocks contain 260,000 parking spaces. At the end of fiscal year 1986, 2,476 blocks in residential neighborhoods had residential permit parking controls which restrict weekday parking by commuters. In non-residential areas, there were 13,590 metered parking spaces.

Responsibility for the enforcement of laws against illegal parking is vested in the officers of the Metropolitan Police Department and in 79 parking control aides who are employees of the D.C. Department of Public Works. Like the police, the control aides are on the street daily. Parking control aides primarily monitor the residential parking program and short-term parking in metered spaces. They can also enforce the laws against illegal parking in spaces marked as entrances, loading zones and bus zones. During the morning and evening weekday rush hours, the police and control aides monitor illegal parking on major thoroughfares. The strict enforcement of parking regulations has added revenues available to the District government. Adjudication of all non-moving violations is under the Department of Public Works. The total revenue generated by the Department's parking enforcement activities, including metering, ticketing, towing and booting, was $48.4 million in 1986, of which $37.9 million came from ticketing, $9.4 million came from parking meters and $1.1 million from towing and booting.

PARKING ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM*

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Parking Control Aides	49	49	61	61	74	79	86
Parking Meters	11,485	11,752	13,031	12,896	13,425	13,590	14,460
Meter Revenue Collections (In Millions)	$6.3	$6.7	$7.7	$8.2	$8.9	$9.4	$9.8
Average Per Meter per Year	$553	$570	$622	$637	$683	$695	$677
Ticketing Revenue Collections (In Millions)	$20.7	$19.8	$20.0	$20.8	$27.5	$37.9	$38.0
Towing & Booting Revenue Collections (In Millions)	$1.9	$1.1	$1.1	$1.0	$1.0	$1.1	$.9

*Note that some previously published statistics from the parking enforcement program have been revised.

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Metrorail and Metrobus

The Metrorail and Metrobus systems are operated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) which is headquartered in the District of Columbia. The Authority operates under an interstate compact which was authorized by an act of Congress and by legislation passed by the governments of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. Planning for a rapid rail system for the Washington metropolitan area began in 1960 when the National Capital Transportation Agency was established by the federal government. That agency was succeeded by WMATA in 1967. WMATA had its first groundbreaking ceremony for the rail system in 1969 at the Judiciary Square Station in the District. Since then, various route modifications have raised the official system mileage to 103 planned miles. The planned 103-mile rail system is expected to cost $9.4 billion. In 1973, the Authority acquired the privately-owned bus systems in the District and in the adjacent counties in Maryland and Virginia.

The District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia are the three signatories of the compact. The WMATA Board has two voting members and two alternates from each signatory jurisdiction. The District members on the WMATA Board are chosen as follows: two members are appointed by the Mayor, with confirmation by the Council, and two members are appointed by the Council of the District of Columbia. The Virginia members are appointed by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commmission; the Maryland members are appointed by the Washington Suburban Transit Commission. The WMATA Board hires a general manager for the system.

WMATA receives funds for capital construction and for operating expenses from the federal government and area jurisdictions. Construction of the rail system started with appropriations of $100 million of federal funds and $50 million of District funds. Since 1969, the capital construction program has been funded with federally guaranteed bonds, to be repaid with 80 percent federal funds matched by 20 percent local funds. Over the years of the interstate compact, the District has transferred $2.3 billion of its interstate highway funds and $329 million of capital funds to finance the construction of the rail system. Maryland and Virginia have paid a total of $533 million for rail construction and the federal government has funded $4.3 billion of the rail system construction. In 1987, 69.6 miles of the rail system are in operation and 11.5 miles are under construction. This reflects an agreement of the local jurisdictions, WMATA and the federal government to fund 89.5 miles of the rail system, leaving 13.5 miles unfunded.

Operating funds for bus and rail service come from the farebox, other operating revenues and operating subsidies from the local and federal governments. In fiscal year 1986, the cost recovery from the farebox was 48 percent. When all other operating revenues, such as advertising, interest income and bus charters, are counted, WMATA recovered 53.2 percent of its operating costs, requiring a 46.8 percent operating subsidy. WMATA provides reduced fares for elderly and handicapped riders. When cost recovery for the rail and bus is examined separately, one finds that in 1986 the rail recovered 71 percent of its cost from the farebox and the bus recovered 39 percent.

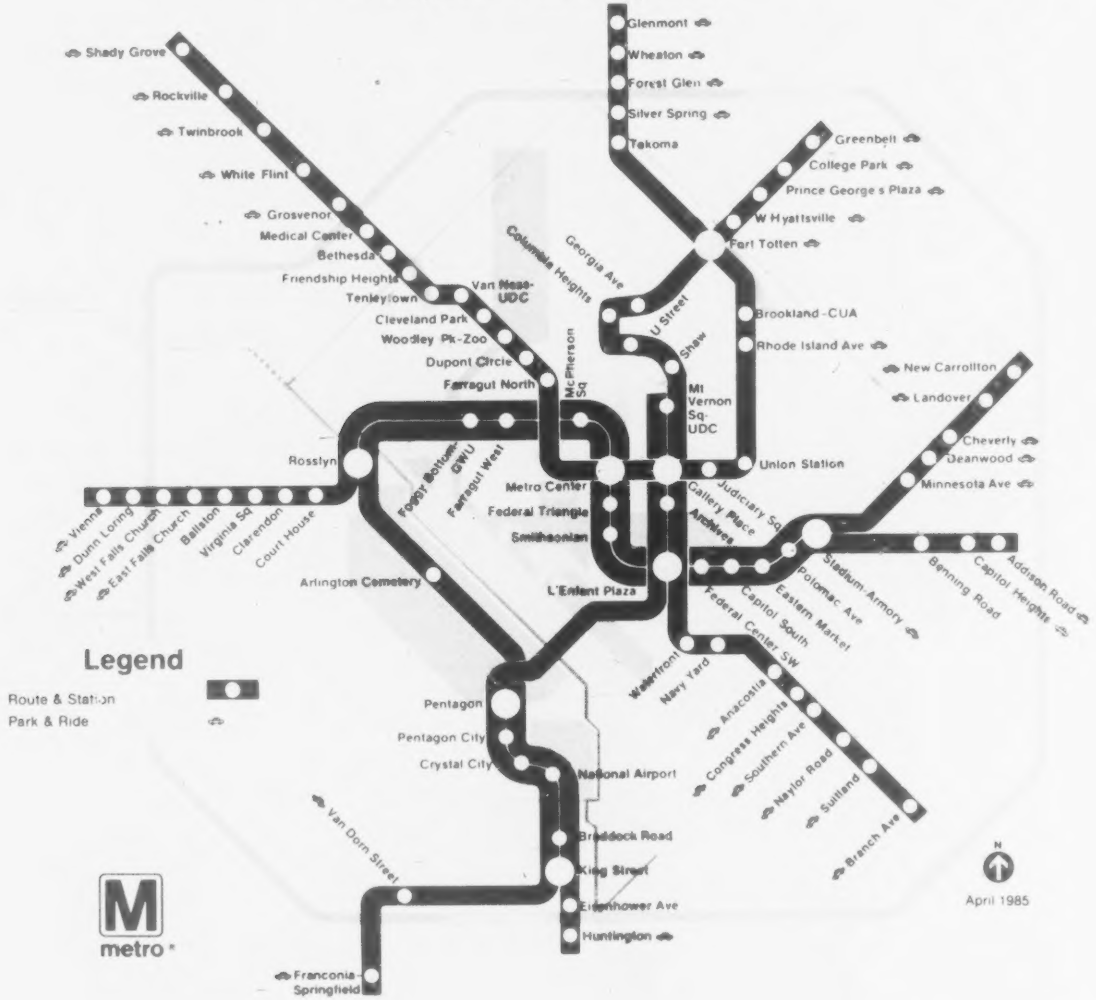
The Metro System in the District

In the District of Columbia, there are 33 rail stations and 30.7 miles of rail service in operation. A total of 43 stations and 87 miles is planned; six of these stations and 4.87 rail miles are under construction in 1987. Although the active bus fleet is not designated by jurisdiction, WMATA does show that the buses operated some 20.7 million scheduled miles of service during 1986.

The District government subsidizes fares for all public and private school students who are in kindergarten through twelfth grade. Furthermore, the District government has chosen to continue to provide a greater subsidy for bus service than the other governments in order to keep bus fares affordable for all riders. The District also provides reduced fares for rail riders from certain stations.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Adopted Metrorail System


Adopted Metro System

Glenmont
Wheaton
Forest Glen
Silver Spring
Takoma
Shady Grove
Rockville
Twinbrook
White Flint
Grosvenor
Medical Center
Bethesda
Friendship Heights
Tenleytown
Van Ness-UDC
Cleveland Park
Woodley Pk-Zoo
Dupont Circle
Farragut North
Columbia Heights
Georgia Ave
U Street
Shaw
Mt Vernon Sq-UDC
McPherson Sq
Greenbelt
College Park
Prince George's Plaza
W Hyattsville
Fort Totten
Brookland-CUA
Rhode Island Ave
New Carrollton
Landover
Cheverly
Deanwood
Minnesota Ave
Union Station
Rosslyn
Foggy Bottom-GWU
Farragut West
Metro Center
Federal Triangle
Smithsonian
Gallery Place
Judiciary Sq
Archives
L'Enfant Plaza
Vienna
Dunn Loring
West Falls Church
East Falls Church
Ballston
Virginia Sq
Clarendon
Court House
Arlington Cemetery
Stadium-Armory
Potomac Ave
Eastern Market
Capitol South
Federal Center SW
Benning Road
Capitol Heights
Addison Road
Waterfront
Navy Yard
Anacostia
Congress Heights
Southern Ave
Naylor Road
Suitland
Branch Ave
Pentagon
Pentagon City
Crystal City
National Airport
Braddock Road
King Street
Eisenhower Ave
Huntington
Van Dorn Street
Franconia-Springfield
Legend
Route & Station
Park & Ride
N
April 1985
M
metro

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Metrorail and Metrobus Operating Statistics

METRORAIL

*WMATA Fiscal Year**	*In Operation: Miles D.C.*	*In Operation: Miles System Incl. D.C.*	*In Operation: Stations D.C.*	*In Operation: Stations System Incl. D.C.*	*System Operating Cost Per Car Mile*	*System Operating Cost Per Passenger*	*Average Passenger Fare*	*System Rail Cost Recovery****
1981	21.6	37.0	25	41	$5.02	$1.19	$.70	60.8%
1982	23.7	39.2	28	44	6.19	1.38	.76	58.6
1983	26.3	42.4	31	47	6.94	1.49	.80	57.9
1984	26.3	46.7	31	51	7.70	1.57	.87	61.3
1985	30.7	60.5	33	60	6.81	1.64	1.01	68.0
1986	30.7	69.6	33	64	6.98	1.61	1.05	71.1
1987 Planned	30.7	69.6	33	64	6.07	1.65	1.06	70.7
Total Planned	38.2	103.0	43	87	—	—	—	—

METROBUS

*WMATA Fiscal Year**	*Active Bus Fleet*	*Scheduled Bus Miles Miles in 000s D.C.*	*Scheduled Bus Miles Miles in 000s System Incl. D.C.*	*System Operating Cost Scheduled Mile*	*System Operating Cost Per Passenger*	*Average Passenger Fare***	*System Bus Cost Recovery****
1981	1,543	22,507	53,942	$3.19	$1.24	$.52	46.7%
1982	1,521	21,660	52,633	3.71	1.44	.54	43.4
1983	1,470	21,665	52,472	3.98	1.60	.57	40.0
1984	1,425	20,925	50,050	4.34****	1.66	.61	40.6
1985	1,394	20,535	48,892	4.59****	1.73	.63	41.2
1986	1,355	20,720	47,803	4.80	1.71	.60	38.9
1987 Planned	1,358	20,726	47,364	4.90	1.75	.59	38.2

* WMATA fiscal year is July to June.

** Reflects the effect of transfer to Metrobus from Metrorail and reduced fares for students and senior citizens.

*** Note that cost recovery is calculated on a gross budget basis and not an average passenger fare versus average passenger cost.

****Revised figures from those published in *INDICES* 1986.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

WMATA Operating Revenue and Expense

In 1986, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) operated with a budget of $422 million, of which 55 percent was expended for bus operations and 44 percent for rail service; the other one percent was spent for management of subway construction. When mass transportation riders' fares in 1986 are combined with other operating revenue sources such as advertising and bus charters, total operating revenue for both bus and rail service was $224 million. This covered about 53 percent of the cost of transit service. Consequently, federal and local jurisdictions provided nearly $198 million of support to the operations of the bus and rail system. This is 47 percent of the cost of the operations of the Metrorail and Metrobus system. The rail subsidy is computed system-wide based on an allocation formula which is calculated on the number of stations operational in a jurisdiction, resident ridership and population/population density of a jurisdiction. Using this formula, the District in 1986 is paying 41.6 percent of the system rail subsidy. The bus subsidy is computed on a jurisdictional basis by calculating its share of service, bus miles and bus hours, minus the revenues generated by that service. This computation results in the District government paying, in 1986, close to 47.6 percent of the bus subsidy. The District government's total payment to WMATA in 1986 was $100.4 million, including bus, rail and student subsidies, federal highway funds and debt service for $1 billion in federally guaranteed bonds sold to start construction of the Metrorail system. The District's payment for the Metrobus and rail operating expense, not including federal assistance, was $160 per capita in fiscal year 1986. The 1987 level of District support to WMATA is estimated to be $102 million.

WMATA'S OPERATING COSTS AND SUBSIDY
(In Millions)

(FY*)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Operating Budget							
Bus	$174.8	$195.9	$208.5	$219.2	$227.5	$233.9	$239.3
Rail	90.3	107.6	120.7	137.4	165.2	187.2	210.6
Construction Management	.4	.5	.8	1.1	.7	.9	1.3
Total	**$265.5**	**$304.0**	**$330.0**	**$357.7**	**$393.4**	**$422.0**	**$451.2**
Total Revenues							
Bus	$81.6	$85.0	$83.4	$89.0	$93.6	$90.9	$91.5
Rail	54.9	63.2	69.9	84.3	112.3	133.2	148.9
Total	**$136.5**	**$148.2**	**$153.3**	**$173.3**	**$205.9**	**$224.1**	**$240.4**
Total Subsidy							
Bus	$93.2	$110.9	$125.1	$130.2	$133.9	$143.0	$147.8
Rail	35.4	44.4	50.8	53.1	52.9	54.0	61.7
Construction Management	.4	.5	.8	1.1	.7	.9	1.3
Total	**$129.0**	**$155.8**	**$176.7**	**$184.4**	**$187.5**	**$197.9**	**$210.8**
Cost Recovery	51.4%	48.8%	46.5%	48.4%	51.4%	53.2%	53.4%
*Subsidy Per Capita***							
System, including D.C.	$37.12	$47.84	$58.40	$69.50	$70.75	$74.67	$79.54
District	$72.22	$98.33	$121.82	$131.65	$149.40	$160.00	$157.76

* WMATA's fiscal year is July to June.
**Population constant, 1980 Census.
Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Metrorail and Metrobus Ridership

The expansion of the rail system has contributed to an increase in public transportation usage over the last six years. In 1986, the Metrorail system carried 115.9 million riders, up 40.3 million or 53 percent since 1981. The average weekday Metrorail ridership in fiscal year 1986 was 13.7 percent above the previous year's level, while bus ridership exceeded the previous year's ridership by 2 percent. Total ridership of the bus system in fiscal year 1986 was 136.8 million trips, down 4.6 million or 3 percent since 1981.

As Metrorail stations have opened, WMATA has revised bus routes to eliminate duplicate services and lower transit costs. During the period 1981 through 1986, total transit ridership has increased from an average weekday count of 609,900 to 724,222 riders. Bus riders decreased from 457,790 to 442,246, while total rail riders have increased from 279,674 to 411,644. WMATA conducts an annual survey to determine the extent to which riders use both the bus and rail systems. The survey in 1983 showed that 43.7 percent of the rail riders also rode the bus, whereas in 1986, 31.5 percent of the rail riders also used the bus.

During the last nine years, as reported by the Council of Governments, in-bound person trips into the central business district in the District of Columbia have increased by 51,881 trips during the morning rush hour. Of this increase, Metrobus and Metrorail captured 43,842 of these trips or 84.5 percent. Automobiles and other transit vehicles captured 8,039 trips or the other 15.5 percent. Since two-thirds of the rail riders are going to or from work, this diversion of automobile travelers to mass transit helped to relieve rush hour highway traffic.

ANNUAL RIDERSHIP*
In Millions

	Fiscal Year**						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Metrorail	75.6	78.5	80.8	87.8	100.5	115.9	127.8
Metrobus	141.4	136.0	130.3	131.6	131.8	136.8	136.4

AVERAGE WEEKDAY
METROBUS AND METRORAIL RIDERSHIP*

	Fiscal Year**					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Metrorail	279,674	288,869	293,690	317,006	362,079	411,644
Metrobus	457,790	450,960	435,123	434,984	433,574	442,246
Total***	609,933	613,593	600,470	613,458	655,528	724,222

* School riders have been excluded.

** WMATA fiscal year is July to June.

***The combined ridership is derived through information collected during the annual spring Metrorail Passenger Survey. In 1983, 43.7 percent of the rail riders used Metrobus. This percentage was carried forward to 1984, as no passenger survey was conducted. The percentage in 1985 was 38.7 percent and 31.5 percent in 1986.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Water Distribution System

The Potomac River is the source of the water supply for Washington, D.C. Water is processed at the Washington Aqueduct that is operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and funded by the District government. The District's water purification and supply system has a capacity of 264 million gallons per day and the supply is considered to be sufficient to meet the needs of District residents into the 21st century.

In 1986, 170.8 million gallons of water were distributed per day to 116,598 residential and commercial customers by the D.C. Department of Public Works. The distribution system consists of 1,289 miles of water mains and three pumping stations located at Bryant Street, Reno Road and in Anacostia.

The efficiency of the water supply system is seriously impaired by the age of the pipes, portions of which were built in the 19th century, by the quality of the initial installation and the materials originally used. As water seeps through leaks and faulty valves, an unacceptable level of water loss occurs. The condition of the pipes can now be detected with new technology and progress is being made on eliminating leakage. Although the cost of repairs and maintenance in the system has been increased by the repair program, the cost of water distribution operations can be reduced over the long term by eliminating leaks.

An investment has already been made in the replacement of water meters to improve the accuracy of measuring the water pumped to individual users. This program began in 1981 and will be ongoing. It is designed to ensure that residential meters are used no more than ten years and commercial meters no more than three years before replacement. Meters are being located in places that provide access to meter readers.

ACTIVE WATER CUSTOMERS

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Customers						
Residential	94,985	98,877	97,430	96,978	96,120	96,206
Commercial	11,064	13,000	13,980	14,435	16,213	15,735
Government	2,035	2,054	1,787	1,708	2,316	1,661
Miscellaneous	2,565	242	421	1,098	1,158	2,996
Total	**110,649**	**114,173**	**113,618**	**114,219**	**115,807**	**116,598**

WATER METERS INSTALLED/REPLACED

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Residential	12,456	10,966	14,080	14,888	14,210	8,204
Commercial	2,045	8,463	2,716	831	2,548	786
Government	33	397	695	0	51	112
Total	**14,534**	**19,826**	**17,491**	**15,719**	**16,809**	**9,102**

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Water and Sewer Services

In the last four years, major improvements have been made in billings and collections for water and sewer services. Water billing is now computerized, a customer service office handles walk-in complaints and questions and a phone bank system processes calls in a timely manner. Currently, the majority of water bills are based on actual meter readings and accuracy of the billings has steadily improved over the last five years. Consumer satisfaction has grown and service is consistent and reliable.

The cost of providing potable water, treating wastewater and disposing of the water sewage is accounted for in the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund. In addition to operating expenses, the fund reflects the capital costs amortized over the useful life of infrastructure improvements. The fund was established in 1981 so that water and sewer services could be planned, accounted and billed as if they were a business. Other jurisdictions have similar accounting structures enabling them to go to the bond market to finance water and sewer construction projects through revenue bonds.

Customer charges for water and sewer services in the District are comparable to those of the surrounding jurisdictions. In past years, water and sewer services have been subsidized by the District government's General Fund. As part of a plan to make the water and sewer service enterprise more self-sufficient, legislation was approved in 1984 that raises the water and sewer rates during the next few years. Thus, over the period 1981 through 1986, revenues in the Water and Sewer Enterprise fund have increased by 147.5 percent, while expenses have risen 71 percent. Over the same period, the deficit in the fund has been reduced by nearly 68 percent.

WATER AND SEWER SERVICE BILLINGS AND COLLECTIONS
($ In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Total Revenue	$75,177	$87,009	$93,008	$117,788	$144,521	$186,090	$207,412
Total Expenses	80,875	104,000	111,408	121,679	140,239	138,357	163,266
Net Income/(Loss)	($5,698)	($16,991)	($18,400)	($3,891)	$4,282	$47,733	$44,146
Year-End Fund Balance/(Deficit)	($18,739)	($35,730)	($54,130)	($58,021)	($53,739)	($6,006)	$38,140

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater from homes, commercial establishments and 27,000 storm water catch basins, travels through 1,800 miles of sewer pipe and 25 pumping stations to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant. Located in far Southwest Washington, Blue Plains is a regional facility, operated by the District government, with a treatment capacity of 309 million gallons a day. It is one of the largest advanced wastewater treatment facilities in the world. The plant treats wastewater from the District, sections of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, Fairfax County, Loudoun County and the town of Vienna, Virginia.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding executed October 7, 1970, and a regional agreement signed in June 1974, the plant capacity of 309 million gallons a day (mgd) is allocated among the area governments, with the District's share being 135 mgd or nearly 44 percent of the system's capacity. In September 1985, a Blue Plains Intermunicipal Agreement was signed by all jurisdictions that use Blue Plains. The agreement allocates the future 370 mgd of wastewater treatment capacity among the user jurisdictions, outlines a long-range sludge management plan, establishes a cost-sharing formula and apportions the treatment capacity of the Blue Plains plant beyond the year 2010. The agreement guarantees the District of Columbia adequate wastewater treatment capacity beyond the year 2000.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AT BLUE PLAINS
(Millions of Gallons per Day)

(FY)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Total Wastewater Treated	280.3	291.1	294.7	309.0	294.3	293.4	315.0
D.C. Wastewater Flow	132.2	132.8	132.7	133.2	133.4	130.6	133.0
D.C. Storm Flow	22.8	31.1	28.8	48.5	28.2	19.2	NA

The byproduct of wastewater treatment is sludge. The principal means of sludge disposal at the present time is through composting and land application. The major jurisdictions contributing flow to Blue Plains are responsible for removing their share of sludge from the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission manages sludge for the Maryland jurisdictions and Fairfax County manages the Virginia share. The federal Environmental Protection Agency places strict controls on the disposal of sludge to ensure the safety of the public and the environment. The disposal of sludge is becoming increasingly difficult due to the increased volume caused by higher levels of wastewater treatment.

SLUDGE FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT
Tons per Day

(FY)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
District	838	839	945	1,254	1,174	992	1,150
Maryland	587	561	672	702	699	704	650
Virginia	90	90	107	44	40	108	40
Total	**1,515**	**1,490**	**1,724**	**2,000**	**1,913**	**1,804**	**1,840**

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Beautification Programs

The D.C. Department of Public Works (DPW) operates numerous programs to maintain and enhance the beauty of the capital city. In addition to trash removal and disposing of abandoned cars and dead animals, DPW works to maintain the over 100,000 trees lining the streets and avenues. In fiscal year 1986, over 6,400 new trees were planted to replace dead, injured or diseased trees; 11,000 trees were trimmed. Information on the street trees is maintained in a computerized system, thus enabling DPW to plant trees of the same species on the streets, which creates harmony in the landscape.

The "Clean It or Lien It" program, operated by DPW, enables the government to remedy the sanitation violations on vacant lots. Approximately 21,000 vacant lots are privately owned in the District of Columbia and each year 25 percent of these properties are cited for excessive accumulation of trash and debris. The Department of Public Works gives notice to the owner of the property on which violations are found and gives the owner a specific time frame within which to correct the violations. In over 70 percent of the cases where citations are issued, the owners correct the nuisance conditions. For those lots that the District government cleans, a lien equal to twice the cost of cleaning the property is placed on the property. Beginning in June 1986, the Department of Public Works intensified its efforts to clean vacant lots. In the first six months of this effort, 3,073 owners were cited for nuisances on their vacant lots; District government crews cleaned 811 properties which resulted in liens of $1.7 million being placed on these properties.

Other beautification activities include the Annual "Visible Difference" Spring Cleanup program, where DPW crews concentrate their efforts in cleaning the streets and alleys of each ward. In 1986, almost 1,500 tons of bulk trash and debris were collected. The Mayor's Citizens' Advisory Committee for Neighborhood Beautification gives annual environmental improvement awards. In the 1986 ceremony, over 250 awards were given to residential and commerical property owners for their private beautification efforts.

In May 1986, the Litter and Solid Waste Reduction Commission took office. The 21-member commission was created by D.C. Law 6-84, the *Litter and Solid Waste Act of 1985*. The commission is comprised of community leaders and representatives of businesses, trade industry and educational institutions. The commission is charged with developing a comprehensive long range plan for the reduction of litter, the beautification of neighborhoods and public and private spaces, and for the implementation of multi-material recycling centers, a pilot of which is already in operation. The commission advises the Department of Public Works on the implementation of comprehensive litter and solid waste reduction programs and reports to the Council of the District of Columbia.

CLEAN IT OR LIEN IT ACTIVITIES

June through December 1986

Nuisance Citations on Vacant Properties	3,073
Percent Abated by Owners	73.6%
Percent Abated by Government Action	26.4%
Liens Placed on Properties Cleaned by District Government Crews	$1,730,000

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

The D.C. Department of Public Works collects solid waste from all single family residences and multifamily residences with fewer than four units. By law, refuse collection from apartment buildings, businesses and institutions is handled by private firms; property owners must pay directly for private collection service. In addition to private residential trash collection, the Department of Public Works (DPW) cleans the streets and alleys and collects trash from public receptacles. Each spring, DPW launches a clean-up campaign, with crews concentrating their attention on one ward each week. In 1986, DPW collected and disposed 1,500 tons of debris during the campaign. In 1980, the Supercan, a 90-gallon plastic trash container, was put into service to improve the efficiency of solid waste operations. From 1980 through 1983, the District placed more than 72,000 Supercans in use, primarily in Wards 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8. The advantages of the Supercan are improved cleanliness, additional refuse capacity and the ability to be handled mechanically. The Supercans have been placed in all residential neighborhoods where collection trucks can enter the streets and alleys to permit this type of once-a-week collection; nearly 70 percent of the residential collection is being handled with Supercan, the most advanced level of mechanization. In 1986, approximately 28,000 trash containers were distributed in those wards that cannot use Supercans. These 32 gallon containers help the public to keep the District's streets cleaner. The District disposes of the solid waste that it collects through incineration at the Benning Road Solid Waste Reduction Center and through landfill at Lorton, Virginia. Private haulers use both the incinerator and the Lorton landfill on a scheduled fee basis. The issue facing the District government in solid waste management is one of ensuring adequate long-term disposal capacity at a reasonable cost.

NUMBER OF RESIDENCES SERVED AND NUMBER OF SUPERCANS

(FY)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Number of Residences	99,340	98,940	97 690	98,940	99,500	101,000	101,500
Supercans Added Each Year*	34,140	36,800	1,500	2,000	2,600	3,141	2,010

TONS OF SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(FY)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
District Collection							
Residential	158,958	157,497	157,284	161,901	165,393	158,367	165,000
Public Receptacles	2,588	1,667	1,237	1,600	1,800	2,800	3,000
Streets and Alleys	14,942	13,272	14,055	14,500	14,345	15,312	15,500
Total	**176,488**	**172,436**	**172,576**	**178,001**	**181,538**	**176,479**	**183,500**
Percent Publicly Collected	38.6%	35.2%	32.8%	33.3%	28.9%	26.5%	26.8%
Private Collection	280,624	317,481	350,873	357,199	445,514	488,276	500,600
Percent Privately Collected	61.4%	64.8%	67.2%	66.7%	71.1%	73.5%	73.2%
Solid Waste Disposal							
Tons Incinerated	198,355	182,908	186,243	190,000	99,080**	164,410	174,100
Tons Landfilled	258,757	307,009	340,206	345,200	527,972	500,345	510,000
Total	**457,112**	**489,917**	**526,449**	**535,200**	**627,052**	**664,755**	**684,100**

* Includes replacement supercans.

****Note the District incineratror was closed to commercial haulers 194 of 260 operating days in fiscal 1985.**

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Public Safety

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D.C. Firefighters Battling a Blaze

Fire Services

The District government provides fire protection to all residents, visitors and properties in the District of Columbia. The Fire Department attempts to prevent fires, through inspection and removal of potential fire hazards and fire prevention education programs. In addition to fire protection, the Department responds to floods, automobile, train and airplane crashes and performs special duties such as presidential helicopter escort and fire prevention at mass demonstrations. In order to suppress fires, the department maintained 33 engine companies, 17 aerial ladder companies, 4 rescue squads, 1 hazardous material company and 1 fire boat company located throughout the District in 34 fire stations.

An average of 6,571 fires have occurred annually in the District since 1982 with a relatively low proportion of between five and seven percent being incendiary fires of criminal origin. Another one to two percent of the fires are classified as being of suspicious origin. Although the dollar value of property losses in fiscal year 1986 was at a five-year low, the number of deaths due to fires rose by 85.7 percent over the previous year. The 39 fatalities represent the highest single year total of fire-related deaths since 1978 when 55 such deaths were recorded. Three fires in fiscal year 1986 resulted in the deaths of 19 persons. Expanded fire prevention activities such as educational programs and inspections for compliance with the residential smoke detector legislation are underway by the Fire Department in an effort to combat fatal fires.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATING STATISTICS

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Total Alarms	41,744	40,295	46,843	42,870	54,255
Percent False Alarms	3%	3%	3%*	3%	2%
Total Fires	6,353	6,188	5,766*	6,851	7,697*
Incendiary Fires**	7%	7%	7%	5%	4%
Suspicious Fires***	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Fire Injuries					
Firefighter Injuries	284	247	244	364	395
Civilian Injuries	276	259	200	223	214
Fire Deaths					
Firefighter Deaths	0	0	1	1	0
Civilian Deaths	21	16	35	21	39
Total Loss in Millions	$14.1	$27.4	$38.3	$120.6	$13.8*
Fire Inspections	19,027	21,868	16,367	19,906	12,287
Firefighters	1,262	1,306	1,265	1,270	1,314
Firefighters per 1,000 Population	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Number of Fire Stations Rehabilitated	1	3	2	1	0

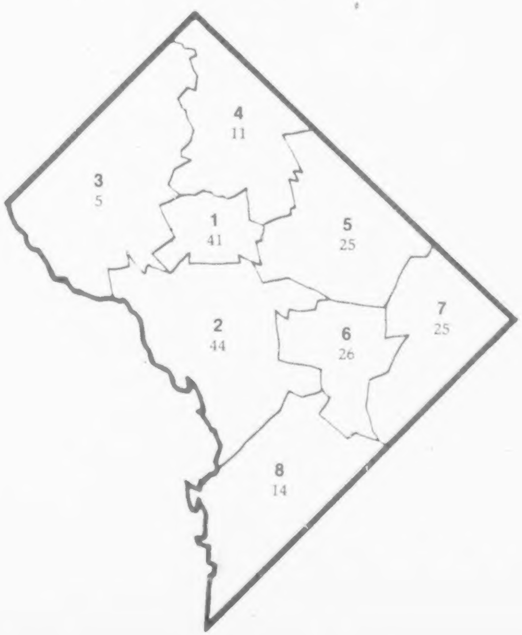
* Provisional estimate

** Of a criminal nature.

***Of a questionable nature.

Source: D.C. Fire Department

FIRE DEATHS BY WARDS
1980 — 1986



Fire Department Ambulance Services

In fiscal year 1986, the D.C Fire Department provided emergency ambulance services consisting of 16 basic life support units for situations which may not be life threatening, and five advanced life support units for calls where lives may be at risk. A dispatch and control operation was implemented in 1986 to deploy the type of emergency unit according to the level of need. The effectiveness of that system is currently under review. These units respond to over 100,000 calls a year. The average time between a call for help to an ambulance appearing on the scene was 10.5 minutes in 1986.

The department routinely dispatches basic and advanced life support ambulances and fire companies to serious emergencies such as traffic accidents, fires and explosions. Over 67 percent of all calls in fiscal year 1986 resulted in a patient being transported to the hospital. For this period, 67,435 transports to District hospitals were recorded; 20 percent of which were made to D.C. General Hospital. Some 16,203 or 24 percent of these ambulance trips originated in Ward 2. The high concentration of ambulance transports from Ward 2 reflects the presence of the large workforce in the central employment district. User fees of $55 for basic life support and $70 for advanced life support are charged per person for every transport. In fiscal year 1986, $1.3 million was collected for ambulance services.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Ambulance Trips To Hospitals From the Scene of the Emergency

	Fiscal Year		
Ward*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
1	9,198	9,430	10,199
2	15,471	15,473	16,203
3	3,358	3,171	3,151
4	5,351	5,306	5,353
5	8,293	8,504	9,178
6	8,193	8,353	8,674
7	6,731	6,802	6,991
8	6,647	7,293	7,686
Total	**63,242**	**64,332**	**67,435**

Total Transports

Hospital Destinations	Fiscal Year		
	1984	*1985*	*1986*
Capitol Hill	6,212	5,873	5,375
Children's	3,099	2,891	2,885
Columbia	184	143	312
D.C. General	11,387	12,269	13,562
Georgetown University	3,312	3,162	3,093
George Washington University	7,301	8,401	7,934
Hadley Memorial	1,488	1,564	1,425
Howard University	7,679	7,553	9,715
Providence	3,533	3,996	4,582
Southeast Community	6,438	6,954	7,620
Sibley	814	682	937
Veterans Administration	1,560	1,537	1,323
Walter Reed	291	232	444
Washington Hospital Center	8,601	7,503	6,169
Washington Hospital MedStar	1,275	1,511	1,934
Other Hospitals	68	61	125
Total	63,242	64,332	67,435

*Based on 1970 Census apportionment

Source: D.C. Fire Department

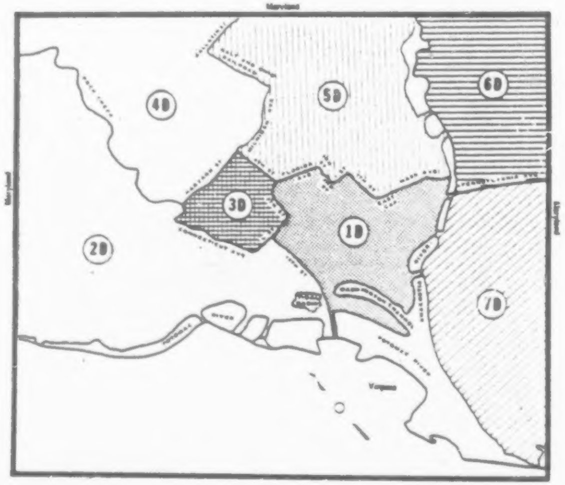
Police Protection

The mission of the District of Columbia's Metropolitan Police Department is to protect the lives and property of the 627,400 residents, the 400,000 commuters who work in the District of Columbia and the 18.5 million visitors who come to the nation's capital each year. The Metropolitan Police Department has the added duty of providing escort services for the President of the United States and visiting foreign dignitaries and policing the numerous demonstrations conducted by those who come to petition the national government. In 1986, the Metropolitan Police Department employed an average of 3,842 full-time police officers and 507 civilians.

The Metropolitan Police Department is organized into seven police districts. These seven police districts' boundaries were established in 1969. Each police district is headed by a commander. The presence of police precincts in the neighborhoods helps to ensure faster response to problems.

In addition to the Metropolitan Police Department, there are 22 other public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia, with 3,140 commissioned police officers. Among the public agencies with police powers are the Executive Protection Service, which is responsible for guarding the White House, the President and foreign dignitaries. The U.S. Capitol Police are responsible for protecting the Capitol Building and grounds, senators and representatives and visitors. In addition to the public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia, there are 168 private detectives and over 3,300 security guards registered with the Metropolitan Police Department. Unlike commissioned police officers of public law enforcement agencies, private detectives and security guards do not have the power of arrest, except as provided to a private citizen by the D.C. Code. Commissioned special police officers have arrest authority only on the premises that they are assigned to protect. Furthermore special commissioned police officers may only carry firearms while at their duty stations. Security guards of private agencies are not authorized to carry firearms in the District of Columbia.

POLICE DISTRICTS



Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Criminal Offenses

The national Uniform Crime Reporting system separates crimes into Part I crimes and Part II crimes, as defined in the tables below. In 1986, Part I crimes were four percent higher in the District than in 1985. This reverses a five-year trend where reported Part I crime was decreasing in the District of Columbia. Increases in auto thefts, larcencies, burglaries and homicides account for this rise in crime. Another noteworthy increase is in drug offenses, which rose more than 33 percent between 1985 and 1986.

When Part I and II offenses are combined and compared for the period, 1981 through 1986, there has been a 12.8 percent drop in reported offenses. However among Part I crimes, there has been a 62 percent increase in auto thefts. Over the same time period, reports of robberies and burglaries have dropped significantly. Reported Part II offenses increased 21.9 percent over the six-year period; drug offenses rose by 102 percent.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

	Calendar Year						*Percent Change*	*Percent Change*
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1985-1986*	*1981-1986*
Part I Crimes Reported								
Homicide	223	194	186	175	148	194	+31.1	−13.0%
Rape	414	421	406	366	337	328	− 2.7	−20.8
Robbery	10,399	9,137	7,698	6,087	5,230	4,719	− 9.8	−54.6
Assault	3,432	3,645	3,646	4,097	4,457	4,181	− 6.2	+21.8
Burglary	16,832	14,774	12,483	10,954	10,004	10,814	+ 8.1	−35.8
Larceny	32,845	33,435	29,405	27,471	24,873	25,818	+ 3.8	−21.4
Auto Theft	3,765	4,086	3,955	4,374	5,024	6,105	+21.5	+62.2
Arson	430	379	371	333	294	272	− 7.5	−36.7
Total	68,340	66,071	58,150	53,857	50,367	52,431	+ 4.1	−23.3%

	Calendar Year						*Percent Change*	*Percent Change*
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1985-1986*	*1981-1986*
Part II Crimes Reported								
Drugs	4,837	5,241	6,004	6,649	7,328	9,[illegible]70	+33.3%	+102.0%
Vandalism	4,946	5,072	4,768	4,919	5,264	5,[illegible]4	+ 3.2	+ 9.8
Simple Assault	1,870	1,769	1,952	2,211	2,320	2,[illegible]5	− 4.9	+ 17.9
Fugitive	1,983	1,154	975	723	817	8[illegible]4	+ 2.1	− 57.9
Prostitution	1,029	1,212	1,547	1,757	1,506	1,374	− 8.8	+ 33.5
Stolen Property	285	313	314	305	273	253	− 7.3	− 11.2
Weapons	794	886	817	889	919	884	− 3.8	+ 11.3
Fraud	924	729	647	622	702	732	+ 4.3	− 20.8
Forgery	971	530	550	462	505	545	+ 7.9	− 43.9
Embezzlement	270	219	194	177	216	225	+ 4.2	− 16.7
Sex Offenses	567	516	520	640	687	554	−19.4	− 2.3
Other Part II	2,137	2,266	1,982	2,024	2,258	2,326	+ 3.0	+ 8.8
Total	20,613	19,907	20,270	21,378	22,795	25,136	+10.3%	+ 21.9%

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Arrests

More suspects were apprehended for crimes in 1986 than in each of the previous four years. For Part I offenses, the number of adult arrests in 1986 was about the same level as in 1981, whereas the number of arrests for drug offenses nearly doubled. The Metropolitan Police Department has placed increased emphasis over the last several years on apprehending drug offenders, particularly those individuals possessing drugs with the intent to distribute. In 1986, 58 percent of the adult drug arrests was for possessing drugs with the intent to distribute.

Arrests of juveniles have remained at roughly the same levels over the last six years, namely over 2,000 arrests a year for Part I offenses. What has changed are the crimes for which juvenile arrests are being made. In 1986, nearly half of the juvenile Part I arrests were for auto theft. In 1981, only 15 percent of the juvenile arrests were for crimes of auto theft. As for Part II juvenile arrests, there have been increases in the numbers of youths arrested. There has also been a shift in the crimes for which juveniles are arrested. More than 68 percent of the Part II juvenile arrests in 1986 were for drugs.

PART I ARRESTS

	ADULT						JUVENILE					
	Calendar Year						Calendar Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Homicide	179	156	173	136	107	127	12	5	3	4	15	8
Rape	118	135	129	139	136	124	18	7	15	20	22	19
Robbery	1,448	1,224	1,153	1,023	1,030	952	462	457	434	388	431	279
Assault	1,388	1,475	1,491	1,602	1,858	1,798	228	200	203	238	518	274
Burglary	1,494	1,447	1,335	1,232	1,475	968	572	503	515	384	374	243
Larceny	3,770	3,467	3,508	3,635	3,156	3,697	768	724	648	512	343	296
Auto Theft	808	895	890	1,035	1,193	1,480	360	318	419	497	725	1,015
Arson	37	45	56	52	40	31	8	14	13	8	15	7
Total	9,242	8,844	8,735	8,854	8,995	9,177	2,428	2,228	2,250	2,051	2,443	2,141

PART II ARRESTS

	ADULT						JUVENILE					
	Calendar Year						Calendar Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Drug	6,065	6,555	7,622	7,827	8,649	12,058	343	316	439	635	883	1,222
Part II Crimes (Excluding Drugs)	20,154	21,906	23,443	23,229	24,999	22,819	676	731	646	675	623	581
Total	26,219	28,461	31,065	31,056	33,648	34,877	1,019	1,047	1,085	1,310	1,506	1,803

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Law Enforcement Initiatives

Within its broad mission, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) works with other law enforcement agencies and with citizens to prevent and reduce crime. Through cooperative efforts with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), MPD identifies major illicit drug traffickers in the District of Columbia. During 1986, efforts of a MPD/DEA Task Force resulted in 207 arrests and the recovery of drugs with an estimated street value of $7 million. In another law enforcement effort, code named "Operation Clean Sweep," MPD has made over 10,000 arrests against people involved in illicit street drug trafficking and captured over $3 million obtained from drug sales.

During 1986, the Repeat Offender Project (ROP) arrested 512 offenders. Ninety-one percent of those offenders was charged with a felony. Some 53 percent of the offenders arrested were on pretrial and/or post trial release at the time of their arrest. In addition, ROP closed 17 fencing operations and seized nearly $789,000 of stolen property, bringing the total value of stolen property recovered by ROP since its inception in May 1982 to $5.8 million.

In September 1985, 14 different crime-fighting initiatives were combined into Police and Citizens Together (PACT). Principal among the programs in PACT is the Neighborhood Watch Program. The number of households participating in this anti-burglary program has increased steadily from its inception. In 1982, 12,767 households were involved in Neighborhood Watch. At the time PACT was established in 1985, 71,449 households were involved in preventing crimes in their neighborhoods. As of January 1, 1987, there were 74,377 households participating in Neighorhood Watch. Other components of PACT include the following:

- Drug awareness programs involve young people, their parents and relatives, police officers and public school staff in drug education and awareness. The goal of these educational campaigns is to have young people say no to the pressures of drugs.
- Police assistance programs include a drug dealer reward program for citizens who provide information leading to arrests. To date, $26,000 has been rewarded.
- Citizens' Auto Identification Program is an auto theft prevention program. An identification number is etched in the window glass and registered with the Police Department. As of January 3, 1987, 3,755 automobiles were registered in this program.
- Victim assistance programs have been established by MPD to provide service information to crime victims. In 1982, a Crime Victims Compensation Program was established by D.C. Law 4-100 to reimburse innocent victims of violent crime for medical expenses and employment earnings lost as a result of the crime. The program is administered by the Department of Employment Services. At the end of fiscal year 1986, $867,776 of compensation had been paid.

Sources: Metropolitan Police Department
D.C. Department of Employment Services

Legal Affairs

The affairs of the District government with its state, county and city roles, have become increasingly technical and complex over time. The Office of the Corporation Counsel's organization reflects that complexity as it administers the legal affairs of the District government. The office, which is presently staffed by 180 attorneys, carries out its responsibilities through seven divisions: Appellate, Civil, Community Development, Consumer Affairs and Trade Regulation, Criminal, Legal Counsel and Public Works. The office also continued its administrative support of the Contract Appeals Board during fiscal year 1986.

Primary activities of the office include representing the District government as the plaintiff or the defendant in suits involving such issues as personal injury, affirmative action, drug testing, child support, taxes and consumer protection. Other litigation includes suits to recover funds owed to the District government, for example, from asbestos manufacturers for the costs involved in removing this dangerous material from District-owned buildings.

In fiscal year 1986, the Office of the Corporation Counsel's Civil Division handled 647 lawsuits filed against the District government and filed 4,743 lawsuits on behalf of the District government. As a result of the suits filed against and by the District government, the city paid $7 million and collected $11 million, including $7 million in child support. The Community Development Division, which handles tax and real estate transactions, received 45 civil lawsuits and 277 tax suits filed against the District and filed a total of 100 lawsuits on behalf of the District government. Judgments in favor of the District resulting from the tax suits totaled $21.2 million in fiscal year 1986. The division also closed real estate transactions of $10.2 million in sales and $462,000 in leases.

The Corporation Counsel also prosecutes juveniles charged with such major crimes as murder, rape, and armed robbery, as well as lesser offenses. Juvenile cases referred by the police of the Corporation Counsel in fiscal year 1986 totaled 4,432. These cases resulted in 3,240 prosecution petitions being filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Since the prosecution of major adult criminal offenses in the District rests with the U.S. Attorney, the Law Enforcement Section's authority is limited to the prosecution of traffic offenses, misdemeanors and various regulatory offenses. In 1986 the Law Enforcement Section prosecuted over 17,000 cases.

The Office of the Corporation Counsel also represents the District government in all appellate proceedings before District of Columbia Court of Appeals and in federal appellate courts. The Office also provides legal advice and opinions to District agencies in the executive branch on a wide range of areas, including economic development, procurement, human services, regulatory affairs and law enforcement. The Office of the Corporation Counsel also reviews legislation, regulations and bond offerings to ensure legal sufficiency in District government operations. The office also oversees the sales and leases of Redevelopment Land Agency property. During 1986, the office provided advice on numerous legislative matters, including a District-supervised banking system, health occupations' licensure, a housing homestead program and protection of the rights of nursing home residents.

Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

CIVIL LITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year

	1985	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Lawsuits Filed Against District			
General Litigation Sections	459	410	550
Major Case Section	24	6	20
Correctional Litigation Section	217	231	230
Total Suits Against District	700	647	800
Settlements & Judgements Paid (000)	$6,445	$7,122	$8,650
Lawsuits Filed by District			
Child Support	3,405	4,573	5,000
Special Education and Others	124	170	170
Total Suits Filed by District	3,529	4,743	5,170
Amounts Collected (000)			
Forfeitures & Escheats (000)	$2,055	$4,042	$2,500
Child Suport (000)	6,187	7,109	7,500
Total Collected (000)	$8,242	$11,151	$10,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year

	1985	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Civil Suits Against District	46	45	50
Suits Filed by District	150	100	200
Tax Suits Against District	266	277	300
Tax Judgments for District (000)	$18,065	$21,168	$23,000
Value of Real Estate Transactions Closed			
Sales (000)	$7,000	$10,200	$25,980
Leases (000)*	$462	$462	$1,401

ADULT LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year

	1985	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Cases Prosecuted			
Regulatory Violations	300	350	399
Other Misdemeanors	2,654	2,924	3,333
Driving While Under the Influence	5,383	5,921	6,749
Other Traffic Offenses	7,742	8,516	9,708
Total Cases	16,079	17,711	20,189

*Note: Represents lease value from the date of lease through the end of the fiscal year.
Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Juvenile Prosecution

When juveniles are arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department or by any other law enforcement agency in the District of Columbia, for example the U.S. Park Police, the juveniles' cases are referred to the D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel for prosecution. Juvenile cases are handled in a different manner than adult cases in the criminal justice system. For example, the initial hearing must be held within 24 hours of the youth being apprehended. At the initial hearing, probable cause must be established and a decision made as to whether the youth should be detained or returned to the parent pending a fact-finding hearing. These hearings take place before a judge in the Family Division of Superior Court. If the juvenile is found guilty at the fact-finding hearing, the judge may order a commitment of up to two years. The court must be petitioned by the Corporation Counsel for an extension of the commitment beyond the maximum of two years.

The number of juvenile cases referred to the D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel by the police has been increasing over the last three years. When a case is referred, the Corporation Counsel attorneys review the facts in the case and decide whether to file a petition with the court to prosecute. The number of petitions filed has risen along with the increase in cases referred.

JUVENILE CASES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

	Fiscal Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Cases Referred by the Police	3,875	3,983	4,140	4,432	4,922
Petitions Filed	2,625	2,770	2,803	3,240	3,480
Cases Adjudicated Including Guilty Pleas	1,377	1,413	1,370	1,482	1,816
Cases Adjudicated (Consent Decrees)	270	305	273	308	342
Cases Dismissed	1,000	946	833	1,018	1,352
Cases Pending	558	104	421	436	388

Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Juvenile Justice System

The Youth Services Administration (YSA) in the Department of Human Services is responsible for the care and supervision of juveniles who have been detained and or committed for violations of the law. In addition, YSA provides services to youth who have been adjudicated as PINS, persons who are in need of supervision. Juveniles are detained in the Receiving Home. By law a juvenile's detention is for a period of no more than twenty-four hours between arrest and an initial hearing before a judge. Most juveniles are released by the judge into the custody of their parents or guardians pending a court proceeding. However, some youth, because of the severity of the charge or their record, may be ordered detained in a more secure environment such as a youth group home or institution. In 1986, a total of 1,974 youth were detained. Juveniles, who are detained in their own homes, youth group homes or foster homes are provided support services. Committed juveniles are those who have been found guilty by a judge and are placed in a youth detention institution or a youth group home.

In July of 1986, the District government entered into a consent decree to provide greatly improved services for all incarcerated youths and to redesign its total juvenile detention and commitment system. Expanded medical and educational services mandated by the decree are to be implemented by September 1, 1987. To relieve overcrowding and improve supervision in existing facilities, the District plans to reconfigure its system for detaining and committing youths who are charged with criminal offenses. The planned closing of the Cedar Knoll institution is to be completed by December 1, 1987. A panel of experts agreed on by all parties to the consent degree will determine the design of the new detention and treatment system which will be put into place by January 1, 1988.

YOUTHS UNDER COURT ORDERS

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Detained						
Number Detained	1,676	1,592	1,525	1,695	1,974	2200
Committed						
October 1 census	580	577	553	565	598	680
Admissions during year	342	337	330	347	555	640
In care during year	922	914	883	912	1153	1320
Discharged during year	345	361	323	345	470	540

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Public Defender Service

Pretrial Services

The District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency assists the courts of the District of Columbia in determining the eligibility of arrestees for pretrial release. The statuatory objective of the Pretrial Services Agency is to facilitate appropriate nonfinancial release alternatives which ensure both court appearance and community safety. The agency gathers background information on all arrestees and makes recommendations to the courts concerning appropriate conditions of pretrial release. The agency monitors persons released by the courts to ensure compliance with court-ordered release conditions and reports violations to the court.

In 1986, the Pretrial Services Agency initiated two new programs. The Intensive Pretrial Supervision Program staff reviewed 2,500 defendants at the D.C. Detention Facility and recommended 865 persons to be placed into this program. This program is a key component in reducing the number or pretrial detainees at the D.C. Detention Facility. In October, with funding from the National Institute of Justice, the Pretrial Services Agency expanded its drug testing operation and became one of the first jurisdictions in the United States to test juveniles. The results of these tests are provided to the court to assist in identifying juveniles who may need drug abuse education and treatment services.

The Pretrial Services Agency continued its adult drug screening program, which began in 1984. Arrestees are tested for use of the following controlled substances: heroin, PCP, cocaine, amphetamines and methadone. Urinalysis tests are used to conduct drug surveillance of persons released pending trial to ensure that they are not violating conditions of their release. Results from the adult drug testing program in 1986 showed that 69 percent of the arrestees were drug positive.

CONTACT WITH ARRESTEES

	Calendar Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Papered Cases Interviewed	18,981	18,910	20,190	22,153	25,948	27,310
Court Date Notification Letters	45,255	56,595	55,708	56,296	61,946	65,197
Follow-up Telephone Calls	34,847	36,152	34,167	20,385	19,072	20,073
In-person Check-in Visits	16,526	18,931	21,363	32,049	27,490	28,933
Violations Sent to U.S. Attorney	930	1,010	1,184	2,298	3,049	3,209
Pretrial Compliance Reports	325	260	175	336	439	462
Service Referrals to Veterans Administration & Other Private/Public Service Agencies	300	322	322	593	501	527
Referrals to Drug Treatment	NA	NA	NA	3,708	5,364	4,402
Percent of Persons Tested Positive for Drugs at Initial Arrest	NA	NA	NA	55%	66%	69%
Appearance Rate						
Felony	95%	96%	96%	96%	96%	97%
Misdemeanor	92%	93%	94%	95%	93%	96%

Source: D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

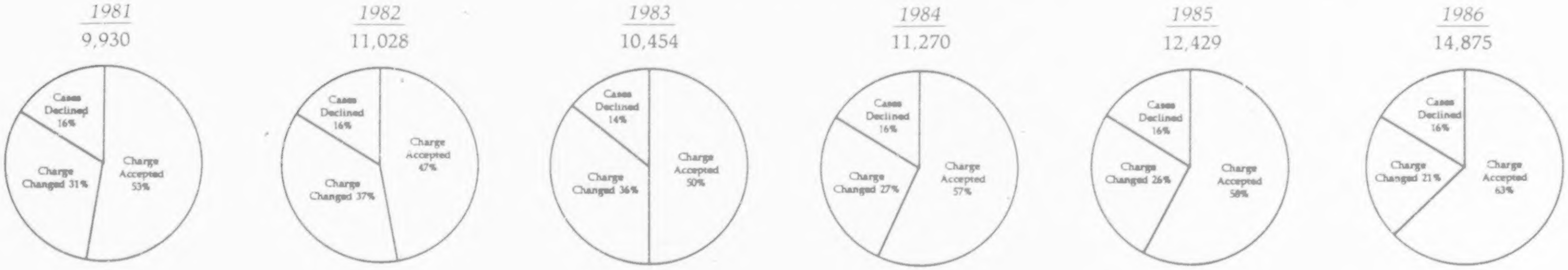
Adult Cases Presented by Police to the U.S. Attorney

After adult suspects are charged with one or more offenses by the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, their cases are forwarded to the U.S. Attorney's Office for review. Juvenile cases are referred to the District government's Office of the Corporation Counsel.

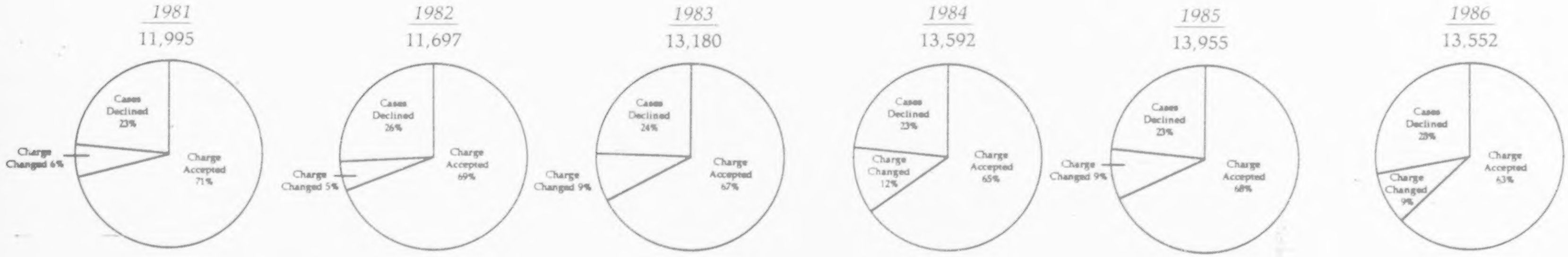
The U.S. Attorney's Office examines the facts and evidence in adult cases and determines whether to accept the charge as presented by the police, change the charge or dismiss the case. If the decision is made to prosecute, the U.S. Attorney's Office files the charges with the court.

Over the past five years, an increasing number of the felony cases have been presented by the Metropolitan Police Department to the U.S. Attorney's Office. Furthermore, an increasing proportion of these felony cases, 63 percent in 1986, have been accepted for prosecution by the U.S. Attorney with the charge presented by the Metropolitan Police Department. In 1986, 13,552 misdemeanor cases were filed by the police of which 63 percent was accepted for prosecution with the charges as filed, 9 percent of the charges was changed and 28 percent was declined for prosecution.

FELONY CASES PRESENTED BY THE POLICE



MISDEMEANOR CASES PRESENTED BY THE POLICE



Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, PROMIS

Public Defender Service

The Public Defender Service (PDS) was created by the *Court Reform Act of 1970* to provide legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings. Public Defender Service attorneys defend juveniles and adults charged with criminal offenses and also represent individuals at involuntary mental health commitment proceedings. Under the *Criminal Justice Act* (CJA) of 1974, PDS is authorized to maintain a register of private attorneys to provide counsel to defendants and is required to assist the court with administration of the CJA program.

In fiscal year 1986, 38,173 persons were screened for financial eligibility for court-appointed counsel. Under the *Criminal Justice Act* program, PDS processed private counsel appointments for 32,666 persons. PDS attorneys were assigned to 11 percent of the cases. Taken together, court-appointed counsel represented nearly 91 percent of the defendants. Compared with previous years, the caseload of indigent defendants increased significantly. The number of financial eligibility interviews increased by 45 percent between 1985 and 1986. This increase parallels the rise in the number of arrests. Similarly, the number of appointments of private counsel rose by more than 61 percent between 1985 and 1986. Under the *Criminal Justice Act* program, nearly $13.7 million was expended in fiscal year 1986 for the defense of indigent persons charged with criminal offenses.

ATTORNEY REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Financial Eligibility Interviews	23,992	25,897	25,674	26,280	38,173
Private Counsel Appointments Processed	18,817	18,425	19,020	20,247	32,666
Public Defender Service Representation:					
Cases Closed					
Trial Division	2,585	2,091	2,012	1,768	2,036
Mental Health Division	720	809	805	737	671
Appellate Division	110	89	136	108	119
Miscellaneous Hearings	1,209	1,203	657	506	523
Correctional Services	184	154	236	312	239
Children's Center/Juvenile Services	-	1,070	1,292	1,240	1,311
Total	4,808	5,416	5,138	4,671	4,899

Source: D.C. Public Defender Service

Cases Filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia

When the U.S. Attorney prosecutes an adult offender, the case is filed in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court. Small claims, landlord and tenant actions and other civil matters are filed in the Civil Division of the Superior Court. Divorces, mental health commitments and other family matters are filed in the Family Division. The number of cases filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia is shown below. An overall increase in the number of cases filed is reported. To handle an increasing case load, an additional seven judges were approved and appointed in 1984 for a total of 51 trial court judges. Three new hearing commissioners were also added in 1985, one, in 1986, for a total of 10 commissioners.

NEW CASE FILINGS

(Calendar Year)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Criminal Division						
Felony Indictments	3,631	3,934	4,161	5,261	6,160	7,735
Felony Preindictments	7,319	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	12,568
Misdemeanors	15,578	16,179	17,343	16,169	19,443	16,213
U.S. Misdemeanors	3,813	4,244	4,467	4,519	5,081	4,430
Special Proceedings	1,899	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213	2,201
Traffic	8,413	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440	12,585
Total	**40,653**	**41,937**	**45,207**	**48,147**	**55,064**	**55,732**
Civil Division						
Civil Actions	18,587	16,569	15,486	14,443	9,475	10,899
Landlord and Tenant	101,825	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	85,139
Small Claims	23,364	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	35,155
Total	**143,776**	**128,857**	**120,850**	**124,001**	**132,961**	**131,193**
Family Division						
Juvenile	4,323	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	4,690
Intrafamily	581	800	975	1,094	1,124	1,250
Neglect	436	432	470	492	456	494
Domestic Relations	8,733	8,143	8,487	6,059	8,270	8,413
Mental Health	823	1,527	1,596	1,646	1,560	2,104
Mental Retardation*	283	1,149	2,029	1,979	1,824	1,725
Total	**15,179**	**16,063**	**17,686**	**15,534**	**17,726**	**18,676**
Tax Division						
Criminal Tax Cases	8	5	0	0	0	0
Civil Tax Cases	77	94	135	166	207	160
Total	**85**	**99**	**135**	**166**	**207**	**160**
Auditor-Master	436	130	116	66	81	77
Probate Division	2,970	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	3,283
Grand Total	**203,099**	**189,935**	**186,823**	**190,928**	**209,335**	**209,121**

*Includes review hearings.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1986 Annual Report.*

Disposition of Court Appointed Counsel Cases

Legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings in criminal, juvenile and involuntary civil commitment cases is provided either by private attorneys through the *Criminal Justice Act* program or by Public Defender Service attorneys. The Public Defender Service, PDS, is an independent agency of the government. The disposition of all cases is indicated below.

	SUPERIOR COURT CASE DISPOSITION					PUBLIC DEFENDER CASE DISPOSITION				
	Calendar Year					Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985**	*1986*
Felonies										
Dismissed**	520	520	661	889	1,127	308	283	181	190	224
Guilty Pleas	2,426	2,765	3,409	4,377	5,589	434	460	348	323	310
Jury Trials	551	618	630	910	688	77	73	79	117	84
Nonjury Trials	32	58	53	48	35	5	8	5	6	7
Other	612	643	846	907	1,092	109	116	91	76	54
Total Felonies	4,141	4,604	5,599	7,131	8,531	933	940	704	712	679
Misdemeanors										
Dismissed**	9,322	9,016	8,766	11,128	9,389	217	244	177	136	166
Guilty Pleas	6,126	7,167	6,573	7,454	6,708	174	223	130	113	126
Jury Trials	794	568	645	694	565	36	25	21	22	21
Nonjury Trials	165	306	490	571	484	4	1	8	4	1
Other	3,068	2,914	3,331	3,096	2,927	25	61	31	20	34
Total Misdemeanors	19,475	19,971	19,805	22,943	20,073	456	554	367	295	348
Juvenile Cases										
Not Petitioned	1,188	1,207	1,131	1,294	1,169	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dismissed**	1,203	1,247	1,194	1,164	1,536	130	165	145	113	115
Consent Decree	267	276	356	284	345	22	28	48	26	19
Committed to YSA	447	385	501	497	500	34	28	21	25	61
Probation	852	725	832	803	920	152	180	100	110	112
Other Sentence***	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61	108	68	72	36
Total Adjudicated Guilty	1,299	1,110	1,333	1,300	1,420	247	316	189	207	209
Adjudicated Not Guilty	—	—	—	—	—	15	11	8	11	7
Other****	41	122	252	191	275	130	74	68	41	25
Total Juvenile Cases	3,998	3,962	4,266	4,233	4,745	544	594	458	398	375
Grand Total	27,614	28,537	29,670	34,307	33,349	1,933	2,088	1,529	1,405	1,402

* Note: Data published in *INDICES* 1986 have been revised.

** Dismissed by court and dismissed prior to adjudication.

*** Cases previously closed without a finding are now included as dismissed cases.

****Includes suspended commitments.

Sources: D.C. Public Defender Service
Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Court Outcomes

The innocence or guilt of individuals charged with a crime is determined in court. The majority of felony and misdemeanor cases that were disposed in calendar year 1986 resulted in guilty findings. Considerably more felony cases were disposed in 1986 than in each of the preceeding five years, 9,021 as compared with 4,963 cases in 1981. Furthermore, the time that elapsed from arrest to trial completion decreased for felony cases — down to an average of 160.7 days as compared with 209.6 days in 1981. This improvement reflects increased judicial availability. The overwhelming percent of felony and misdemeanor cases found guilty are disposed through pleas; in 1986, 92 percent of the felony cases adjudicated guilty and more than 93 percent of the misdemeanor guilty outcomes were as a result of pleas.

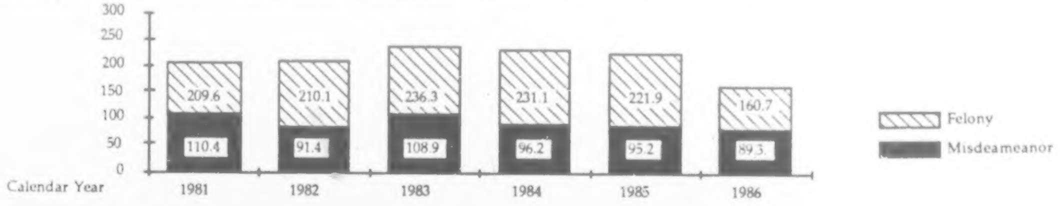
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASES

(Calendar Year)	*1981*		*1982*		*1983*		*1984*		*1985*		*1986*	
FELONY												
Guilty Finding	2,850	57%	2,661	57%	3,088	60%	3,754	63%	4,942	67%	6,285	70%
Dismissed, Not Guilty, & Other Dispositions	2,113	43	2,017	43	2,052	40	2,199	37	2,457	33	2,736	30
Total Felonies Disposed	4,963	100%	4,678	100%	5,140	100%	5,953	100%	7,399	100%	9,021	100%
MISDEMEANOR												
Guilty Finding	5,548	52%	7,204	52%	7,755	55%	7,238	53%	8,246	57%	6,922	54%
Dismissed or Not Guilty	5,188	48	6,666	48	6,258	45	6,430	47	6,191	43	5,844	46
Total Misdemeanors Disposed	10,736	100%	13,870	100%	14,013	100%	13,668	100%	14,437	100%	12,766	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF COURT OUTCOMES

(Calendar Year)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
FELONY						
Guilty Finding	2,850	2,661	3,088	3,754	4,942	6,285
Percent Pleas	85.1%	85.0%	85.8%	89.1%	87.1%	92.4%
Percent Jury & Bench Verdict	14.9	15.0	14.2	10.9	12.9	7.6
MISDEMEANOR						
Guilty Finding	5,548	7,204	7,755	7,238	8,246	6,922
Percent Pleas	91.6%	86.0%	93.2%	90.9%	91.4%	93.2%
Percent Jury & Bench Verdict	8.4	14.0	6.8	9.1	8.6	6.8

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ELAPSED FROM ARREST TO TRIAL COMPLETION



Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, PROMIS

District of Columbia Court of Appeals

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals is the highest court for the District of Columbia and is comparable to a state supreme court. This court is composed of a Chief Judge and eight Associate Judges. Cases are generally heard by panels of three judges; exceptional cases are heard by all nine judges. The Court of Appeals hears and rules on decisions of the Superior Court. As provided by D.C. Code Section 1-1510, the Court of Appeals also reviews contested cases and rulings from administrative hearing judges, Mayoral orders and rules and regulations of agencies of the District of Columbia and the Council of the District of Columbia.

APPEALS FILED AND DISPOSED

	Calendar Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Filings						
Criminal	771	690	720	748	891	939
Civil	537	598	534	629	511	517
Agency	204	191	207	348	266	183
Special Proceedings	73	106	119	103	130	124
Total Filings	**1,585**	**1,585**	**1,580**	**1,828**	**1,798**	**1,763**
Dispositions	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570	1,567
Ratio of Dispositions to Filings Within Year	78%	98%	100%	83%	87%	89%

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1986 Annual Report.*

Detention

Pretrial detainees, unsentenced and sentenced prisoners, both male and female, who are serving sentences of up to one year are held in the D.C. Detention Facility. Sentenced felons, who are awaiting transfer to the District's prison at Lorton, Virginia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons and to prisons in other jurisdictions are also held at the D.C. Detention Facility. When the D.C. Detention Facility opened in 1976, it was designed to accomodate 960 prisoners. Due to increases in the prison population, another wing was added in 1980, bringing the total capacity to 1,355. In mid-1985, however, the population at the D.C. Detention Facility reached a level of 2,614 prisoners. This overcrowding resulted in the U.S. District Court stipulating in the case of *Campbell v. McGruder* that the population of the facility not exceed 1,694. Following the imposition of the court order, the average daily census in the Detention Facility declined to 1,615 prisoners in 1986.

To comply with the court order, the District proceeded to reduce the population through a number of different measures, including expedited parole hearings, increases in third party custody programs, expansion of halfway house capacity and transfers to the federal prisons. During calendar year 1986, 1,853 prisoners were moved from District facilities into Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.

In 1986, 52 percent of the population of the D.C. Detention Facility consisted of unsentenced detainees. Another 40 percent was comprised of sentenced prisoners and 8 percent was parole violators. The Detention Facility's population has shifted over the period 1982 through 1986. There were proportionately fewer sentenced male felons and fewer incarcerated parolees in 1986 than there were in 1982. The average census of unsentenced males has remained relatively the same and the proportion of unsentenced females has increased.

AVERAGE POPULATION OF THE D.C. DETENTION FACILITY

			Calendar Year		
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
UNSENTENCED					
Male Felons	556	668	671	710	432
Male Misdemeanants	253	200	259	253	281
Female Felons	42	47	41	62	78
Female Misdemeanants	36	34	31	34	46
Subtotal Unsentenced	887	949	1,002	1,059	837
SENTENCED					
Male Felons	482	640	510	388	301
Male Misdemeanants	212	204	174	242	233
Female Felons	62	79	76	71	64
Female Misdemeanants	50	84	75	50	50
Subtotal Sentenced	806	1,007	835	751	648
INCARCERATED PAROLEES	226	254	221	211	130
Total	1,919	2,210	2,058	2,021	1,615
Annual Average Daily Population	1,903	2,133	2,042	2,280	1,647

*Derived from mid-month censuses over a twelve-month period.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Prison Commitments by Offense

In calendar year 1986, 1,725 newly sentenced offenders were committed to the District's correctional facilities at Lorton. These offenders were committed to serve sentences of more than one year at Lorton. Women, when sentenced for one or more years, serve their sentences in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities. As of December 1986, 255 District women were serving sentences in federal prisons.

There were 427 young adult males, sentenced under the *D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act*. These young males, between the ages of 17 and 21, were prosecuted as youths under this statute and were ordered by the court to enter Lorton. In 1986, 1,298 adult males entered Lorton. The most common sentence for both youths and adults was for drug offenses. More than half of the youths entering Lorton were to serve time for drug offenses; 44 percent of the adults entered Lorton to serve sentences for drug offenses. The weighted average minimum sentence for adult drug offenders was 2.8 years. Homicide convictions carried the longest average minimum sentence of 10.3 years. Overall, the weighted average minimum sentence facing the 1,298 adult felons entering Lorton was 2.9 years.

FELONS ENTERING LORTON*
Calendar Year 1986

*Sentence***	*Number of Persons*			*Percent of Total*		*Weighted Average Minimum Sentence****
	Youth	*Adults*	*Total*	*Youth*	*Adult*	*Adults Only*
Homicide	5	119	124	1.2%	9.1%	10.3 Years
Robbery	69	215	284	16.2	16.6	3.7
Drugs	223	571	794	52.2	44.0	2.8
Burglary	28	49	77	6.6	3.8	2.9
Assault	24	78	102	5.6	6.0	4.1
Rape	2	35	37	.5	2.7	7.2
Larceny	7	46	53	1.6	3.5	1.7
Auto Theft	39	44	83	9.1	3.4	1.1
Forgeries	0	12	12	0	.9	1.3
Weapons	9	31	40	2.1	2.4	2.8
Sex Offenses	0	15	15	0	1.2	3.6
Other Felonies	21	83	104	4.9	6.4	2.1
Total	427	1,298	1,725	100.0%	100.0%	2.9

* Note: In previous editions of *INDICES*, the number of felons included only those newly sentenced men processed through the Diagnostic Unit. The 1986 statistics include all felons entering Lorton.

** In the case of multiple convictions, the man is classified under the sentence with the most serious conviction.

***The weighted minimum sentence is calculated on the aggregated sentence in the case of persons having multiple convictions.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Imprisonment

The District government operates a state corrections system for incarcerated persons. The District's state prison, built in 1916, is located at Lorton, Virginia. The 3,600 acre complex includes minimum, medium and maximum security facilities and facilities for young adults. The adult facilities house male prisoners convicted of felony offenses and certain misdemeanors. The Youth Centers I and II house young adults when committed under the *D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act* which covers ages 17 up to 21. Many adult male prisoners are placed at the discretion of the courts in the Federal Bureau of Prisons institutions. Most women prisoners who have been sentenced for more than one year are housed in the Federal Bureau of Prisons facility at Alderson, West Virginia.

Over the last five years (1982-1986), the District has added 1,552 new beds at Lorton and an additional 250 halfway house beds in the community in the District of Columbia. Even with this additional capacity, the prison population continues to grow at a faster rate than the bed capacity. Over the last five years at Lorton, the bed capacity has been expanded by 55 percent, but the sentenced prisoner population has grown by 87 percent. The incarcerated population in the District's criminal justice system increased significantly over the period due to an increasing number of arrests and guilty dispositions. Because the new capacity has not been sufficient to serve the numbers of sentenced prisoners, there has also been an increase in the number of prisoners from the District of Columbia serving their sentences in Federal Bureau of Prison facilities. In 1982, there were 1,091 men and 120 women prisoners from the District in federal prisons; as of December 1986, there were 2,300 District male prisoners and 255 females in federal prisons.

Long range plans to alleviate overcrowding include the construction of a new correctional treatment facility that will provide intensive treatment services for substance abusers and offenders with special needs. This facility is planned to have a capacity of 800 beds. Funded with a capital appropriation of $50 million, the facility is located in the District of Columbia on a site adjacent to the D.C. Detention Facility. Construction is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1987 and to be completed by 1989.

A profile of the inmates at Lorton completed by the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis (OCJPA) in May 1986 revealed that most prisoners had previous convictions. Of the 5,076 prisoners profiled (the study included inmates serving time in halfway houses), 39 percent had been convicted of 5 or more offenses. Another 18 percent of the prisoners had 4 convictions; 23 percent had 3 convictions; 19 percent had 2 convictions. Over 42 percent of the inmates had at least one drug conviction in their criminal history.

The OCJPA study also looked at the charges for which the prisoners were currently serving time. More than 50 percent of the 5,076 prisoners had been convicted of violent felony crimes, 18 percent had been convicted of felony drug offenses; 16 percent were sentenced for felony property crime and 6 percent for other felonies. Only 9 percent of the prisoners were serving time for misdemeanors. Furthermore, 91 percent of the prisoners had previously been incarcerated.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Imprisonment, *continued*

SENTENCED PRISONERS

	December 1982		*December 1983*		*December 1984*		*December 1985*		*December 1986*	
	Capacity	*Inmates*	*Capacity*	*Inmates*	*Capacity*	*Inmates*	*Capacity*	*Inmates*	*Capacity*	*Inmates*
D.C. Detention Facility Sentenced Population	*	930	*	742**	*	995**	*	527**	*	648
Lorton										
Central Facility	1,162	1,221	1,166	1,110	1,166	1,164	1,195	1,230	1,195	1,125
Minimum Security	252	214	300	300	300	288	400	476	400	485
Maximum Security	456	453	536	531	536	533	536	444	536	535
Occoquan I	398	417	436	391	436	410	436	507	436	571
Occoquan II	Not Open	—	450	301	450	456	450	584	550	646
Occoquan III	Not Open	—	Not Open	—	Not Open	—	300	347	380	445
Youth Center I	350	343	406	379	406	397	406	403	406	399
Youth Center II	191	189	250	244	250	246	250	290	250	254
Modular	Not Open	—	Not Open	—	Not Open	—	Not Open	—	208	207
Subtotal	2,809	2,837	3,544	3,256	3,544	3,494	3,973	4,281	4,361	4,667
Halfway Houses	272	250	302	284	302	261	360	408	522	537
D.C Prisoners in Federal Bureau of Prisons										
Males		1,091		1,152		1,294		1,907		2,300
Females		120		120		126		268		255
Total		5,228		5,554		6,170		7,391		8,407

* The capacity is subject to court review; there are 1,378 single cells, 479 are for sentenced prisoners.

**Note: *INDICES*, 1986 included all persons incarcerated, not just sentenced prisoners.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Training Programs in Prison

A study profiling the inmates at Lorton was completed in May 1986 by the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis. This report revealed that fewer than 50 percent of the prisoners had attended high school and only 26 percent had completed the twelfth grade. The study also found that at the time of prison commitment, less than half of the prisoners was employed. This profile of uneducated and unemployed individuals in the prison system shows the need for prison education and training programs.

In March 1984, the Department of Corrections implemented a comprehensive education and training program, "Second Chances for Improved Education and Job Preparedness." This program was initiated by the Congress with $41.1 million over a three year period to demonstrate that an enhanced academic and vocational training program would improve the employability of offenders and increase their chances of remaining in the community after release from prison. The introduction of this new program is reflected in academic enrollments which rose from 800 inmates in 1983 to 1,500 in 1984. The slight decline in enrollment levels since 1984 reflects the transfer of substantial numbers of prisoners from Lorton, who were enrolled in "Second Chances," to facilities of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Enrollment in these educational programs is voluntary and is expected to increase in fiscal year 1987.

"Second Chances for Improved Education and Job Preparedness" provides a range of academic subjects, including basic literacy training, personal skills development and course work to prepare for the GED examination. Since its inception, almost 600 inmates have earned their GED from the program. College level courses are also offered at Lorton by the University of the District of Columbia.

An innovative aspect of "Second Chances" is an Apprenticeship Continuum, which offers screening, testing, counseling and placement services through the D.C. Apprenticeship Council. Certificate programs in auto body repair, auto mechanics, building trades, culinary arts and landscaping are planned. The "Second Chances" program supplements the vocational training programs which were already in place and are an intregal part of the prison educational program. Among the trades and occupations available in the vocational training program are printing, barbering, bricklaying, furniture repair and upholstery.

ACADEMIC ENROLLMENTS

(FY)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Total Academic Enrollments	834	750	800	1,500	1,382	1,359	1,800
GED Preparation Students	167	150	180	305	294	248	300
Basic Literacy Students	125	112	120	355	419	453	500
Adult Basic Education	542	448	500	840	669	658	1,000
Total GEDs Granted	NA	NA	NA	221	194	180	250

VOCATIONAL PARTICIPATION

(FY)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Planned 1987*
Total Enrollments	245	280	206	429	604	454	600
Completions of Vocational Training	93	108	120	160	66	36	100

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

District Parole

A sentenced adult offender is usually eligible for parole after serving the minimum sentence ordered by the court. When a person becomes eligible for parole, a hearing is held before the D.C. Parole Board. In 1986, 56.7 percent of the adult applicants was granted parole at the time of the initial hearing before the Parole Board. As conditions of parole, the offender must have a job and a place to live in the community. In 1984, the District's Department of Employment Services created a program called STEP, Special Temporary Employment Program, for parolees who meet all conditions of release, except employment. This program provides subsidized employment for parolees in the District government on a temporary basis, until private sector, unsubsidized employment can be obtained. In the first three years of the program, more than 690 parolees were employed in STEP.

Parolees are placed in the community under the supervision of the D.C. Department of Corrections until the term of the sentence expires. The Department had a staff of 39 parole officers, and a caseload of 53 parolees per officer in 1986. In March 1987, the parole functions of the D.C. Department of Corrections were transferred to the Parole Board. This consolidation ensures closer coordination of parole decisions and parole supervision.

In 1986, 1,520 persons were placed under parole. Of those men paroled from Lorton in 1986, the average time served in prison was 3 years. In 1986, 332 persons successfully completed serving their term on parole, while 555 persons had their parole revoked. The increase in revocations is in part reflective of new parole guidelines being used by the Parole Board. These guidelines establish criteria upon which parole release decisions are made.

PERSONS ON PAROLE

	Calendar Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Annual Average Parole Population	2,192	2,058	2,284	2,226	1,895	1,923
Releases to Parole	1,265	1,296	1,537	1,175	1,033	1,520
Expiration of Parole	439	495	473	466	440	332
Parole Revocations	310	332	298	387	519	555

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Parole Supervision

Court Probation

Probation is a sentence for a less serious offense ordered by the court at the time the judge disposes of the case. The judge may order a split sentence, which requires the offender to spend a period of time imprisoned and the rest of the sentence in the community on probation. Thus, probation often serves as an alternative to incarceration. In calendar year 1986 with a staff of 117 adult probation officers, the caseload was 105 probationers per probation officer.

PROBATION CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

	Calendar Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Cases as of December 31						
Adult Services	7,982	7,841	9,919	10,713	12,172	12,706
Family Services	1,176	1,164	223	182	182	190
Diversion	430	334	428	377	214	276
Juvenile	993	791	723	897	799	1,008
Total	10,581	10,130	11,293	12,169	13,367	14,180
Total Cases Assigned						
Adult Services	6,663	7,251	9,344	9,225	10,734	10,661
Family Services	211	198	161	107	114	98
Diversion	1,779	1,334	1,409	1,497	1,213	905
Juvenile	1,264	883	753	939	929	1,126
Total	9,917	9,666	11,667	11,768	12,990	12,790
Total Cases Removed						
Adult Services	5,243	7,392	7,266	8,469	9,275	10,127
Family Services	283	210	1,102	148	114	90
Diversion	1,574	1,430	1,315	1,539	1,376	843
Juvenile	1,290	1,085	821	765	1,027	917
Total	8,390	10,117	10,504	10,921	11,792	11,977
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions*						
Adult Services	78	91	94	96	112	117
Family Services	16	12	13	14	14	14
Juvenile	53	44	41	41	58	43
Total	147	147	148	151	184	174

*Probation officer positions for Diversion Services are included in other categories.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1986 Annual Report.*

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